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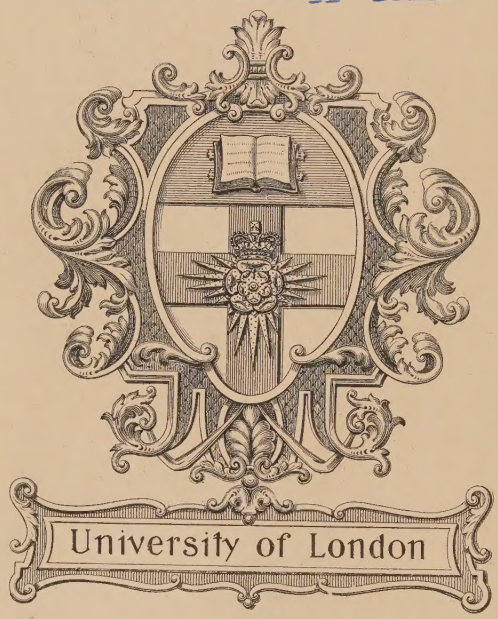

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# DECLARATION.

HIS MAJESTY owes to Himself and to Europe a frank Exposition of the Motives which have dictated His late Measures in the Baltick.

His Majesty has delayed this Exposition only in the Hope of that more amicable Arrangement with the Court of Denmark, which it was His Majesty's first Wish and Endeavour to obtain; for which He was ready to make great Efforts and great Sacrifices; and of which He never lost Sight even in the Moment of the most decisive Hostility.

Deeply as the Disappointment of this Hope has been felt by His Majesty, He has the Consolation of reflecting that no Exertion was left untried on His Part to produce a different Result. And while He laments the cruel Necessity which has obliged Him to have Recourse to Acts of Hostility against a Nation, with which it was His Majesty's most earnest Desire to have established the Relations of common Interest and Alliance; His Majesty feels confident that, in the Eyes of Europe and of the World, the Justification of His Conduct will be found in the commanding and indispensable Duty, paramount to all others amongst the Obligations of a Sovereign, of providing, while there was yet Time, for the immediate Security of His People.

His Majesty had received the most positive Information of the Determination of the present Ruler of France to occupy, with a military Force, the Territory of Holstein:—for the Purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed Channels of Communication with the Continent; of inducing or compelling the Court of Denmark to close the Passage of the Sound against the British Commerce and Navigation; and of availing himself of the Aid of the Danish Marine for the Invasion of Great Britain and of Ireland.

Confident as His Majesty was of the Authenticity of the Sources from which this Intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the Credit, which He gave to it, as well by the notorious and repeated Declarations of the Enemy, and by his recent Occupation of the Towns and Territories of other Neutral States, as by the Preparations actually made for collecting a hostile Force upon the Frontiers of His Danish Majesty's Continental Dominions, His Majesty would yet willingly have forborne to act upon this Intelligence, until the complete and practical Disclosure of the Plan had made manifest to all the World the absolute Necessity of resisting it.

HARRISON, Printer, Lancaster-Court, Strand.

His Majesty did forbear, as long as there could be a Doubt of the Urgency of the Danger, or a Hope of an effectual Counteraction to it, in the Means or in the Dispositions of Denmark.

But His Majesty could not but recollect that when, at the Close of the former War, the Court of Denmark engaged in a hostile Confederacy against Great Britain, the Apology offered by that Court for so unjustifiable an Abandonment of a Neutrality which His Majesty had never ceased to respect, was founded on Its avowed Inability to resist the Operation of external Influence, and the Threats of a formidable neighbouring Power. His Majesty could not but compare the Degree of Influence, which at that Time determined the Decision of the Court of Denmark, in Violation of positive Engagements, solemnly contracted but six Months before; with the increased Operation which France had now the Means of giving to the same Principle of Intimidation, with Kingdoms prostrate at her Feet, and with the Population of Nations under her Banners.

Nor was the Danger less imminent than certain.—Already the Army destined for the Invasion of Holstein was assembling on the violated Territory of neutral Hamburgh. And, Holstein once occupied, the Island of Zealand was at the Mercy of France, and the Navy of Denmark at her Disposal.

It is true, a British Force might have found its Way into the Baltick, and checked for a Time the Movements of the Danish Marine. But the Season was approaching when that Precaution would no longer have availed; and when His Majesty's Fleet must have retired from that Sea, and permitted France, in undisturbed Security, to accumulate the Means of Offence against His Majesty's Dominions.

Yet, even under these Circumstances, in calling upon Denmark for the Satisfaction and Security which His Majesty was compelled to require, and in demanding the only Pledge by which that Security could be rendered effectual —the temporary Possession of that Fleet, which was the chief Inducement to France for forcing Denmark into Hostilities with Great Britain;—His Majesty accompanied this Demand with the Offer of every Condition which could tend to reconcile it to the Interests and to the Feelings of the Court of Denmark.

It was for Denmark Herself to state the Terms and Stipulations which She might require.

If Denmark was apprehensive that the Surrender of Her Fleet would be resented by France as an Act of Connivance; His Majesty had prepared a Force of such formidable Magnitude, as must have made Concession justifiable even in the Estimation of France, by rendering Resistance altogether unavailing.

If Denmark was really prepared to resist the Demands of France, and to maintain Her Independence; His Majesty proffered His Co-operation for Her Defence—Naval, Military and Pecuniary Aid; The Guarantee of Her European Territories, and The Security and Extension of Her Colonial Possessions.

That the Sword has been drawn in the Execution of a Service indispensable to the Safety of His Majesty's Dominions, is Matter of sincere and painful Regret to His Majesty. That the State and Circumstances of the

World are such as to have required and justified the Measures of Self-preservation, to which His Majesty has found Himself under the Necessity of resorting, is a Truth which His Majesty deeply deplores, but for which He is in no Degree responsible.

His Majesty has long carried on a most unequal Contest of scrupulous Forbearance against unrelenting Violence and Oppression. But that Forbearance has its Bounds. When the Design was openly avowed, and already but too far advanced towards its Accomplishment, of subjecting the Powers of Europe to one universal Usurpation, and of combining them by Terror or by Force in a Confederacy against the Maritime Rights and Political Existence of this Kingdom, it became necessary for His Majesty to anticipate the Success of a System, not more fatal to His Interests than to those of the Powers who were destined to be the Instruments of its Execution.

It was Time that the Effects of that Dread which France has inspired into the Nations of the World, should be counteracted by an Exertion of the Power of Great Britain, called for by the Exigency of the Crisis, and proportioned to the Magnitude of the Danger.

Notwithstanding the Declaration of War on the Part of the Danish Government, it still remains for Denmark to determine, whether War shall continue between the two Nations. His Majesty still proffers an amicable Arrangement. He is anxious to sheathe the Sword, which He has been most reluctantly compelled to draw. And He is ready to demonstrate to Denmark and to the World, that having acted solely upon the Sense of what was due to the Security of His own Dominions, He is not desirous, from any other Motive, or for any Object of Advantage or Aggrandisement, to carry Measures of Hostility beyond the Limits of the Necessity which has produced them.

*Westminster, September* 25, 1807.

# PAPERS

*Presented by HIS MAJESTY'S Command*

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

February 1808.

## *DENMARK.*

# LIST OF PAPERS.

No. 1. Note from M. Riſt to Lord Viſcount Howick, dated March 9th, 1807. And Tranſlation.

No. 2. Note from Lord Viſcount Howick to M. Riſt, dated March 17th, 1807.

# PAPERS.

## No. 1.

NOTE from M. Riſt to Lord Viſcount Howick, dated March 9th, 1807.

LE Souſſigné, Chargé des Affaires de ſa Majeſté le Roi de Dannemarc, en tranſmettant dans le Tems à ſa Cour l'Office, par lequel ſon Excellence M. le Vicomte Howick lui donna Connoiſſance, en Date du 10 Janvier, de l'Ordre du Conſeil de Sa Majeſté Britannique, qui interdit tout Commerce entre les différents Ports Ennemis, et ſujêts à l'Influence du Gouvernment Français, prévit déſlors l'Impreſſion profonde et pénible que cet Acte ne pouvoit manquer de produire ſur l'Eſprit de la Cour de Copenhague.

Il vient actuellement de recevoir ſes Ordres, pour témoigner au Miniſtére de Sa Majeſté Brittannique la Surprise et la Douleur, que la Cour du Souſſigné a éprouvé en prenant Connoiſſance d'une Reſolution, qui, fondée ſur un Principe, en lui même inadmiſſible, attaque dans une de ſes principales Sources la Proſpérité commerciale du Dannemarc, et ſemble porter une Atteinte, auſſi directe que peu provoquée, à ſes Droits les plus ſacrés, et aux Traités qui le lient à la Grande Bretagne; pour en detailler au Miniſtêre de Sa Majeſte Britannique les Conſequences fatales; et pour en reclamer enfin la Suppreſſion.

Le Souſſigné, en ayant l'Honneur de s'acquitter de ces Ordres auprés de ſon Excellence M. le Vicomte Howick, ſe permet de lui demander toute l'Attention ſerieuſe qu'exige l'Importance de l'Objêt pour cet Expoſé; qui ſera dicté à la fois par cette Franchise et par cette Modèration, dignes d'un Gouvernment indépendant, et Ami de l'Angleterre, qui ont conſtamment guidé la Cour de Dannemarc dans ſes Procedés et dans ſes Diſcuſſions avec celle de Londres.

De toutes les Cours qui ont le Devoir et l'Interêt de defendre les Droits de la Neutralité, celle du Souſſigné s'y trouve de Préférence appellée à cette Occaſion, tant par ſa Situation, que par la Nature de l'Ordre du Conſeil in queſtion: C'eſt contre ſes Interêts principalement que l'Effêt en eſt dirigé; ce ſont ſes Sujêts qui ſouffriront de ſes Conſequences. Preſqu' excluſivement en Poſſeſſion du Commerce avantageux de Cabotage entre les different Ports qui dorénavant vont leur devenir inacceſſibles, ils ſont menacés d'être privés d'une Branche de leur Navigation, qui occupoit juſqu' ici des Centaines des Vaiſſeaux, des Milliers de Ma-

telôts et de Bras induſtrieux, et des Capitaux conſidérables. Dorénavant la Mediterranée ſera, en grand Partie, fermée à leurs Expéditions: Un Voyage d'Hollande en France, d'Italie en Eſpagne, des Villes Anſéatiques aux Ports de la Mediterranée, doit rendre leurs Vaiſſeaux et leurs Cargaiſons ſujêts à Confiſcation. Exclûs de la plupart des Ports du Continent de l'Europe, on veut qu'ils renonçent, non ſeulement aux Avantages conſiderables que leur aſſure la Neutralité de leur Pavillon pour faire le Commerce du Cabotage, mais auſſi à la Continuation d'une Partie éſſentielle de leur Commerce directe et legitime avec les Ports mentionnés. Après avoir vendû le Produit de leurs Pays, des Planches, des Poiſſons, des Bléds, dans un des Ports ſeptentrionaux de la Hollande, de la France, de l'Eſpagne, ils ſeront obligés à s'en retourner ſur leur Leſt, parcequ'il ne leur ſera pas permis de chercher dans les Ports méridionaux de ces derniers Pays, et de l'Italie, les Marchandiſes dont le Nord a beſoin, et qui ſeuls peuvent conſtituer des Retours ſuffiſamment avantageux pour payer les Fraix de leurs Voyages. Pour ſe procurer des Sels, des Vins, des Eaux de Vie, et des Huiles, il leur faudra faire voile des Ports Danois en grande Partie ſur leur Leſt, les chercher dans les Ports de la Mediterranée; s'ils n'aiment pas mieux, comme, il y a toute Apparance, renoncer tout à fait à un Trafic, qui dès à préſent deviendroit une Spéculation ruineuſe.

Et comment les Sujêts de ſa Majeſté Danoiſe ſeront-ils privés de la Pourſuite de lur Trafic légitime, d'une des principales Branches de leur Induſtrie? De quel Droit ſeront-ils arrêtés dans le Cours d'une Occupation paiſible, dont l'Exerciſe leur eſt garantie par le Droit Public des Nations, et par la Foi ſacrée des Traités; qui aſſurent, de la Part de la Grande Brétagne, au Dannemarc, la Liberté illimitée des Mers pour autant qu'il n'a lui même conſenti, par de Stipulations expreſſes, à renoncer à l'Exerciſe d'une Partie de ces Droits?

Ils le ſeront d'après un Principe de Rétaliation, non contre le Dannemarc, car celui-ci n'a jamais derogé à la ſtricte Execution de ſes Traités, et de ſes Devoirs envers l'Angleterre; mais contre une Puiſſance Tièrce, dont la Grande Brétagne parait ne vouloir que trop promptement ſuivre l'Example, pour ſubordonner les Loix des Traités et les Rapports pacifiques des Nations à un Droit de Guerre, indéfini dans ſon Principe, illimité dans ſon Etendue, incalculable dans ces Conſéquences, mais complêttement étranger et nullement obligatoire pour une Puiſſance Neutre, indépendante, et protégée par des Traités ſolemnels et récents.

Le Souſſigné a l'Ordre exprés de ſa Cour, de declarer, en ſon Nom, qu'elle regarde le Droit de Rétaliation, ſur lequel l'Ordre du Conſeil de Sa Majeſté Britannique ſe fonde, comme abſolument inadmiſſible et dans ſon Principe et dans ſes Conſéquences. Pour établir ce Droit, il faudrait commencer par détruire les premières Idées de droit commun et public. Il faudrait vouloir poſer en Principe, que chaque Puiſſance a le Droit de renoncer arbitrairement à des Engagemens, et de deroger à dès Stipulations ſolemnelles avec un autre Puiſſance, par la ſeule Raiſon que ſes Relations avec une Puiſſance Tièrce ont changées de Nature. Il faudrait vouloir ſoutenir que les Privilèges, les Intérêts, et la Propriété d'une Nation Neutre, ſont à la Diſpoſition de toute autre Puiſſance, quoiqu'elle lui ſoit Alliée par des Traités, auſſitôt que les Evénements, ou ſes Inclinations envéloppent cette dernière dans une Guerre, tout à fait étangère à la prémière.

L'Inconſiſtence

L'Inconſiſtence et la Fauſſeté palpable d'un pareil Raiſonnement ne ſaurait être egalée que par ſes Conſéquences funeſtes pour la Société. Il ne peut pas échapper à la Pénétration du Miniſtère de Sa Majeſté Britannique, qu'un Principe qui rendrait les Rélations et les Obligations mutuelles des Deux Nations, dependantes des Actions quelconques d'une Puiſſance Tiérce, ou pour mieux dire, qui conſtituerait l'état de Guerre le ſuprême Regulateur de tous les Rapports de la Société humaine, detruirait juſqu'aux Baſes mêmes de cette Société, pour ſanctionner ouvertement le regime de Droit du plus fort, et pour amener enfin celui d'une Anarchie univerſelle.

C'eſt cependant, le Souſſigné régrette de ſe l'avouer, la tendance du principe d'après lequel les Réſolutions adoptées contre le Commerce de la Grande Bretagne par le Gouvernement François, ſont cités comme ayant ſervies de Motifs à Sa Majeſté Britannique pour mettre de côté les Traités ſubſiſtants entre l'Angleterre et le Dannemarc, et nommément celui du 17 Juin 1801, qui leur guarantit, dans le cas expreſſement prevû d'une guerre maritime quelconque, la Liberté entière de ſon Commerce, à l'Exception des ſeules Reſtrictions mentionnés dans l'Article 3. C'est l'Eſprit d'une Méſure qui porte au Commerce des Sujêts Danois le coup le plus ſenſible dont l'Hiſtoire de la Neutralité offre un Example.

Le Souſſigné ne craint pas avoir trop dit en avancant cette Aſſertion: Il s'en est ſervi a deſſein, et tout en prévoyant que le Decrêt François du 21 Novembre 1806, avec tout des Conſequences pernicieuſes pour le Commerce des Neutres, ſera cité pour la détruire. Le Souſſigné ſe feroit eſtimé heureux d'avoir pu evitér la Neceſſité de faire des Compariſons entre les Deux Méſures, ou de tirer une paralléle entre leurs Effets plus ou moins pernicieux pour le Commerce du Dannemarc; mais la Nature grave et importante de la Tâche qu'il a à remplir, lui en impoſe le Devoir. Il ſe bornera cependant, pour donner au Miniſtére de Sa Majeſté Britannique le Méſure de l'Impreſſion, qu'ont dû faire en Dannemarc le Deux Decrêts en Oppoſition, à indiquer; que, ſelon les Eclairciſſements officiels que le Souſſigné vient de récevoir de ſa Cour, le Decrêt François ne porte guères, comme on etait diſpoſé à le croire d'aprés ſes Termes, ſur tous les Vaiſſeaux faiſant le Commerce avec l'Angleterre, mais ſur ceux ſeulement qui, venant d'un Port d'Angleterre, voudraient entrer dans un Port de France; qu'il ne prononce la Confiſcation que contre tels Vaiſſeaux, qui n'auraient point voulu obéir a la Notification du Decrêt à leur Entrée dans un des dits Ports, ou qui auraient voulu faire un ſecrêt de leur relâche précédente dans un Port d'Angleterre; que par conſequent les Diſpoſitions du Decrêt Français, dont une grande Partie par leur Nature même n'eſt pas ſuſceptible d'être executé, n'ont juſqu'ici apportée aucune Interruption ſenſible au Commerce du Dannemarc avec la Grande Bretagne.

Le Souſſigné doit obſerver en outre, que le Decrêt du 21 Novembre, limité comme il est dans ſon Application, tourne évidemment contre la France et ſes Alliés eux mêmes, ou du moins leur fait partager la plus grande Partie des maux et des gênes dirigès contre le Commerce des Neutres: Qu'il ſemble donc apporter avec lui la Guarantie d'une Exécution peu rigoureuſe, et probablement d'une courte Durée.

Le Souſſigné ſe croit obligé, par ſon Devoir à ajouter, que ſa Cour n'en a pas moins fait auprés du Gouvernment Français les plus vive Repréſentations contre une Méſure dont elle doit enviſager le Principe

comme une Violation directe et manifeſte de ſes Droits: Que loin d'y vouloir ou pouvoir jamais acquieſcer, elle a cru uſer des meilleurs Armes que ſa Situation et la Juſtice de ſa Cauſe lui fourniſſoient, en proteſtant ſolemnellement contre le Bouleverſement des Principes, contre le mepris des Loix des Nations, dont ce Decrêt donne un Example funeſte.

Mais plus elle avoit ete revoltée par l'Eſprit du Decrêt du 21 Novembre, et ſurtout par le Motif allégué pour le juſtifier, celui de la Retaliation, plus la Cour du Souſſigné a du voir avec un profond Regrêt la Grande Bretagne ſuivre dans ſa dernière Méſure la marche tracée par ſon Ennemi, et s'autoriſer de ſon Exemple pour ſanctionner une Doctrine dont le Principe lui parait plus à craindre par lui même, que la plus ou moins grande Exageration dans les Diſpoſitions qui en déterminent l'Effét et l'Entendue.

Elle ne ſaurait ſe diſſimuler la crainte que le Gouvernement François comptera parmi ſes Triomphes d'avoir engagé l'Angleterre à des Méſures qui, tout en juſtifiant ſes propres Procedés, doivent affoiblir les Liens d'Amitié qui attachoient a celle-ci les Puiſſances Neutres, et qu'il trouvera dans l'Ordre de Conſeil de Sa Majeſté Britannique un nouveau Motif ou du moins un Prétexte, non ſeulement pour perſiſter dan ſes Méſures funeſtes, pour en renforcer la Rigueur endormie, mais pour renchérir s'il eſt poſſible ſur ſes premières Violences et achever la Ruine des Nations, qui avoient conſervis juſqu-ici le Bonheur et la Proſperité de la Paix. Le Souſſigné ne s'abſtient que trop volontiers d'achever le tableau affreux que la Perſpective d'une lutte pareille parait preſenter à ſa vüe.

Autoriſé a declarer de la Manière la plus preciſe, que la Cour de Dannemarc ne ſaurait jamais acquieſcer d'aucune Manière à l'Ordre du Conſeil de Sa Majeſté Britannique, qui a été communiqué au Souſſigné en date du 10 Janvier, ni conſentir que ſes Vaiſſeaux ſoient traités en conformité, et a proteſter formellement contre ſon Principe et ſes Conſéquences, il ſe plait toutefois à tranſmettre à ſon Excellence M. le Vicomte Howick, et a partager, l'Eſpoir de ſa Cour, que Sa Majeſté Britannique ne voudra pas donner Effet a cette Reſolution; mais qu'en la ſupprimant elle voudra faire durer et cimenter les Rapports d'Amitié et de bonne Intelligence qui uniſent à Elle la Cour de Dannemarc, dont les conſtants Efforts ont été dirigés à l'Obſervation de ſes Engagements et a la Converſation de ſes Liaiſons avec la Grande Bretagne.

Cet Eſpoir reçoit une nouvelle Vigueur par la Connoiſſance de la façon libérale de penſer et d'agir du Miniſtre éclairé auquel le Souſſigné a l'Honneur d'addreſſer les Repreſentations en Faveur des Droits de la Neutralité, qui plus d'une fois déja ont trouvé leur Avocat en lui.

Le Souſſigné a l'Honneur d'offrir à ſon Excellence M. le Vicomte Howick les Aſſurances de ſa haute et reſpectueux Conſideration.

(Signé) J. RIST.

Londres, ce 9 Mars 1807.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

THE Underſigned, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majeſty the King of Denmark, in tranſmitting in due Time to his Court the Note, by which his Excellency Viſcount Howick acquainted him, on the 10th of January, with the Order in Council iſſued by His Britannick Majeſty, prohibiting all Commerce between the different Ports of the Enemy and thoſe ſubject to the Influence of the French Government, foreſaw at that Time the deep and painful Impreſſion which that Order could not fail to produce upon the Court of Denmark.

He has this Moment received its Orders, to expreſs to the Miniſters of His Britannick Majeſty the Surpriſe and Grief which the Court of the Underſigned has felt in taking Notice of a Reſolution, which, founded upon a Principle in itſelf inadmiſſible, attacks one of the chief Sources of the Commercial Proſperity of Denmark, and ſeems to give a Blow, as direct as it is unprovoked, to her moſt ſacred Rights, and to the Treaties which connect her with Great Britain. He has received the Orders of his Court, to detail to His Britannick Majeſty's Government the fatal Conſequences of this Meaſure, and finally to require its Suppreſſion.

The Underſigned, in acquitting himſelf of theſe Orders to his Excellency Viſcount Howick, takes the Liberty of demanding from him all the ſerious Attention, which the Importance of the Object requires, for this Expoſition; which will be dictated by that Frankneſs and Moderation (worthy of an independent Government, and one friendly to Great Britain,) by which the Court of Denmark has been conſtantly actuated in her Proceedings and Diſcuſſions with that of London.

Of all Courts, whoſe Duty and Intereſt it is to defend the Rights of Neutrality, that of the Underſigned is called upon to do ſo on this Occaſion more particularly, as well by its Situation, as by the Nature of the Order in Council in queſtion: It is againſt her Intereſts principally that it is directed; her Subjects chiefly will ſuffer by its Conſequences. Almoſt excluſively in Poſſeſſion of the advantageous Coaſting Trade between the different Ports which will henceforward become inacceſſible to them, they are menaced with the Deprivation of a Branch of their Navigation, which has occupied until the preſent Time Hundreds of Veſſels, Thouſands of Sailors and induſtrious Workmen, and conſiderable Capitals. Henceforth the Mediterranean will, for the moſt Part, be ſhut againſt their Enterprizes: A Voyage from Holland to France, from Italy to Spain, from the Hanſe Towns to the Ports of the Mediterranean, will render their Veſſels and their Cargoes ſubject to Confiſcation. Excluded from the greateſt Part of the Ports of the Continent of Europe, it is wiſhed that they ſhould renounce, not only the conſiderable Advantages which the Neutrality of their Flag inſures them in carrying on the Coaſting Trade, but alſo the Continuance of an eſſential Part of their direct and legitimate Commerce with the Ports above mentioned. After having ſold the Produce of their Country, Planks, Fiſh, or Corn, in one of the Northern Ports of Holland, France, or Spain, they will be obliged to return in Ballaſt, becauſe they will not be allowed to ſeek, in the Southern Ports

Ports of thoſe Countries, and of Italy, ſuch Merchandize as the Countries of the North have Occaſion for, and which can alone produce Returns ſufficiently advantageous to reimburſe the Expences of their Voyages. In order to procure Salt, Wines, Brandy, and Oil, it will be neceſſary for them to ſail from Daniſh Ports for the moſt Part in Ballaſt, in order to fetch them from the Ports of the Mediterranean; if they do not prefer, which, according to all Appearance will be the Caſe, to renounce altogether a Traffic, which would henceforward become a ruinous Speculation.

And how can the Subjects of his Daniſh Majeſty be deprived of their legitimate Traffic, of one of the principal Branches of their Induſtry? By what Right can they be ſtopped in the Purſuit of a peaceable Occupation, the Exerciſe of which is guaranteed to them by the Publick Law of Nations, and by the ſacred Faith of Treaties; which inſure to Denmark, on the Part of Great Britain, the unlimited Liberty of the Seas in all Caſes in which Denmark has not herſelf conſented, by expreſs Stipulations, to renounce the Exerciſe of a Part of her Rights?

They will be ſo deprived, according to a Principle of Retaliation, not againſt Denmark, for ſhe has never ſwerved from the ſtrict Execution of her Treaties, or from her Duties towards England; but againſt a Third Power, whoſe Example Great Britain ſeems but too ready to follow, in order to render the Stipulations of Treaties, and the pacific Relations between States ſubordinate to a Right of War, indefinite in its Principle, unlimited in its Extent, incalculable in its Conſequences, but completely foreign to and by no means binding on a Neutral Power, independent, and protected by ſolemn and recent Treaties.

The Underſigned has received expreſs Orders from his Court, to declare, in its Name, that it regards the Right of Retaliation, upon which the Order in Council of His Britannic Majeſty is founded, as abſolutely inadmiſſible, in its Principle and in its Conſequences. To eſtabliſh this Right, it would be neceſſary to begin by deſtroying the firſt Notions of General and Publick Law. It muſt be intended to lay down as a Principle, that every Power has a Right arbitrarily to renounce Engagements, and to derogate from ſolemn Stipulations with another Power, for no other Reaſon, than that its Relations with a Third Power have changed their Character. It muſt be intended to inſiſt that the Privileges, Intereſts, and Property of a Neutral Nation, are at the Diſpoſition of every other Power, although connected with it by Treaties, as ſoon as the Courſe of Events, or the Inclinations of that Power ſhould engage her in a War entirely foreign to the Neutral Nation.

The palpable Inconſiſtency and Falſehood of ſuch Reaſoning cannot be equalled but by its fatal Conſequences with reſpect to Society. It cannot eſcape the Penetration of His Britannick Majeſty's Miniſters, that a Principle, which would render the Relations and mutual Obligations between Two Countries dependant upon any Acts whatſoever of a Third Power, or rather which would conſtitute a State of War, the ſupreme Regulator of all the Relations of human Society, would deſtroy the very Baſis of that Society, in order openly to ſanction the Right of Strength, and, in the End, to pave the Way for that of univerſal Anarchy.

This (the Underſigned regrets to avow it) is nevertheleſs the Tendency of the Principle upon which the Reſolutions adopted by the French Government

vernment againſt the Commerce of Great Britain are cited, as Motives to induce His Britannic Majeſty to ſet aſide the Treaties ſubſiſting between England and Denmark, and eſpecially that of the 17th June 1801, which guarantees to the latter Power, in the Caſe expreſsly foreſeen, of any Maritime War whatever, the entire Liberty of its Commerce, with the Exception only of thoſe Reſtrictions mentioned in the Third Article. This is the Spirit of a Meaſure, which inflicts upon the Commerce of Daniſh Subjects the moſt ſevere Wound of which the Hiſtory of Neutrality offers an Example.

The Underſigned does not apprehend that he has ſaid too much in advancing this Aſſertion: He has done ſo purpoſely, and entirely foreſeeing that the French Decree of the 21ſt November 1806, together with all its pernicious Conſequences to the Commerce of Neutrals, will be cited to invalidate it. The Underſigned would have eſteemed himſelf fortunate, if he could have avoided the Neceſſity of making a Compariſon between the Two Meaſures, or of drawing a Parallel between their Effects, more or leſs pernicious to the Commerce of Denmark; but the weighty and important Nature of the Taſk which he has to fulfil, impoſes this Duty upon him. He will, however, in order to make the Miniſters of His Britannic Majeſty acquainted with the Meaſure of the Impreſſion which theſe Two Decrees, in Oppoſition to each other, muſt have produced in Denmark, content himſelf with ſtating that, according to the official Explanations which the Underſigned has juſt received from his Court, the French Decree does not, as we were led to ſuppoſe from its Expreſſions, bear upon all Veſſels carrying on Commerce with England, but only upon thoſe which, coming from an Engliſh Port, are deſirous of entering a Port of France; that it enacts the Confiſcation of thoſe Veſſels only which refuſe to ſubmit to the Notification of the Decree at their Entry into One of the ſaid Ports, or which are deſirous of concealing their having lately put into a Port of Great Britain; that therefore the Proviſions of the French Decree, a great Part of which cannot from their Nature be carried into Effect, have not as yet cauſed any ſenſible Interruption to the Commerce of Denmark with Great Britain.

The Underſigned muſt alſo obſerve, that the Decree of the 21ſt of November, limited as it is in its Application, turns evidently againſt France herſelf and her Allies; or at leaſt obliges them to participate in the greateſt Part of the Evils and Annoyance directed againſt the Commerce of Neutrals: That it therefore ſeems to carry with it the Guarantee of its lenient Execution, and probably of its ſhort Duration.

The Underſigned feels it his Duty to add, that his Court has nevertheleſs made urgent Repreſentations to the French Government againſt a Meaſure, the Principle of which it cannot but conſider as a direct and manifeſt Violation of its Rights: That, far from being willing or able to acquieſce in it, his Court thought that it employed the beſt Weapons which its Situation and the Juſtice of its Cauſe afforded, when it proteſted ſolemnly againſt the Subverſion of Principle and the Contempt of the Law of Nations, of which this Decree gives ſo fatal an Example.

But the greater the Diſguſt of the Court of the Underſigned at the Spirit of the Decree of the 21ſt November, and particularly at the Motive alledged for its Juſtification, namely, that of Retaliation, the

more profound was its Regret on ſeeing Great Britain, in her late Meaſure, follow the Footſteps of her Enemy, and take Advantage of his Example to ſanction a Doctrine, the Principle of which ſeems more to be feared in itſelf, than the more or leſs enlarged Scale of the Regulations which determine its Effect and Extent.

The Court of Denmark cannot diſſemble her Apprehenſions, that the French Government will reckon among its Triumphs, the having engaged England in Meaſures which, while they juſtified its own Proceeding, neceſſarily weakened the Ties of Friendſhip which attached the Neutral Nations to Great Britain, and that it will find in the Order in Council of His Britannic Majeſty a new Motive, or at leaſt a Pretext, not only for perſiſting in its fatal Meaſures, and for enforcing their dormant Rigour, but alſo for augmenting, if poſſible, its original Violence, and completing the Ruin of Nations, which until the preſent Time had preſerved the Bleſſings and the Proſperity of Peace. The Underſigned abſtains, but too willingly, from completing the terrible Picture which the Perſpective of ſuch a Conteſt appears to preſent.

Authorized to declare in the moſt preciſe Manner, that the Court of Denmark can never acquieſce in any Degree in the Order in Council of His Britannic Majeſty, which has been communicated to the Underſigned on the 10th of January, nor conſent that her Veſſels ſhould be treated in conformity to it, and to proteſt formally againſt its Principle and its Conſequences; the Underſigned however feels Pleaſure in tranſmitting to his Excellency Viſcount Howick, and in partaking, the Hopes of his Court, that His Britannic Majeſty will not give Effect to the Reſolution in queſtion; but that, by ſuppreſſing it, He will continue and cement the Relations of Amity and good Underſtanding which attach to his Intereſts the Court of Denmark, whoſe conſtant Efforts have been directed to the Obſervance of her Engagements and to the Preſervation of her Relations with Great Britain.

This Hope receives additional Vigour from a Knowledge of the liberal Way of thinking and acting of the enlightened Miniſter to whom the Underſigned has the Honour to addreſs theſe Repreſentations in Favour of Neutral Rights, which have already more than once found in him their Advocate.

The Underſigned has the Honour to offer to His Excellency Viſcount Howick the Aſſurances of his high and reſpectful Conſideration.

(Signed) J. RIST.

London, 9th March 1807.

No. 2.

## No. 2.

NOTE from Lord Viſcount Howick to Mr. Riſt, dated March 17, 1807.

Foreign Office, 17th March 1807.

THE Underſigned, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the Honour of informing Mr. Riſt, that he has loſt no Time in ſubmitting to His Majeſty's Government his Note of the 9th Inſtant; and that it has received all the Attention which the Magnitude of the Subject, and the various and important Conſiderations which it involves, certainly required.

It is much to be wiſhed that the Daniſh Government, before it had ſuffered itſelf to indulge in the Repreſentations contained in the above Official Paper, had conſidered with more Calmneſs the Nature and Objects of the Decree of the French Government of the 21ſt of November laſt, and the Order in Council which, in conſequence of that Decree, has been iſſued by His Majeſty.

The Underſigned is under the Neceſſity of thus calling, in the Outſet, the Attention of the Daniſh Miniſter to the original State of the Queſtion; becauſe M. Riſt in his Reference both to the Decree of the 21ſt November 1806, and to His Majeſty's Order in Council, ſeems to have miſconceived the Tenor and Effect of both; uniformly excuſing and palliating the one, and in no leſs a Degree heightening and aggravating the ſuppoſed Tendency and Conſequences of the other.

By the Decree of the 21ſt November, which upon the falſeſt Allegations is juſtified by the Principle of Retaliation, the Enemy has preſumed to declare the Britiſh Iſles in a State of Blockade, prohibiting at the ſame Time all Commerce with them, and all trading in Engliſh Merchandize; and by the ſame Inſtrument, the Prize Courts of France are directed to enforce theſe Regulations. Neutrals are conſequently interdicted from all Commercial Intercourſe with Great Britain, and all trading in her Commodities.

The French Government, in adopting a Meaſure at once ſo violent in itſelf, and of ſuch Injuſtice with reſpect to the Conſequences which muſt neceſſarily have been expected to reſult from it, committed a manifeſt Act of hoſtile Aggreſſion (though immediately directed againſt Great Britain) againſt the Rights of every State not engaged in the War, which, if not reſiſted on their Part, muſt unavoidably deprive them of the Privileges of a fair Neutrality, and muſt ſuſpend the Operation of Treaties formed for the Protection of Neutral Rights, thus fundamentally violated in their firſt and moſt eſſential Principles.

The Injury which would be ſuſtained by Great Britain, if ſhe ſuffered her Commerce with Foreign Nations to be thus interdicted, whilſt that of the Enemy with them ſhould remain unmoleſted, is ſo manifeſt, that it can require no Illuſtration. It never could have been preſumed that His Majeſty would ſubmit to ſuch an Injury, waiting in patient Acquieſcence till France might think proper to attend to the ſlow and feeble Remonſtrances of States not engaged in the War, or that He ſhould forbear to take immediate Steps to check the Violence of the Enemy, and to retort upon him the Evils of his own Injuſtice.

Had

Had His Majeſty at once determined to exact the full Meaſure of Retaliation to which He was juſtly entitled, (and which nothing but the moſt generous regard for the Commercial Intereſts of Neutral Powers could have induced Him to forego) let Denmark reflect upon the Effect which ſuch a Determination would have had upon her Commerce, taking into her Conſideration at the ſame Time, the Means which Great Britain poſſeſſes of enforcing it; and then let her compare it with the Meaſure of Forbearance and Lenity which has been adopted.

His Majeſty would unqueſtionably have been juſtified in reſorting to the fulleſt Meaſures of Retaliation, in conſequence of this unparalleled Aggreſſion; and other Powers would have no Right to complain, if the King had immediately proceeded to declare all the Countries occupied by the Enemy to be in a State of Blockade, and to prohibit all Trade in the Produce of thoſe Countries: for, as the French Decree itſelf expreſſes it, the Law of Nature juſtifies the employing againſt the Enemy the ſame Arms which he makes uſe of. If Third Parties ſuffer from theſe Meaſures, their Demand of Reparation muſt be made to that Country which firſt violates the eſtabliſhed Uſages of War, and the Rights of Neutral States.

The Britiſh Government however was neither haſty nor rigorous in its Meaſures. His Majeſty waited nearly Two Months before he had recourſe even to the mitigated Meaſure of Retaliation, which a due Regard for the Dignity of His Crown and the Intereſts of His Subjects has at length exacted from Him.

Whether in the mean Time any ſuch Steps were taken by Denmark as were required by the Inſult which had been offered by the Enemy to her Sovereignty and Independance, and the Injury done to her Neutral Rights, this Government is altogether ignorant. All that is known here is, that a formal Communication of the Decree of the 21ſt November was made by the French Miniſter at the Court of Kiel; the Anſwer of the Daniſh Government has not tranſpired; but no Intention of Reſiſtance has appeared in any Public Document, or in any Steps taken by the Daniſh Government: Whilſt on the other Hand it has obſerved a Conduct not apparently calculated to enforce the Reſpect due to the Rights of a Neutral Nation, nor in conſiſtency with the Character of a Power determined equally to reſiſt any Meaſures affecting thoſe Rights, from whatever Quarter they might proceed.

The Troops which were ſtationed in Holſtein, whilſt thoſe of the Allies were near that Frontier, have been immediately withdrawn on the Approach of the French Army; and the general Intercourſe between this Country and Huſum, never refuſed in any former War, has been the Subject of continual Complaint and Remonſtrance on the Part of the Daniſh Miniſtry.

Having made theſe Preliminary Obſervations, it will be neceſſary to enter into a candid and diſpaſſionate Inveſtigation of the general Nature and Effect of the Order of Council of the 7th January, of the Cauſes which produced it, and of ſome of the principal Objects which it had in View. In doing this, the Underſigned is firſt led to conſider the probable Extent of its Operation, as it affects the carrying and direct Trade of Denmark, and of other Neutral Powers; and this will be the more neceſſary with regard to the latter and more important Deſcription of Commerce, inaſmuch as Impediments are ſuppoſed to be thrown in the way of it by

the Daniſh Miniſter, which have no real Exiſtence, and which the Caſes aſſumed by him in his official Note, are very far from eſtabliſhing. From the natural, obvious, and equitable Conſtruction of the Inſtrument in queſtion, it will be ſeen that theſe Caſes are altogether exempted from its Operation. For wherever it can be ſhewn that a Daniſh or other Neutral Veſſel, after having delivered her Outward Cargo, or any Part of it, at one of the Ports in Poſſeſſion of France or her Allies, or occupied by that Power, ſhall bonâ fide propoſe to proceed to another, ſolely for the Purpoſe of ſhipping a Cargo, conſiſting of ſuch Articles as ſhe may require for her homeward Voyage, it is clear that ſuch Veſſel would not be conſidered in our Courts of Prize as liable to the penal Conſequences of the Order. In framing the Order of Council of the 7th January, His Majeſty's Government has indeed ſtudiouſly endeavoured to avoid diſtreſſing Nations not engaged in the War. The Neutral is ſtill at Liberty to carry his own Products to a Market in hoſtile Countries, to procure from thence Articles for his own Conſumption, and to engage in Mercantile Speculations, from hoſtile Countries to other Neutral Countries, or to the Britiſh Iſlands.

The Object of the Order of Council was, to prevent the Enemy from carrying on his Coaſting Trade through the Means of Neutral Bottoms, at a Time when the Naval Superiority of Great Britain precluded him from effecting it in Veſſels navigated under his own Flag, and belonging to his own Subjects. But the trading from Hoſtile Port to Hoſtile Port, at the ſame Time that it was ſo beneficial and even neceſſary to the Enemy, was comparatively of little Benefit to the Neutral, and hardly entitled to the Character of Neutral Commerce.

The Coaſting Trade of the Enemy in Time of Peace is carried on by his own Navigation. Even the other Branches of Trade referred to, viz. from Holland to France, to Spain, and the Hoſtile Ports in the Mediterranean, in Time of Peace, chiefly paſs by the Navigation of thoſe Countries reſpectively.

It is principally from the Succeſs of the Britiſh Maritime Force, which has almoſt annihilated the Navigation of the Enemy, that the Ships of Denmark and other Neutral States are employed as Carriers from Hoſtile Port to Hoſtile Port, in order to relieve the Enemy from his Diſtreſs; and it is notorious that the Trade thus carried on, is ſupported by the ſhameful Miſconduct of Neutral Merchants, who lend their Names for a ſmall Per-centage, not only to cover the Goods, but in numberleſs Inſtances to maſk the Ships of the Enemy.

The Daniſh Miniſter in his Note ſeems indeed ſo intent upon aſſerting Neutral Rights, as apparently to forget that there alſo exiſt correſponding Neutral Duties.

Neutrality, properly conſidered, does not conſiſt in taking Advantage of every Situation between Belligerent States, by which Emolument may accrue to the Neutral, whatever may be the Conſequences to either Belligerent Party; but in obſerving a ſtrict and honeſt Impartiality, ſo as not to afford Advantage in the War to either; and particularly in ſo far reſtraining its Trade to the accuſtomed Courſe which it held in Time of Peace, as not to render Aſſiſtance to one Belligerent in eſcaping the Effect of the other's Hoſtilities. The Duty of a Neutral is, "*non interponere ſe bello, non hoſte imminente hoſtem eripere*;" and yet it is

 manifeſt,

manifeſt, that lending a Neutral Navigation to carry on the Coaſting Trade of the Enemy, is in direct Contradiction to this Definition of Neutral Obligations, as it is, in effect, to reſcue the Commerce of the Enemy from the Diſtreſs to which it is reduced, by the Superiority of the Britiſh Navy, to aſſiſt his Reſources, and to prevent Great Britain from bringing him to reaſonable Terms of Peace.

To put a Stop therefore to this Species of Trade, is a Meaſure which might eaſily have been juſtified without Reference to the late Conduct of France; and even if the Daniſh Navigation were likely to ſuffer ſome Inconvenience from it, there would not exiſt any juſt Ground of Complaint: But when it is the only Step in the way of Retaliation which has hitherto been adopted on the Part of the Britiſh Government, His Majeſty's Forbearance and Magnanimity muſt appear eminently conſpicuous.

If, after all, the probable Conſequences of this Meaſure are contemplated with any Degree of Temper, they will appear rather likely to prove beneficial than otherwiſe to the Daniſh Nation. The Products of the Hoſtile Countries will of Neceſſity find their Way into Neutral Countries, not only for Conſumption but for Re-exportation: Denmark will then become a great Entrepôt; her Navigation will not have the leſs Employment; the real *bonâ fide* Commerce of her Subjects will be extended, and her Revenue at the ſame Time will be conſiderably benefited.

The Enemy it is true will ſuffer by the enhanced Price which he muſt pay for the Articles which he imports, when obtained in this circuitous Mode, and by the reduced Price at which he will be obliged to diſpoſe of his Exports, as well as by the encreaſed Difficulty of covering his Commerce under a Neutral Flag. But it is preſumed that theſe Conſiderations cannot furniſh any juſt Cauſe of Complaint on the Part of Denmark, the real Trade of which Country will, in all Probability, be eventually rather benefited than expoſed to any Injury from the Meaſure in Queſtion.

Upon the whole, the Underſigned is inſtructed to declare to M. Riſt, that His Majeſty cannot be induced to revoke the Order in Council of the 7th January, till France ſhall not only have deſiſted from acting on the Decree of the 21ſt November, but ſhall have publicly and formally repealed it. Should Denmark adhere to the Reſolution ſhe has expreſſed of reſiſting the unjuſt Pretenſions of the Enemy, and manifeſt a ſincere Diſpoſition to maintain a real and honourable Neutrality, it is very far from His Majeſty's Wiſh or Intention to deprive her of any of the Advantages which fairly belong to that Relation; but if unfortunately it ſhall appear that this Neutrality conſiſts in mere Aſſertion, and diſplays itſelf only in Remonſtrances on her Part, againſt ſuch Meaſures as His Majeſty is juſtly authorized to adopt, in ſupport of the Dignity of His Crown and the Intereſts of His Subjects, and on the other Hand in the moſt complete and unqualified Acquieſcence in every Demand which the Enemy may think proper to advance, the King would conſider Himſelf as wanting in the Regard which He owes to His own Honour and the Welfare of His Dominions, were He to omit taking, on His Part, ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary to ſecure both, againſt the Injury which muſt neceſſarily ariſe from a Continuance of ſuch Conduct on the Part of the Daniſh Government.

(Signed) HOWICK.

# PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

## The Surrender of The DANISH Fleet,

&c.

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*Ordered to be printed 1st February,*
1808.

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## 1.

## PROCLAMATION.

(Copy.)

BY the Commanders in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces by Sea and by Land.

WHEREAS the preſent Treaties of Peace, and the changes of Government, and of Territory acceded to, and by ſo many Powers, have ſo far increaſed the influence of France on the Continent of Europe, as to render it impoſſible for Denmark, though it deſires to be neutral, to preſerve its neutrality; and abſolutely neceſſary for thoſe who continue to reſiſt the French aggreſſion, to take meaſures to prevent the arms of a neutral Power from being turned againſt them.

In this view, the King cannot regard the preſent poſition of Denmark with indifference; and His Majeſty has ſent Negotiators, with ample powers, to his Daniſh Majeſty, to requeſt, in the moſt amicable manner, ſuch explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in ſuch meaſures, as can alone give ſecurity againſt the further miſchiefs which the French meditate through the acquiſition of the Daniſh Navy.

The King, our royal and moſt gracious Maſter, has therefore judged it expedient to deſire the temporary depoſit of the Daniſh Ships of the Line in one of His Majeſty's Ports.

This depoſit ſeems to be ſo juſt, and ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary, under the relative circumſtances of the Neutral and Belligerent Powers, that His Majeſty has further deemed it a duty to himſelf, and to His People, to ſupport His demand by a powerful Fleet, and by an Army amply ſupplied with every preparation neceſſary for the moſt active and determined enterprize.

We come therefore to your ſhores, Inhabitants of Zealand! not as enemies, but in ſelf-defence, to prevent thoſe who have ſo long diſturbed the peace of Europe, from compelling the force of your Navy to be turned againſt us.

We aſk depoſit; we have not looked to capture; ſo far from it, the moſt ſolemn pledge has been offered to your Government, and it is hereby renewed, in the name and at the expreſs command of the King our Maſter, that if our demand is amicably acceded to, every Ship belonging to Denmark ſhall, at the concluſion of a general Peace, be reſtored to her, in the ſame condition and ſtate of equipment, as when received under the protection of the Britiſh Flag.

It is in the power of your Government, by a word, to ſheath our ſwords, moſt reluctantly drawn againſt you; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reaſon, and to the call of friendſhip, the innocent blood that will be ſpilt, and the horrors of a beſieged and bombarded Capital, muſt fall on your own heads, and on thoſe of your cruel Adviſers.

His Majeſty's Seamen and Soldiers, when on ſhore, will treat Zealand, as long as your conduct to them permits it, on the footing of a province of the moſt friendly Power in alliance with Great Britain, whoſe territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of War.

The perſons of all thoſe who remain at home, and who do not take an hoſtile part, will be held ſacred.

Property will be reſpected and preſerved, and the moſt ſevere diſcipline will be enforced.

Every article of ſupply furniſhed or brought to market will be paid for at a fair and ſettled price; but as immediate and conſtant Supplies, eſpecially of proviſion, forage, fuel, and tranſport, are neceſſary to all armies, it is well known that requiſitions are unavoidable, and muſt be enforced.

Much convenience muſt ariſe to the Inhabitants, and much confuſion and loſs to them will be prevented, if Perſons in authority are found in the ſeveral Diſtricts, to whom requiſitions may be addreſſed, and through whom claims for payment may be ſettled and liquidated.

If ſuch perſons are appointed, and diſcharge their duty without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they ſhall be reſpected, and all requiſitions ſhall be addreſſed to them through the proper channels and departments of the Navy and Army; but as forbearance on the part of the Inhabitants is eſſential to the principle of theſe arrangements, it is neceſſary that all manner of civil perſons ſhould remain at their reſpective habitations; and any peaſants or other perſons found in arms ſingly or in ſmall troops, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, muſt expect to be treated with rigour.

The Government of his Daniſh Majeſty having hitherto refuſed to treat this matter in an amicable way, part of the Army has been diſembarked, and the whole force has aſſumed a warlike attitude; but it is, as yet, not too late for the voice of reaſon and moderation to be heard.

Given in the Sound, under our hands and ſeals, this ſixteenth day of Auguſt 1807.

(Signed) JAMES GAMBIER.
CATHCART.

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## 2.

In Admiral GAMBIER's, 20th Auguſt 1807.

(Copy.)

HOSTILITIES having commenced on the part of the Engliſh, I hereby declare, in virtue of the higheſt Authority, that all Engliſh Property be laid under Sequeſtration; which each and every one is accordingly enjoined, to report the Engliſh Property of what kind or nature ſoever to the Police, who will make the further neceſſary Arrangements: Any one who conceals or does not fulfil this Order, will be conſidered as a Traitor to the Country.

(Signed) PEYMAN.

Copenhagen, the 16th Auguſt 1807.

## 3.

In Admiral Gambier's (Duplicate) September 2d.

(Copy.)

British Head Quarters before Copenhagen,
1ſt September 1807.

Sir,

WE, the Commanders in Chief of His Majeſty's Sea and Land Forces now before Copenhagen, judge it expedient, at this time, to ſummon you to ſurrender the Place, for the purpoſe of avoiding the further effuſion of blood, by giving up a Defence, which it is evident cannot long be continued.

The King, our gracious Maſter, uſed every endeavour to ſettle the matter now in diſpute, in the moſt conciliating manner, through His diplomatic Servants.

To convince his Daniſh Majeſty, and all the World, of the reluctance with which His Majeſty finds himſelf compelled to have recourſe to Arms, We, the underſigned, at this moment, when our Troops are before your gates, and our Batteries ready to open, do renew to you the Offer of the ſame advantageous and conciliating Terms, which were propoſed through His Majeſty's Miniſters to your Court.

If you will conſent to deliver up the Daniſh Fleet, and to our carrying it away, it ſhall be held in depoſit for his Daniſh Majeſty, and ſhall be reſtored, with all its equipments, in as good ſtate as it is received, as ſoon as the proviſions of a general Peace ſhall remove the neceſſity which has occaſioned this demand.

The Property, of all ſorts, which has been captured ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, will be reſtored to its Owners; and the Union between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Denmark, may be renewed.

But, if this Offer is rejected now, it cannot be repeated. The captured Property, public and private, muſt then belong to the Captors; and the City, when taken, muſt ſhare the fate of conquered places.

We muſt requeſt an early deciſion; becauſe, in the preſent advanced poſition of the Troops, ſo near your Glacis, the moſt prompt and vigorous Attack is indiſpenſable, and delay would be improper.

We therefore expect to receive your deciſion by this Evening.

We have the honour to be, with the higheſt conſideration,

Sir,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient
humble ſervants,

(Signed) JAMES GAMBIER, Admiral of the Blue, and Com^r in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels.

CATHCART, Lieut. General, &c.

His Excellency General Pieman,
&c. &c. &c.

## 4.

In Admiral Gambier's (Dup.) 2nd Sept[r] 1807.

(Copy.)

Copenhagen, Sept[r] 1ſt, 1807.

My Lord,

OUR Fleet, our own indiſputable Property, we are convinced is as ſafe in his Daniſh Majeſty's hands as ever it can be in thoſe of the King of England, as our Maſter never intended hoſtilities againſt yours.

If you are cruel enough to endeavour to deſtroy a City, that has not given any the leaſt cauſe to ſuch a treatment at your hands, it muſt ſubmit to its fate; but Honour and Duty bid us reject a propoſal unbecoming an independent Power; and we are reſolved to repel every attack, and defend to the utmoſt the City, and our good Cauſe; for which we are ready to lay down our lives.

The only Propoſal in my power to make, in order to prevent further effuſion of blood, is, to ſend to my Royal Maſter, for learning his final Reſolution with reſpect to the contents of your letter, if you will grant a Paſſport for this purpoſe.

I am, with the higheſt conſideration, &c.

(Signed,) PEIMAN,
Com[r] in Chief of His Daniſh Majeſty's Land Forces.

His Excellency
Ad. James Gambier,
Lord Cathcart,
} Com[rs] in Chief of the Britiſh Sea and Land Forces.

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## 5.

In Admiral Gambier's (Dup.) September 2nd, 1807.

Head Quarters before Copenhagen, September 2nd, 1807.

Sir,

IT is with great regret that we acquaint you, that it is not in our power to ſuſpend our combined operations, during the time neceſſary for conſulting your Government: We having done the utmoſt within the limits of our Authority, in offering to you at this moment Terms as advantageous as thoſe which were propoſed to prevent a rupture.

We ſhall deeply lament the deſtruction of the City, if it is injured; but we have the ſatisfaction to reflect, that in having renewed to you, for the laſt time, the offer of the moſt advantageous and conciliating Terms, we have done our utmoſt to ſave the effuſion of blood, and prevent the horrors of war.

We have the Honor to be, &c.

JAMES GAMBIER,
Admiral, &c
CATHCART,
Lt. General, &c.

His Excellency
M. General Peiman,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

## A.

Copenhagen, 5th Sept^r 1807.

My Lords,

FOR preventing further effuſion of Blood, and not expoſing the City to the ſad conſequences of a longer Bombardment, I propoſe an Armiſtice of Four-and-twenty Hours; in order to come to an Agreement that may lead to the ſettling of the Preliminary Articles of a Capitulation.

It is with the higheſt perſonal Conſideration,

I have, &c.

(Signed) PEIMANN,

Commander in Chief of
His Majeſty's Land Forces.

To
The Commanders in Chief of the
Britiſh Sea and Land Forces.

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(Copy.)

Head Quarters before Copenhagen,
5th September 1807.

Sir,

THE ſame neceſſity which has obliged us to have recourſe to Arms in the preſent occaſion, compels me to decline any Overture which might be productive of delay only. But to prove to you my ardent deſire to put an end to Scenes, which I behold with the greateſt grief, I ſend an Officer, who is authorized to receive any Propoſal you may be inclined to make, relative to the Articles of Capitulation, and upon which it may be poſſible for me to agree to any, even the ſhorteſt Armiſtice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART,

Lieut^t General.

His Excellency Major General Peimann,
Commander in Chief of
His Daniſh Majeſty's Land Forces,
Copenhagen.

(Copy.)

## B.

Copenhagen, 5th Sept^r, 1807.

My Lord,

THE Propoſal has been made without any the leaſt dilatory intention; but the night being too far advanced for deliberating upon a matter of ſuch very high importance, with the reſpective Departments, a meaſure neceſſary on account of His Majeſty's abſence, and that of the Prince; and my ſtate of health not permitting me to proceed as expeditiouſly as I wiſh, I engage to ſend to-morrow before twelve o'clock, the Articles relative to the Capitulation: And have in the mean time the honour to be with the higheſt perſonal conſideration, &c.

(Signed) PEIMANN,
Commander in Chief of
His Majeſty's Land Forces.

To
Lord Cathcart,
Commander in Chief of the
Britiſh Forces.

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(Copy.)

Head-quarters before Copenhagen,
6th September 1807.

Sir,

HAVING communicated to Admiral Gambier, your letter received this morning, together with thoſe of laſt night, I have to acquaint you, that we will conſent to treating with you for the Capitulation of Copenhagen, on the baſis of your delivering up the Daniſh Fleet.

But as you have not forwarded Articles of Capitulation, Officers of rank in the Sea and Land Service of His Majeſty, ſhall be ſent forthwith, to prepare Articles with you or with the Officers you may appoint, and which may, if poſſible, unite the objects you have in view, in regard to the occupation of Copenhagen, with the performance of the ſervice intruſted to us.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART,
Lieut^t Gen^l.

To
His Excellency Major General Peimann,
Commander in Chief of His Daniſh
Majeſty's Land Forces, Copenhagen.

(Copy.)

## C.

Copenhagen, 6th September 1807.

My Lord,

I ACCEPT of your Propoſal, with reſpect to the delivering up of His Majeſty's Fleet, as the fundamental baſis of Negotiations; but with this proviſo, that no other Engliſh Troops enter the City, than thoſe Commiſſaries, Officers, and Military Men, who ſhall be ſtipulated and agreed on, in the courſe of the ſaid Negotiations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PEIMANN,
Commander in Chief of
His Majeſty's Land Forces.

To
Lord Cathcart,
Commander in Chief
of the Britiſh Troops.

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(Copy.)

## D.

Copenhagen, 6th Sept[r] 1807.

My Lord,

AS ſoon as you ſhall be pleaſed to appoint a neutral place out of the Town, where to meet on both ſides, for regulating the Articles of Capitulation, Officers provided with full powers for negotiating, ſhall be ſent; and in the interim, the Armiſtice is conſidered as ſubſiſting, till contrary Orders ſhall be given.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PEIMANN,
Commander in Chief of
His Majeſty's Land Forces.

To
Lord Cathcart,
Commander in Chief
of the Britiſh Troops.

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(Copy.)

Head Quarters before Copenhagen,
6th September 1807.

Sir,

THE Officers appointed to treat with you, are Major General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. Sir Home Popham, Captain of the Fleet, and Lieut[t] Colonel Murray, Deputy Quarter Maſter General of the Army.—Theſe Officers are waiting at the Barrier, and will meet the Officers named by you, at any place you may appoint for immediate diſcuſſion, between our advanced Poſts and your Lines.

Orders were given to deſiſt from the Bombardment, and to ceaſe firing, the moment your firſt Letter was received; but there has been no Armiſtice concluded; a proof of which is, that a houſe in the Suburbs has been ſet on fire within theſe few minutes, by your people, cloſe to our Centinels.

As we have already ſtated, more than once, we can admit of no delay in this buſineſs, and therefore it will immediately appear whether the Articles propoſed, are of ſuch a nature as to warrant an Armiſtice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART, Lieut[t] General.

To
His Excellency Major General Piemann,
Commander in Chief of
His Daniſh Majeſty's Land Forces,
Copenhagen.

(Copy)

## CAPITULATION.

ARTICLES of Capitulation for the Town and Citadel of Copenhagen; agreed upon between Major General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, Knight of the Bath; Sir Home Popham, Knight of Malta, and Captain of the Fleet; and Lieutenant Colonel George Murray, Deputy Quarter-Master General of the British Forces; being thereto duly authorized by James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic; and by Lieutenant General the Right Honourable Lord Cathcart, Knight of the Thistle, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Forces in Zealand, and the north of the Continent of Europe, on the one Part: And by Major General Waltasdorff, Knight of the Order of Danebroze, Chamberlain to the King, and Colonel of the North Zealand Regiment of Infantry; Rear Admiral Lietken, and J. H. Kirkhoff, Aid-de-Camp to His Danish Majesty; being duly authorized by His Excellency Major General Peiman, Knight of the Order of Danebroze, and Commander in Chief of His Danish Majesty's Forces in the Island of Zealand, on the other Part.

Article 1st.

When this Capitulation shall be signed and ratified, the Troops of His Britannic Majesty are to be put in possession of the Citadel.

Art. 2d.

A Guard of His Britannic Majesty's Troops shall likewise be placed in the Dock Yard.

Art. 3d.

The Ships and Vessels of War of every description, with all the Naval Stores belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be delivered into the Charge of such Persons as may be appointed by the Commanders in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Forces, and they are to be put in immediate possession of the Dock Yards, and all the Buildings and Storehouses belonging thereto.

Art. 4th.

The Store Ships and Transports in the Service of His Britannic Majesty, are to be allowed if necessary to come into the Harbour, for the purpose of embarking such Stores and Troops as they have brought in to this Island.

Art. 5th.

As soon as the Ships shall have been removed from the Dock Yards, or within six weeks from the date of this Capitulation, or sooner if possible, the Troops of His Britannic Majesty shall deliver up the Citadel to the Troops of his Danish Majesty, in the state in which it will be found when they shall occupy it; His Britannic Majesty's Troops shall likewise within the before-mentioned Time, or sooner if possible, be embarked from the Island of Zealand.

Art. 6th.

From the date of this Capitulation, Hostilities shall cease throughout the Island of Zealand.

Art. 7th.

No Person whatsoever shall be molested, and all Property public or private, with the exception of the Ships and Vessels of War, and the Naval Stores before-mentioned belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be respected; and all Civil and Military Officers in the Service of his Danish Majesty, shall continue in the full exercise of their Authority throughout the Island of Zealand; and every thing shall be done which can tend to produce Union and Harmony between the two Nations.

Art. 8th.

All Prisoners taken on both Sides, shall be unconditionally restored; and those Officers who are Prisoners on Parole, shall be released from its effects.

Art.

Art. 9th.

Any Engliſh Property that may have been ſequeſtered in conſequence of the exiſting Hoſtilities, ſhall be reſtored to the Owners. This Capitulation ſhall be ratified by the reſpective Commanders in Chief, and the Ratifications ſhall be exchanged before Twelve o'clock at Noon this day.

Done at Copenhagen, this 7th day of September 1807.

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

(Signed) *Home Popham.*

(Signed) *George Murray.*

(Signé) *Ernſt Frederick Waltaſdorff.*

(Signé) *O. Lietken.*

(Signé) *J. H. Kirchhorff.*

Ratified by me,
PEIMANN.

Copy of a LETTER from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to the Viſcount Caſtlereagh; dated Admiralty Office, 30th January, 1808.

(One Incloſure.)

(Copy.)

Admiralty Office, 30th January, 1808.

My Lord,

HAVING in compliance with the deſire expreſſed in your Lordſhip's Letter of the 28th inſtant, called upon Admiral Lord Gambier, to report in writing the information which his Lordſhip had given verbally to His Majeſty's Miniſters, with reſpect to the State of preparation and equipment in which the Daniſh Navy was found on the ſurrender of Copenhagen; we tranſmit to your Lordſhip a Copy of the Report we have received from the Admiral on the ſubject.

And we are, &c.

(Signed) R. BICKERTON.
W. J. HOPE.
JA$^{s}$ BULLER.

To
The Viſcount Caſtlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Incloſure.)

(Copy.)

Admiralty Office, 28th January, 1808.

Sir,

IN anſwer to your Letter of this day's date, I have to acquaint you, that upon taking poſſeſſion of the Arſenal at Copenhagen, the Fleet was found in ſuch a ſtate, that it could be equipped and ſent to Sea in a very ſhort time; moſt of the Ships were in condition for ſervice, their lower maſts were in, the top-maſts, yards, rigging, ſails, guns, and ſtores of every deſcription, were ſo arranged in the Arſenal, and in compartments in the ſtore-houſes, that they could be put on board on the ſhorteſt notice; there was no one article wanting which was neceſſary for their equipment, and it is certain that the Fleet could have been completely ready for Sea in three weeks, or a month at moſt, as in a ſhorter ſpace of time ſixteen ſail of the line, fourteen frigates of different claſſes, eight ſloops, and two ſmaller veſſels, were fitted ready to be navigated to England, by the Seamen of the Fleet under my command, with the aſſiſtance of ſome Troops.

There cannot be a ſtronger proof of the good condition of the Daniſh ſhips, than their having been brought to England, through much tempeſtuous weather, without ſuffering in their hulks in the leaſt degree.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GAMBIER.

To
The Hon$^{ble}$ W. W. Pole,
&c. &c. &c.

# PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

The Surrender of The DANISH Fleet,

&c.

*Ordered to be printed 1st February,*
1808.

# PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

## The Expedition to COPENHAGEN.

*Ordered to be printed 2d February,*
1808.

## SCHEDULE of PAPERS

Prefented to the Houfe of Commons the 2nd February 1808.

N° 1. Copy of a Letter from Admiral Gambier to the Commandant of Copenhagen, dated the 14th October 1807, propoſing to iſſue Paſſports to Veſſels under the burthen of ſixty laſts, to convey Proviſions, &c. to Copenhagen, provided the Caſtle of Cronenburg ſhould abſtain from firing on the Engliſh ſhips after the concluſion of the Armiſtice; with, Copy of the Commandant's Reply, in which he agrees to the meaſure, provided the Britiſh Fleet quitted the Sound the firſt fair wind after the concluſion of the Armiſtice - p. 3.

N° 2. Copy of Orders from Admiral Gambier to the Commanders of the Ringdove, Roſamond, Nightingale, Diſpatch, and Procris, dated 20th October 1807, directing them to take under their reſpective commands ſeveral diviſions of Tranſports, and to proceed in the firſt inſtance to Kongſbucar, and then to North Yarmouth - - - - p. 4.

N° 3. Copy of Order from Admiral Gambier to the Commanders of the foregoing Sloops, dated 20th October 1807, for proceeding with the Tranſports under their reſpective Convoy to Yarmouth - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 5.

N° 4. General Order from Captain Sir Home Popham to the reſpective Captains and Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships under Admiral Gambier, dated 20th October 1807, apprizing them that the Prometheus had been ſtationed off the Scaw, and the Fearleſs off the Anholt Reef, for the purpoſe of exhibiting Lights - - - - - ibid.

N° 5. General Order from Captain Sir Home Popham to the Captains of His Majeſty's Ships, dated 21ſt October 1807, ſtating a Rendezvous in caſe of ſeparation - - p. 6.

N° 6. Copy of an Order from Captain Sir Home Popham to Lieutenant Lucas of the Swan, dated 21ſt October 1807, to anchor on the Eaſtern Edge of the Nineteen-foot Shoal, as a temporary Light - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 7. Copy of a General Order from Captain Sir Home Popham to the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships under Admiral Gambier, dated 21ſt October 1807, apprizing them that the Swan cutter had been ordered on the above ſervice - - - - - p. 7.

N° 8. Copy of Telegraphic Communication from His Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales to the Fleet and Tranſports under the orders of Admiral Gambier on the 21ſt October 1807, ſtating a Rendezvous in caſe of ſeparation - - - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 9. Copy of an Order from Admiral Gambier to Captain Salt, of the Leveret, for proceeding with the Artillery Tranſports to Yarmouth, dated 21ſt October 1807 - - p. 8.

N° 10. Extract from the Signal Log of His Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, on the 23d October 1807.—Telegraphic Communication to His Majeſty's ſloop Curlew to collect ſtraggling Tranſports - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 11. Copy of a Letter from the Honourable W. W. Pole, Secretary of the Admiralty, to Admiral Gambier, dated 29th October 1807; incloſing, Copy of a Letter from Lord Hawkesbury, reſpecting the Diſembarkation of the Troops on board the Ships and Veſſels under his command - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 9.

No. 1.

Copy of a LETTER from ADMIRAL GAMBIER, to the Commandant of Copenhagen, dated the 14th October 1807; propoſing to iſſue Paſſports to Veſſels under the burthen of Sixty Laſts, to convey Proviſions, &c. to Copenhagen, provided the Caſtle of Cronenburg ſhould abſtain from firing on the Engliſh Ships, after the Concluſion of the Armiſtice; with Copy of the Commandant's Reply, in which he agrees to the Meaſure, provided the Britiſh Fleet quitted the Sound the firſt fair wind after the concluſion of the Armiſtice,

(Copy.)
Jos. Trounſell.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen Roads,
14th Oct[r] 1807.

Sir,

HAVING an earneſt deſire to alleviate the diſtreſs of the inhabitants of Copenhagen, under the preſent circumſtances of hoſtility which exiſt between Great Britain and Denmark, I would propoſe to relax the blockade of Copenhagen, ſo far as regards the coaſting trade, by which the city is ſupplied with proviſions and fuel; but, in return for this forbearance of His Britannic Majeſty's Naval Forces, I ſhould expect that a ſimilar diſpoſition would be ſhewn on your part, by the Caſtle of Cronenberg continuing to abſtain from firing at the Ships and Veſſels of the King my maſter, and thoſe of his ſubjects, in paſſing the Sound after the concluſion of the preſent Armiſtice. If this amicable propoſal ſhould be acceded to, I would furniſh Paſſports for all Daniſh Veſſels under the burthen of ſixty laſts, employed in bringing proviſions, fuel, and other neceſſary articles for the ſupply of Copenhagen, to paſs to and from their ſeveral deſtinations without interruption from the Britiſh Ships of War. I am further induced to make this propoſal by a deſire to maintain the friendly diſpoſition expreſſed in the laſt clauſe of 7th Article of the Capitulation of Copenhagen.

I have the honour to be, with ſentiments of the higheſt conſideration and eſteem,

Sir,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

His Excellency
Major General Peyman,

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(Copy.)
Joſ. Trounſell.

Copenhagen, 15th Oct[r] 1807.

Sir,

I acknowledge your Excellency's deſire to alleviate the diſtreſs the inhabitants of Copenhagen may be expoſed to in the courſe of the Winter, from want of proviſions and fuel.

But I regret that the condition annexed to it, is not within the limits of my authority; it being a matter of ſuch a political tendency, as my Royal Maſter alone can determine upon.

Yet earneſtly wiſhing to abide by the tenor of the Capitulation according to the moſt liberal interpretation, directions ſhall be given to the Commander of the Caſtle

Caſtle of Cronenburg, not to commit any act of hoſtility againſt any one of His Britannic Majeſty's Ships, when, with the firſt fair wind, though after the expiration of the preſent Armiſtice, they ſhall paſs the Sound on their departure.

I have the honor to be, with ſentiments of the moſt diſtinguiſhed conſideration and eſteem,

Sir,
Your Excellency's
moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) PEYMANN,
Com^r in Chief of his Majeſty's
Forces in Zealand.

To His Excellency
Admiral Gambier, Com^r in Chief of
His Britannic Majeſty's Naval Forces.

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No. 2.

Copy of ORDERS from ADMIRAL GAMBIER to the Commanders of the Ringdove, Roſamond, Nightingale, Diſpatch, and Procris, dated 20th October 1807; directing them to take under their reſpective commands ſeveral Diviſions of Tranſports to proceed in the firſt inſtance to Kongsbuckar and then to N. Yarmouth.

(Copy.)

By JAMES GAMBIER, Eſq.
&c. &c. &c.

YOU are hereby required and directed to take under your protection the Tranſports, on board of which the ſecond diviſion of German Cavalry is embarked, and proceed with them to Kongbacka; and in caſe you ſhould not there receive further Orders, you are to put to ſea with the firſt favourable wind, and make the beſt of your way, conſiſtent with the ſafety of the ſaid Tranſports, to Yarmouth Roads; and, acquainting the Secretary of the Admiralty of your arrival, remain there till you ſhall receive further orders.

Given, &c. Prince of Wales, Copenhagen Road, 20th October 1807.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

To Captain Andrews,
Commander of H. M. Sloop
Ringdove,

By Command, &c.
J. Trounſell.

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Similar order of the ſame date to Captain F. Packer, of the Roſamond, to take the Tranſports on board which the firſt diviſion of German Cavalry is embarked.

Similar order to Captain Wilkinſon, of the Nightingale, to take the Tranſports, with the third diviſion of German Cavalry.

D° to Captain Lillicrap, of the Diſpatch, to take the Tranſports with the German Infantry, and 7 or 8 Britiſh, in Captain Anderſon's diviſion of Tranſports.

D° to Captain Beauman, of the Procris, to take the Victuallers and empty Tranſports lying at this anchorage; (viz. Copenhagen Road.)

Note. The whole of the Britiſh Infantry were embarked on board His Majeſty's Ships and the Daniſh Ships of war.

(Signed) *Jos. Trounſell.*

## No. 3.

Copy of ORDER from ADMIRAL GAMBIER to the Commander of the Diſpatch, Procris, Ringdove, Nightingale, and Roſamond, dated the 20th October 1807, for proceeding with the Tranſports under their reſpective Convoy to Yarmouth.

(Copy.)
Joſ. Trounſell.

Mem°. Prince of Wales, Copenhagen Road, 20th Oct^r 1807.

NOTWITHSTANDING my former Order, of this Day's date, it is my Direction that you proceed with the Tranſports under your Convoy to Yarmouth Road, without putting into Kongſbacka.

You are to apprize the ſaid Tranſports, that in caſe of ſeparation with a foul wind, previous to paſſing the Scaw, they are to proceed to Gottenburgh; but if the wind ſhould come favourable for paſſing the Skaggrack, before they can arrive at Gottenburgh, they are to proceed on to Yarmouth Road.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

To
Captain J. Lillicrap,
commanding H. M. Sloop, Diſpatch.

Similar Order of ſame Date to Captain F. Beauman of the Procris.
- D° - - - D° - Captain G. Andrew, - - Ringdove.
- D° - - - D° - - - F. Wilkinſon - Nightingale.
- D° - - - D° - - - F. Parker - - - Roſamond.

Capt^n Lillicrap, Diſpatch.

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## No. 4.

GENERAL ORDER from Capt. Sir HOME POPHAM, to the reſpective Captains and Commanders of H. M. Ships under Admiral Gambier, dated 20th October 1807; apprizing them that the Prometheus had been ſtationed off the Scaw, and the Fearleſs off the Anholt Reef, for the purpoſe of exhibiting Lights.

(Copy.)
Jo. Trounſell.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen Roads,
20th October 1807.

THE Ships of the Fleet are hereby apprized, that the Prometheus has been ſent to anchor off the Scaw, and the Fearleſs off the Point of Anholt Reef, for the purpoſe of exhibiting Lights, for the ſafety of Ships approaching thoſe dangers; but it is the Admiral's direction, that too great confidence be not placed in them, conſidering how liable they are to be driven from their ſtation by bad weather.

(Signed) HOME POPHAM.

To
The reſpective Captains and Commanders.

No. 5.

GENERAL ORDER from Capt. Sir HOME POPHAM to the Captains of H. M. Ships, dated 21ſt October 1807; ſtating a Rendezvous in caſe of Separation.

(Copy.)
Joſ. Trounſell.

Prince of Wales, 21ſt October 1807.

Rendezvous.

To Ships of War.

IN caſe of ſeparation, previous to paſſing the Scaw, the Ships are to proceed to Gottenburgh; but if the wind ſhould be favourable for paſſing the Skaggerack, before they arrive at Gottenburgh, they are to proceed on to Yarmouth Roads.

(Signed) HOME POPHAM.

This Rendezvous, although communicated in the firſt inſtance by Telegraph at day-light on the 21ſt, was alſo iſſued in writing, as opportunity offered that day.

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No. 6.

Copy of an ORDER from Captain Sir HOME POPHAM, to Lieutenant LUCAS of the Swan Cutter, dated 21ſt October 1807, to anchor on the Eaſtern Edge of the 19-Foot Shoal, as a temporary light.

(Copy.)
Jos. Trounſell.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen Road,
21ſt October 1807.

IT is the Admiral's directions that you proceed in the Swan to anchor on the Eaſtern edge of the Nineteen-foot Shoal, ſhewing two Lights, one over the other, after ſix o'clock this Evening; and when the Fleet has paſſed the Shoal you are immediately to join it.

(Signed) HOME POPHAM.

To
Lieutenant Lucas,
Commanding the Swan Cutter.

## No. 7.

Copy of a GENERAL ORDER from Captain Sir HOME POPHAM to the Captains and Commanders of H. M. Ships under Admiral Gambier, dated 21ſt October 1807, apprizing them that the Swan Cutter had been placed on the Eaſtern Edge of 19-Foot Shoal, as a temporary Light.

(Copy.)
Joſ. Trounſell.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen Road,
21ſt October 1807.

Mem°

THE Admiral has been pleaſed to direct, that the Swan Cutter ſhall be on the Eaſtern Edge of the Nineteen-foot Shoal, with two Lights, one over the other, till the Fleet ſhall have paſſed.

(Signed) HOME POPHAM.

To
The reſpective Captains and
Commanders.

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## No. 8.

Copy of Telegraphic Communication from H. M. Ship Prince of Wales, to the Fleet and Tranſports under the Orders of Admiral GAMBIER, on the 21ſt October 1807, ſtating Rendezvous in caſe of ſeparation.

Communications by Telegraph from the Prince of Wales,
Wedneſday, 21ſt October 1807.

" The Rendezvous for Fleet and Tranſports, North Yarmouth; if foul wind, " Gottenburgh. On appearance of danger from bad weather, take Men from Gun " Veſſels and deſtroy them. A Veſſel is ordered to anchor on 19-Feet Shoal, " with Lights."

N. B. About 460 Ships and Veſſels ſailed through the Sound on the 21ſt October, of which 370 were Tranſports.

(Copy.)
Joſ. Trounſell.

## No. 9.

Copy of ORDER from ADMIRAL GAMBIER to Captain Salt of the Leveret, for proceeding with the Artillery Tranſports to Yarmouth, dated 21ſt October 1807.

(Copy.)
Joſ. Trounſell.

By JAMES GAMBIER, Eſq.
&c. &c. &c.

YOU are hereby required and directed to take the Artillery Tranſports under your Convoy, and proceed with them to Yarmouth Roads.

You are to apprize the ſaid Tranſports that in caſe of ſeparation with a foul wind, previous to paſſing the Scaw, they are to proceed to Gottenburgh; but if the wind ſhould come favourable for paſſing the Skaggerack before they can arrive at Gottenburgh, they are to proceed on to Yarmouth Road.

Given, &c. Prince of Wales, in the Sound, 21ſt October 1807.

(Signed) JAMES GAMBIER.

To Captain G. B. Salt,
Commander of H. M. Sloop
Leveret,

By Command, &c.
(Signed) J. Trounſell.

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## No. 10.

EXTRACT from the Signal Log of H. M. Ship Prince of Wales, on 23d October 1807.—Telegraphic Communication to H. M. Sloop, Curlew, to collect ſtraggling Tranſports.

"Telegraphic Communication from the Prince of Wales to the Curlew."

"Collect and ſtay by Tranſports in South Eaſt, proceeding to North Yar-
"mouth."

"Curlew parted Company."

## No. 11.

Copy of a LETTER from the Hon^ble W. W. POLE, Secretary of the Admiralty, to Admiral GAMBIER, dated 29th Oct^r 1807; incloſing Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon^ble Lord Hawkeſbury, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State;—reſpecting the diſembarkation of the Troops on board, the Ships and Veſſels under his Command.

(Copy)

Admiralty Office, 29th Oct. 1807.

Sir,

I HAVE it in command from my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to ſend you herewith Copy of a Letter which they have received from Lord Hawkeſbury, one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, ſignifying His Majeſty's pleaſure reſpecting the diſembarkation of the Troops now on board the Ships and Veſſels under your Command; and I have to ſignify to you their Lordſhips direction, that you make the neceſſary Arrangements for carrying into execution the Plan of His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, acquainting me for their information with the ſteps you may take for that purpoſe. I have their Lordſhips further Commands to remind you, that it is their intention, all the Daniſh Line of Battle Ships under your charge ſhall proceed to Spithead.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
W. W. POLE.

To Admiral Gambier.

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(Copy)

Downing Street, 29th October 1807.

My Lords,

THE arrival of the Fleet and Army from Copenhagen being hourly expected, I am, in the abſence of Lord Caſtlereagh, to ſignify to your Lordſhips, His Majeſty's Commands, that you do make the neceſſary Arrangements for the diſembarkation of the Troops, according to the following Scheme:

The Coldſtream and the Third Regiment of Guards being embarked in the Ships named in the Margin, it is deſirable, that they ſhould be diſembarked at the Nore or in the Downs, ſo that they may be marched to Chatham.

| | |
|---|---|
| Waldaman - - | 617 |
| Prince of Wales | 350 |
| Orion - - - | 350 |
| Goliah - - - | 250 |
| Truſty - - - | 255 |
| Cr. Princeſſe Th. | 650 |
| Penlen - - - | 179 |

With regard to the Troops that are embarked in the other Men of War, arrangements are made by His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief for their reception, either at Portſmouth or Plymouth, according to ſuch diſtribution of the Men of War as would in regular courſe be made to thoſe Ports reſpectively.

The German Legion, and the 7th and 8th Regiments, having been embarked in Tranſports, your Lordſhips will give directions, that they ſhould rendezvous at Portſmouth, there waiting for Orders either to proceed to Ireland, or to be otherwiſe diſtributed.

I am,
My Lords,
Your Lordſhips moſt obedient
humble Servant,
HAWKESBURY.

To
The Lords Commiſſioners
of the Admiralty.

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# PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

## The Expedition to COPENHAGEN.

*Ordered to be printed 2d February,*
1808.

Transport-Office, February 1st, 1808.

# ACCOUNT of TRANSPORTS

## Employed on the Expedition againſt COPENHAGEN;

Specifying the Number which have returned;—together with a Liſt of thoſe LOST, or MISSING, by Capture, Wreck, or otherwiſe, on their Return from Copenhagen.

| | N°. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Sailed from England for Copenhagen - - - - | 377 | 78,420 |
| Returned from - - - - D° - - - - - | 362 | 75,294 |
| Wrecked, Captured, and Miſſing; - - - - - - agreeably to the encloſed LIST - - - - - | 15 | 3,126 |
| Total - - | 377 | 78,420 |

Transport Office,
February 11th, 1808.

## RETURN of TRANSPORTS that were LOST or MISSING, by Capture, Wreck, or otherwise; on their Return from COPENHAGEN.

| TRANSPORTS. | Tons. | TROOPS Loft. | TROOPS Saved. | Regiments. | SEAMEN Loft. | SEAMEN Saved. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUGUSTUS CESAR | 457 | - - | 387 | 1ſt Batt[n] Line of King's G. Legion. | - - | 27 | Diſmaſted and driven on the Coaſt of Holland. |
| MARY - - - | 141 | - - | 12 Men. 18 Horſes. | British Artillery Drivers. | - - | 8 | Captured by the Decidé French Privateer. |
| KING GEORGE - | 141 | Naval Stores. | | - - | - - | 8 | |
| BEE - - - | 157 | D°. | | - - | - - | 9 | Captured, but particulars not known. |
| OLIVE BRANCH - | 112 | - - | - - | Opthalmia Patients. | - - | 7 | |
| 5 - - - - - | 1,008 | - - | 399 | - - | - - | 59 | |
| HOPE - - - | 176 | - - | - - | Hoſpital Ship. | - - | 10 | Wrecked on their return from Copenhagen. |
| HOPE'S INCREASE | 197 | Naval Stores. | | - - | - - | 11 | |
| EMPEROR of RUSSIA | 234 | Naval Proviſions. | | - - | - - | 20 | |
| 3 - - - - - | 707 | - | - - | - - | - - | 41 | |
| SALISBURY - - | 324 | 200 | 60 | 2d Batt[n] of Line K.G. Legion. | Unknown at preſent; had 19 on board. | | Wrecked between Yarmouth and The Downs. |
| EAGLE PACKET | 230 | 180 | - - | 7th D°. | 14 | — | |
| ENDEAVOUR - - | 167 | 22 Men. 23 Horſes. | - - | 3d Light Dragoon German Legion. | - - | 9 | |
| PROVIDENCE - | 112 | 18 Horſes. | 16 Men. | 2d D°. | - - | 7 | |
| 4 - - - - - | 833 | 402 | 76 | - - | 14 | 16 | |
| SHORN - - - | 160 | 19 Horſes. | 20 Men. | - - | - - | 9 | Run down in Dover Roads. |
| AVON - - - | 167 | Naval Stores. | | - - | - | 9 | Miſſing. |
| CHARLES - - | 251 | - - | - - | - - | Unknown at preſent; had 15 on board. | | Armed with heav Guns, and blown u off Copenhagen, b the Enemy. |

## RECAPITULATION.

| | N°. | Tons. | LOST. Troops. | LOST. Seamen. | LOST. Horſes. | SAVED. Troops. | SAVED. Seamen. | SAVED. Horſes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAPTURED on their Return from Copenhagen | 5 | 1,008 | - - | - - | - - | 399 | 59 | 18 |
| WRECKED - - - D° | 3 | 707 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 41 | — |
| - - D° - - between Yarmouth and The Downs | 4 | 833 | 402 | 14 | 41 | 76 | 16 | — |
| RUN down in Dover Roads | 1 | 160 | - - | - - | 19 | 20 | 9 | — |
| BLOWN up, off Copenhagen | 1 | 251 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 14 | 2,959 | 402 | 14 | 60 | 495 | 125 | 18 |
| YET Unaccounted for | 1 | 167 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 15 | 3,126 | | | | | | |

*Rupt George.* *Ambroſe Serle.* *J. Bowen.* *G. P. Towry.*

Transport-Office,
February 1st, 1808.

# ACCOUNT

OF THE

# TRANSPORTS

Employed against

COPENHAGEN.

*Ordered to be printed 2d February,*
1808.

# PAPERS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

## The Expedition to COPENHAGEN.

*Ordered to be printed 2nd February,*
1808.

N° 1. Copy of a Letter from the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy to the Honourable W. W. Pole, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated 9th January 1808; incloſing, Copy of a Report from Sir William Rule, one of the Surveyors of the Navy, relative to the State of the Daniſh Ships taken at Copenhagen - - - - - - - - p. 3.

N° 2. Letter from Sir William Rule, one of the Surveyors of the Navy, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated the 25th January 1808, relative to the State of the Daniſh Ships taken at Copenhagen - - - - - - - p. 9.

N° 3. Copy of a Letter from the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated the 1ſt February 1808, reſpecting the State and Condition of ſuch of the Daniſh Ships of War as have been ſurveyed: With five Incloſures - - p. 10.

No. 1.

Copy of a LETTER from the NAVY BOARD; dated the 9th January 1808:—Incloſing Sir WM. RULE's Report of Survey of the Daniſh Ships at Portſmouth.

Navy Office, 9th Jan$^{y}$ 1808.

Sir,

HAVING, in purſuance to an Order from the Right honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of 1ſt inſtant, directed Sir Will$^{m}$ Rule, the ſenior Surveyor of the Navy, to proceed to Portſmouth, to examine into the ſtate of the Daniſh Ships captured at Copenhagen, now in that Harbour and at Spithead, and report their fitneſs for Service, and the periods at which each may be brought forward; we ſend you, incloſed, a copy of a Report we have received from Sir Will$^{m}$ Rule on the ſubject, and deſire you will pleaſe to lay the ſame before their Lordſhips. We are, Sir,

Your very humble ſervants,

W. B. THOMPSON.
F. J. HARTWELL.
H$^{y}$ PEAKE.

Hon$^{ble}$ W. W. Pole.

Sir WILLIAM RULE's SURVEY of the DANISH Ships at Portſmouth.

(Copy.)

Portſmouth Dock-Yard, 6th January 1808.

Gentlemen,

I have this day completed my Survey of all the Daniſh Ships of War at this Port, in the beſt manner I could in their preſent lumbered ſtate, and the following are the obſervations I have to make to the Board in reſpect to them; and I would propoſe that they ſhould be brought forward for Service in the order in which they are mentioned here:

CHRISTIAN THE SEVENTH:—Built in 1803:

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length on the Gun Deck | 187. | — |
| Keel for Tonnage | 154. | $9\frac{5}{8}$. |
| Breadth extreme | 50. | $10\frac{1}{2}$. |
| moulded | 50. | $1\frac{1}{2}$. |
| Depth in the Hold | 20. | 10. |
| Burthen in Tons | 2,131$\frac{16}{94}$ | |
| Number of Ports on the Gun Deck, excluſive of Bow Ports | 30 | N° |
| Upper Deck | 32 | — |
| Quarter Deck and Forecaſtle | 22 | — |

She is kneed with iron-hanging knees and ſtandards, with thick ſtrakes and carlings bolted through the ſides, has a galley-ſtern, and is a very fine ſhip. If ſhe ſhould be brought forward for ſervice, it may be proper to build a magazine and ſtore-rooms in her, like an Engliſh man of war. To preſerve the iron faſtenings, it would be adviſeable to double the bottom with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch fir previous to her being coppered.

I am of opinion this ſhip may be fitted for ſervice, by ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, in ſix weeks after taken in hand.

PRINCESS

PRINCESS CAROLINE:—Built in 1805.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length on the Gun Deck - - - - - - | 173. | 1½. |
| - - - of Keel for Tonnage - - - - | 143. | 4¾. |
| Breadth extreme - - - - - - | 46. | 3⅞. |
| - - - moulded - - - - - - | 45. | 6⅞. |
| Depth in the Hold - - - - - - | 19. | 3. |
| Burthen in Tons - - - - - - | 1,637 5/94. | |
| Number of Ports on Gun Deck, excluſive of two Bow Ports | 28 | N° |
| - - - - - - - Upper deck - - - - - | 30 | — |

She has no lodging knees, but ſecured with thick ſtrakes and carlings in lieu of them; each beam is kneed with an iron hanging knee of a good ſubſtance, and very well made; ſhe has iron ſtandards on each deck; her tops are narrowed on the fore part, and ſhe has a galley-ſtern like the Chriſtian 7th.

The ſhip, I think, may be brought forward for ſervice, by ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, in ſix weeks after taken in hand. (She has large maſts ſtowed on the Lower Deck.)

NORGE:—Built in 1800.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length on the Gun Deck - - - - - - | 183. | 1½. |
| - - of Keel for Tonnage - - - - | 151. | 5¼. |
| Breadth extreme - - - - - - | 49. | 4. |
| - - moulded - - - - - - | 48. | 7. |
| Depth in the Hold - - - - - - | 20. | 5. |
| Burthen in Tons - - - - - - | 1,960 3/94. | |
| Number of Ports on Gun Deck, excluſive of two Bow Ports | 28 | N° |
| - - - - - - - Upper Deck - - - - - | 30 | — |

Mem.—Some of the Upper Deck ports are over thoſe of the Gun Deck.

She has a galley-ſtern like Chriſtian 7th; the beams of the round-houſe run from ſide to ſide, but do not go aft to the taffrail by 20 feet, leaving an open ſpace from the Cabin to the taffrail.

She is kneed as the Princeſs Caroline; the lower rigging is over head, and the topmaſts ſtruck. She may be brought forward for ſervice, by ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, in ſeven weeks after taken in hand.

(This ſhip alſo has on board a number of large maſts on the Lower Deck.)

DENMARK:—Built in 1794.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length of the Gun Deck - - - - - - | 179. | 5. |
| - - - Keel for Tonnage - - - - | 148. | 1⅞. |
| Breadth extreme - - - - - - | 48. | 3¼. |
| - - moulded - - - - - - | 47. | 7¼. |
| Depth in the Hold - - - - - - | 19. | 6½. |
| Burthen in Tons - - - - - - | 1,836 7/94. | |
| Number of Ports on the Gun Deck, excluſive of two Bow Ports | 28 | N° |
| - - - - - - Upper Deck - - - - - | 30 | — |

On the Gun Deck ſhe has wood and iron hanging knees and thick ſtrakes, the bolts clenched on a carling; the Upper and Quarter Decks, and the Forecaſtle, are kneed with wood hanging knees; the Orlop Deck will require additional beams.

She appears to have been very recently repaired, and to be now in good condition. Her lower rigging is over head, and the ſhip is cleared of her ſtores.

I think that ſhe may be brought forward for ſervice, by ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, in two months after taken in hand.

WALDEMAR:

## WALDEMAR:—Built in 1798.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length on the Gun Deck | 185. | 6¼. |
| of the Keel for Tonnage | 152. | 11⅜. |
| Breadth extreme | 50. | 10¼. |
| moulded | 50. | 1¼. |
| Depth in the Hold | 20. | 6. |
| Burthen in Tons | 2,103⅝⅛ | |
| Number of Ports on Gun Deck, excluſive of two Bow Ports | 30 N° | |
| Upper Deck | 32 — | |

On the Gun Deck ſhe has thick ſtrakes and wood and iron hanging knees; on the Upper Deck thick ſtrakes in lieu of lodging knees, with hanging knees of wood; the Quarter Deck and Forecaſtle are kneed with wood hanging knees, and thick ſtrakes, and a carling with the bolts clenched thereon, in lieu of lodging knees; the lower rigging is over head.

This ſhip may be brought forward for ſervice, by ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, in twelve weeks after taken in hand.

## HEIR APPARENT FREDERICK:—Built in 1788.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length on the Gun Deck | 174. | 6½. |
| of Keel for Tonnage | 143. | 6½. |
| Breadth extreme | 47. | 10. |
| moulded | 47. | 1. |
| Depth in the Hold | 19. | 6. |
| Burthen in Tons | 1,746⅝⅞. | |
| Number of Ports on Gun Deck, excluſive of two Bow Ports | 28 N° | |
| Upper Deck | 30 — | |

She is faſtened with bolts paſſing through the thick ſtrakes and carlings, and wood hanging knees; the planks appear to be faſtened with bolts, one in each timber, and driven through and clenched on the curling clamps, &c. This mode of faſtening appears to be generally adopted.

She ſeems to have had lately ſome ſlight repairs. Her lower rigging is over head, and topmaſts ſtruck; and I am of opinion ſhe may be fitted for ſea ſervice, by ſix gangs of ſhipwrights in twelve weeks after taken in hand. (She has large maſts on the Lower Deck.)

## ODIN:—Built in 1788.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length of the Gun Deck | 174. | 7¼. |
| of the Keel for Tonnage | 143. | 4¾. |
| Breadth extreme | 47. | 10¾. |
| moulded | 47. | 1¾. |
| Depth in the Hold | 19. | 7. |
| Burthen in Tons | 1,749⅝¼. | |
| Number of Ports on Gun Deck | 28 N° | |
| Upper Deck | 28 — | |

The Gun Deck has no lodging knees, but in lieu of them, bolts are driven through the thick ſtrakes and carlings; the hanging knees are of iron, and bolted fore and aft to a thick chock; on the Upper Deck ſhe has wood hanging knees; the Quarter Deck and Forecaſtle have no lodging knees, but two thick ſtrakes and a carling, the bolts paſſing through them are clenched on the midſhip ſide of the carling, wood hanging knees; in addition to the above, there are ſome iron ſtandards on the Gun and Upper Decks.

The ſheer is conſiderably broken, and ſhe appears to have had a repair about four years ſince.

The lower rigging is over head, jury mizen-maſt and topmaſts on the Deck.

This ſhip may be brought forward for ſervice, by ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, in twelve weeks after taken in hand; ſhe has about 30 large maſts on the Lower Deck.

THREE CROWNS:—Built in 1789.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length on the Gun Deck - - - - - | 175. | $5\frac{1}{8}$. |
| - - - of Keel for Tonnage - - - - | 143. | 4. |
| Breadth extreme - - - - - - | 47. | $10\frac{1}{4}$. |
| - - - moulded - - - - - - | 47. | $1\frac{1}{4}$. |
| Depth in the Hold - - - - - - | 19. | 9. |
| Burthen in Tons - - - - - - | 1,745$\frac{8}{94}$. | |
| Number of Ports on Gun Deck - - - - | 28 | N° |
| - - - - - - - - - Upper Deck - - - - | 28 | — |

The Gun Deck has wood and iron hanging knees, and thick ſtrakes in lieu of lodging knees; the Upper Deck, wood hanging knees, and thick ſtrakes in lieu of lodging knees; her Quarter Deck and Forecaſtle kneed with wood hanging knees, and the thick ſtrakes in lieu of lodging knees.

The lower rigging is over head; and may be brought forward for ſervice, by ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, in three months after taken in hand.

She has been reported to the Board by the Yard Officers, and valued at £. 8. 10 *s.* per ton.

SKIOLD:—Built in 1792.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length on the Gun Deck - - - - - | 174. | $5\frac{1}{2}$. |
| - - - of Keel for Tonnage - - - - | 143. | $3\frac{5}{8}$. |
| Breadth extreme - - - - - - | 47. | $10\frac{1}{2}$. |
| - - moulded - - - - - - | 47. | $1\frac{1}{2}$. |
| Depth in the Hold - - - - - - | 19. | 7. |
| Burthen in Tons - - - - - - | 1,747$\frac{7}{94}$. | |
| Number of Ports on Gun Deck - - - - | 28 | N° |
| - - - - - - - Upper Deck - - - | 28 | — |

Upper and Quarter-Deck and Forecaſtle are kneed with hanging knees of wood, and have thick ſtrakes in lieu of lodging knees. This ſhip has every appearance of age, and will require, with ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, at leaſt eighteen weeks to put her into condition for ſervice.

(She has large maſts on the Gun Deck.) The lower rigging is over head, and top-maſt ſtruck.

PRINCESS SOPHIA FREDERICA:—Built in 1775.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length on the Gun Deck - - - - - | 175. | 1. |
| - - of Keel for Tonnage - - - - | 144. | $1\frac{1}{8}$. |
| Breadth extreme - - - - - - | 47. | $11\frac{1}{2}$. |
| - - moulded - - - - - - | 47. | $2\frac{1}{2}$. |
| Depth in the Hold - - - - - - | 19. | 8. |
| Burthen in Tons - - - - - - | 1762$\frac{76}{94}$. | |
| Number of Ports on Gun Deck - - - - | 28 | N° |
| - - - - - - - Upper Deck - - - | 28 | — |

The Orlop and Gun Deck faſtened with hanging knees of wood, and thick ſtrakes and carlings in lieu of lodging knees. Her decks are ſtowed with thick ſtuff and plank of various thickneſſes.

She is very much broken in her ſheer; and from her incumbered ſtate I cannot ſay with certainty what her condition may be; but from appearances ſhe will require conſiderable repair, and may be brought forward for ſervice, with ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, in (not leſs than) twenty weeks.

Her lower rigging is over head, and her topmaſt ſtruck.

CROWN PRINCESS MARIA:—Built 1791.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length of the Gun Deck | 175. | 3¼. |
| - - - of Keel for Tonnage | 143. | 5⅛. |
| Breadth extreme | 48. | —¼. |
| - - - moulded | 47. | 3¼. |
| Depth in Hold | 19. | 8. |
| Burthen in Tons | 1759 | 19/94. |
| Number of Ports, Gun Deck | 28 | N° |
| - - - - - Upper Deck | 28 | — |

The Gun and Upper Deck are kneed with wood hanging knees, and thick ſtrakes in lieu of lodging knees.

This ſhip has every appearance of age, and will require, with ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, about ſix months to put her into condition for ſervice.

Her lower rigging is over head, and topmaſt on the deck.

She has maſts on both decks, of large dimenſions.

JUSTITIA:—Built in 1777.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length of the Gun Deck | 174. | 3. |
| - - - of Keel for Tonnage | 144. | 2½. |
| Breadth extreme | 47. | 10½. |
| - - - moulded | 47. | 1½. |
| Depth in the Hold | 19. | 9. |
| Burthen in Tons | 1758 | 11/94. |
| Number of Ports, Gun Deck | 28 | N° |
| - - - - - Upper Deck | 28 | — |

The Gun and Upper Decks are kneed with wood hanging knees, and thick ſtrakes in lieu of lodging knees. She appears to have been lately repaired, but from the very incumbered ſtate ſhe is in, I cannot ſpeak with certainty as to the time it will require to put her into condition for ſervice; but I think it cannot be done, with ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, in leſs than ſix months.

Her lower rigging is over head, and her topmaſts on deck.

She has large maſts on the Lower Deck.

SEYEREN:—Age uncertain.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length on the Gun Deck | 165. | —⅛. |
| - -, - of Keel, for Tonnage | 134. | 7¾. |
| Breadth, extreme | 45. | 7½. |
| - - - moulded | 44. | 11½. |
| Depth in the Hold | 19. | — |
| Burthen in Tons | 1,490 | 78/94. |
| Number of Ports on Gun Deck | 28 | N° |
| (The two foremoſt ports are too far forward for guns to ſtand in.) | | |
| Upper Deck | 28 | — |

Her faſtenings are the ſame as the Odin, except the iron ſtandards on the Gun and Upper Decks. Her repair appears to have been taken in hand, but not completed. She is very much incumbered, being full of ſtores; and provided no more alterations are made than are abſolutely neceſſary, ſhe may be brought forward for ſervice, by ſix gangs of ſhipwrights, in ſeven months after taken in hand.

(She has about 25 maſts on the Lower Deck, ſome of which are of large dimenſions.)

VENUS Frigate, of 44 Guns:—Built in 1805.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length of the Lower Deck | 143. | 4¾. |
| of the Keel, for Tonnage | 120. | 10½. |
| Breadth, extreme | 38. | 3¼. |
| moulded | 37. | 9¼. |
| Depth, in the Hold | 10. | 8¾. |
| Burthen, in Tons | 941 $\frac{6}{94}$. | |
| Number of Ports on the Upper Deck, exclusive of two chase Ports | 26 N° | |

She has a galley-ſtern; is faſtened with iron hanging knees and ſtandards; has alſo thick ſtrakes in lieu of lodging knees. She is copper faſtened, and her bottom coppered; and I think ſhe may be brought forward for ſervice, by four gangs of ſhipwrights, in one month after taken in hand. Her lower rigging is over head.

FREDERICKSTEIN Frigate, 32 Guns:—Built in 1800.

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length of the Lower Deck | 129. | 3$\frac{5}{8}$ |
| of Keel, for Tonnage | 109. | 3$\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Breadth, extreme | 34. | 2½ |
| moulded | 33. | 8½ |
| Depth in the Hold | 7. | 11 |
| Burthen in Tons | 680 $\frac{7}{94}$. | |
| Number of Ports in the Upper Deck, exclusive of two Bridle Ports | 26 N° | |

She has a narrow galley-ſtern, ſteers on the Quarter Deck; is faſtened with iron hanging knees, and thick water-ways; copper faſtened, and her bottom coppered.

She is much lumbered on every part, and is, in my opinion, not a deſirable ſhip to be brought forward for ſervice; but ſhe may be fitted, by four gangs of ſhipwrights, in about ſeven weeks after taken in hand. Her lower rigging is over head.

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All the Line of Battle Ships are iron-faſtened, and their bottoms are not coppered.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your very humble ſervant,
Wᴹ RULE.

To
The Honᵇˡᵉ the Principal Officers and Commʳˢ
of His Majeſty's Navy.

No. 2.

Copy of a REPORT from Sir Wm RULE to the Honourable W. W. POLE, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated the 25th January 1808, reſpecting the general State of the Daniſh Ships.

Navy Office, 25th January 1808.

Sir,

IN addition to the Report already ſent to their Lordſhips, ſtating the age of the Daniſh Ships in Portſmouth Harbour, and the time it will require to put them into condition for ſervice, I further beg leave to ſtate, that I conſider the Ships named in the margin to require little more to be done to their hulls than to ſheath and copper their bottoms, and to make ſuch internal arrangements for the magazines, ſtore-rooms, &c. as are abſolutely neceſſary in a man of war; the time required for the performance of which has been before ſtated.

Chriſtian 7th.
Pcſs. Carolian,
Norge,
Denmark.

The Waldamar, Heir Apparent, Frederick, Odin, Three Crowns, will require more to be done to them, but may be brought forward after the other Ships, and in the time before mentioned.

The Venus and Frederickſtein Frigates, being coppered and copper-faſtened, will require little more to be done to them than to alter their internal arrangements.

The ten aforenamed Ships will, in my opinion, when completed, be fit for Foreign ſervice.

The Skiold, Princeſs Sophia Frederica, Crown Princeſs Maria, Juſtitia, and Syeren, will require a longer time to fit them for ſervice, but may be brought forward in the time already mentioned.

The foregoing is the beſt judgment that can be formed of their condition in their preſent encumbered ſtate (moſt of them being full of ſtores), and which muſt be ſubject to correction when the Ships are taken into a dock.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Wm RULE.

The Honble Wm W. Pole,

&c. &c.

No. 3.

Copy of a LETTER from the NAVY BOARD, 1ſt February, encloſing the Surveys of the following Ships:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alert, | Elven, |
| Mercurius, | Eideren, |
| Sarpen, | Frederickſtein, |
| Glommen, | Chriſtian 7. |
| Flying Fiſh, | Denmark, |
| Ornen, | Three Crowns. |
| Glykſtad, | |

(Copy.)

Navy Office, 1ſt February 1808.

Sir,

WE have received your Letter of the 30th ultimo, ſignifying to us the directions of the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to prepare and tranſmit to you the ſubſtance of ſuch information as has been received from His Majeſty's Naval Officers, or thoſe of His Dock Yards, reſpecting the State and Condition of the Daniſh Ships, at the time of the ſurrender of the ſame, or ſubſequent to their arrival in a Britiſh Port; and in return thereto, we deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips, that we have not received any information from His Majeſty's Naval Officers as to the State and Condition of the Daniſh Ships at the time of their ſurrender, except the Frederickſtein Frigate, which was ſurveyed
No. 1. by order of Admiral Lord Gambier, on the 21ſt Auguſt laſt, and a Copy of the Survey we encloſe for their Lordſhips' information.

With reſpect to the State and Condition of the Ships which have arrived at Portſmouth, we beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to the Copy of the Report made by Sir William Rule, one of the Surveyors of the Navy, which accompanied our Letter of
Nos. the 9th of laſt month, and alſo to the three encloſed Reports made by the Officers of
2, 3, 4. Portſmouth Yard, on the Denmark, Three Crowns, and Chriſtian 7th, which are the only Ships which have yet been ſurveyed by thoſe Officers: and in regard to the Ships and Veſſels which have arrived at Chatham, the following only have been ſurveyed; viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brig - - - | Alert, |
| — - - - | Mercurius, |
| — - - - | Sarpen, |
| — - - - | Glommen, |
| — - - - | Flying Fiſh, |
| — - - - | Ornen, |
| Praam - - - | Glykſtad, |
| — - - - | Elven, |
| — - - - | Eideren. |

No. 5. And we encloſe an Abſtract of the Surveys received, ſo far as they reſpect their State and Condition.

We are,

Sir,

Your very humble Servants,

R. BARLOW.
W. RULE.
H. LEGGE.

P.S. We requeſt, that the three Surveys from Portſmouth, which are in original, may be returned when done with.

Hon^ble W. W. Pole.

(First Inclosure in N° 3.)

A SURVEY of the FREDERICKSWAERN, pursuant to an Order from Ja$^{s}$ Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, &c. &c.

WE, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, have been on board the Danish Frigate *Frederickswaern*, and there examined, most particularly, into the state and condition of the Ship, Furniture, Stores, Ordnance, &c. and find as particularly expressed in the three separate Reports. Provision there is none on board; Water Casks as follows, viz. Butts 30, Puncheons 200, Hogsheads 20, the whole of which appear serviceable.

The quantity of Iron Ballast cannot be ascertained, unless the Hold could be cleared of Casks and Shingle Ballast.

And we do further declare, that we have taken this Survey with such care and equity, that we are ready to make Oath to the impartiality of our proceedings.

Given under our hands, on board the Danish Frigate, this 21st day of August 1807.

Edw$^{d}$ Ives } Masters of His Majesty's Ships, Pompee.
Mich$^{l}$ Spratt } Spencer.

Dimensions of the above-mentioned Frigate, as far as can be ascertained:

| | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Length of Gun Deck - - - - - - - | 129 | 0 |
| Breadth extreme - - - - - - - | 37 | 1 |
| Depth in Hold not to be ascertained, being full of Lumber. | | |

---

(Second Inclosure in N° 3.)

THREE CROWNS Danish Ship.—Survey and Value.

(Copy.)

Portsmouth Yard,
1st January 1808.

Hon$^{ble}$ Sirs,

IN obedience to your directions by Warrant 13th November last, we have surveyed and measured, in the best manner we could afloat, The *Three Crowns* Danish Ship of War, captured by the Fleet under the command of Lord Gambier; and herewith waits on you her Dimensions and Scantlings, with our opinion of the value of her Hull, Masts, and Yards; also the Alterations absolutely necessary to be made to fit her for His Majesty's service, the expence of performing the same, with the number and nature of Guns, and complement of Men proper to be established upon her; and beg to acquaint you she is in want of a small repair; reported to be 18 years old; has had a partial repair lately; reported to have been built in Denmark. She has a single bottom, and her fastenings are iron. It is necessary she should be docked. By making good the defects, with the necessary alterations, which may be performed in about two months, we are of opinion she will be fit for His Majesty's service.

| | TONS. | £. s. d. | VALUE. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HULL measures | 1745 $\frac{86}{94}$, | at 8. 10. 0. per Ton - - - | 14,840 | 5 | 6 |
| Main Mast - - - - - - | 1 N° | - - - - - - | 727 | 5 | 2 |
| Carried forward - - £. | | | 15,567 | 10 | 8 |

| | | | | VALUE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
| Brought forward | | | | 15,567 | 10 | 8 |
| Main Yard | 1 | N° | | 129 | 0 | 0 |
| Topmaſt | 1 | — | | 107 | 7 | 10 |
| Topſail Yard | 1 | — | | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Topgallant Stump | 1 | — | unſerviceable | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Yard | 1 | — | d° | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Fore Maſt | 1 | — | | 519 | 15 | 4 |
| Yard | 1 | — | | 134 | 5 | 0 |
| Topmaſt | 1 | — | unſerviceable | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Topſail Yard | 1 | — | | 20 | 13 | 4 |
| Topgallant Stump | 1 | — | unſerviceable | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Yard | 1 | — | d° | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Mizen Maſt | 1 | — | | 196 | 13 | 9 |
| Yard | 1 | — | | 17 | 15 | 0 |
| Topmaſt | 1 | — | | 20 | 10 | 0 |
| Topſail Yard | 1 | — | | 12 | 10 | 3 |
| Topgallant Stump | 1 | — | unſerviceable | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Yard | 1 | — | d° | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Croſsjack Yard | 1 | — | | 16 | 2 | 0 |
| Bowſprit | 1 | — | | 355 | 10 | 0 |
| Jib Boom | 1 | — | | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| Spritſail Yard | 1 | — | | 18 | 6 | 0 |
| **SPARE GEER.** | | | | | | |
| Main Topmaſt | 1 | — | unſerviceable | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| Topſail Yard | 1 | — | | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Fore Topſail Yard | 1 | — | | 20 | 13 | 4 |
| Studingſail Booms | 7 | — | | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Yards | 9 | — | | 7 | 17 | 6 |
| Enſign Staff | 1 | — | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Flag Staves | 2 | — | unſerviceable | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Flying Jib Boom | 1 | — | d° | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Driver Boom | 1 | — | | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Sea Fiſhe | 1 | — | | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Topgallant Maſts | 2 | — | unſerviceable | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | | £. | 17,265 | 19 | 9 |

We are, &c.

(Signed) *J. Park.*
*N^s Diddams.*
*Geo. Smith.*
*H^y Canham.*
*Step^n Johns.*

Portſmouth Yard, 1ſt Jan. 1808. } Principal Dimenſions and Scantlings of the Daniſh Ship THREE CROWNS, of 74 Guns.

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | - from the fore part of the ſtem at the height of the Upper Deck to the aft part of the poſt at the height of the Wing Tranſom | | 178 | 0 |
| | From the aft part of the rabbet of the ſtem to the fore part of the rabbet of the poſt on the range of the Gun Deck | | 175 | 5 1/8 |
| | Of the Keel, per tonnage | | 143 | 4 |
| Breadth | - extreme, to the outſide of the plank of the bottom | | 47 | 10 1/4 |
| | Moulded | | 47 | 1 1/4 |
| | At the Wing Tranſom to the outſide of the plank | | 32 | 1 |
| | At the Toptimber Line | afore, | 33 | 0 |
| | | midſhips, | 38 | 0 |
| | | abaft, | 25 | 2 1/2 |
| Height | - of Wing Tranſom | | 28 | 7 1/2 |
| Depth | - in Hold | | 19 | 9 |

Burthen in Tons, N° 1745 $\frac{86}{94}$.

## In HOLD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Keelſon | | ſided, | 1 | 5 |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 11 1/2 |
| Ceiling | - of Oak | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| Sleepers | - N° 2, on each ſide bolted with 10 bolts | length, | 15 | 6 |
| | | ſided, | 1 | 3 |
| Breaſthooks, | in N° 3; N° 1 bolted with 11 bolts | length, | 16 | 0 |
| | | ſided, | 1 | 4 |
| | N° 2 | length, | 16 | 0 |
| | | ſided, | 1 | 4 |
| | N° 3 bolted with 11 bolts | length, | 16 | 0 |
| | | ſided, | 1 | 4 |
| Riders | - 10 pair, in bends, bolted with 32 bolts | ſided, | 1 | 4 1/2 |
| | Nine 3d fullock-riders run from 4 to 5 feet above the Orlop Deck, and the 2d fullocks to the Orlop beams | moulded, | 1 | 2 1/2 |

## AFTER PLATFORM.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | | | 48 | 0 |
| Flat | - of Fir | thick, | 0 | 2 |
| Beams | - of Fir, N° 10 | ſided, | 6 | 10 |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 9 |
| Height | - from the plank to the upper ſide of the Gun Deck beams at the middle line | afore, | 9 | 1 |
| | | abaft, | 9 | 1 |

## ORLOP.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flat | - of Fir | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| Beams | - of Fir, N° 13 | ſided, | 1 | 1 |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 1 |
| | | round, | 0 | 4 1/2 |
| Standards | - hanging, of Oak, N° 7, on each ſide | ſided, | 0 | 10 |
| | bolted with 7 bolts - Side arm | length, | 6 | 0 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 4 | 1 |
| Hook | - above the deck, bolted with 11 bolts | ſided, | 1 | 4 |
| | | length, | 16 | 0 |
| Spirketting | - of Oak, in two ſtrakes - each | thick, | 0 | 6 1/2 |
| | | broad, | 0 | 9 |
| Clamp | - of Oak, in two ſtrakes - each | thick, | 0 | 6 |
| | | broad, | 1 | 1 |

ORLOP—*continued.*

| | | | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Height - | from the plank to the upper ſide of the Gun Deck beams, at the middle of the beam - | afore, | 7 | 0 |
| | | midſhips, | 7 | 0 |
| | | abaft, | 6 | 10 |

## GUN DECK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flat - - | of Oak - - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| Beams - | of Oak, N° 28 - - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 5 |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 5 |
| | | round, | 0 | 9½ |
| | Two foremoſt and two after beams, kneed at each end with a lodging knee, bolted with 8 bolts - - | ſided, | 1 | 0 |
| | Beam arm - - - | length, | 4 | 6 |
| | Side arm - - - | d° | 6 | 11 |
| Beams - | two abreaſt the fore and three abreaſt the main maſt, kneed at each end with a hanging knee, bolted with 9 bolts - - - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 2 |
| | Beam arm - - - | length, | 5 | 2 |
| | Side arm - - - | d° | 7 | 6 |
| | Kneed at each end with 1 iron hanging knee, bolted with 9 fore and aft bolts through the beam, and achock (except them aforementioned) - Beam arm - | length, | 5 | 0 |
| | Up and down arm - - | d° | 5 | 6 |
| Chock - | bolted with 6 bolts through the ſide - - | ſided, | 1 | 4 |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 7 |
| | | length, | 7 | 9 |
| Hook - | bolted with 17 bolts - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 5 |
| | | length, | 22 | 0 |
| | Above the deck, bolted with 13 bolts - - | ſided, | 1 | 4 |
| | | length, | 16 | 10 |
| Spirketting - | of Oak, in two ſtrakes - each - - | thick, | 0 | 5½ |
| | | broad, | 0 | 10 |
| Clamp - | of Oak, in two ſtrakes - each - - - | thick, | 0 | 8½ |
| | | broad, | 1 | 0 |
| Waterways - | of Oak - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 8½ |
| Standards - | of Iron, N° 7, on each ſide bolted with 9 bolts | | | |
| | Side Arm - - | length, | 5 | 2 |
| | Deck Arm - - | d° | 4 | 2 |
| Tiller - | Tranſom - - - - - - - - | ſided, | 0 | 11½ |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 11½ |
| | Kneed on each end with a lodging knee, bolted with 9 bolts - - - - - - | ſided, | 0 | 10½ |
| | Side Arm - - - | length, | 8 | 0 |
| | Tranſom Arm - - | d° | 4 | 6 |
| Riding Bills - | two pair - - - After pair - - | fore and aft, | 1 | 6 |
| | | thwartſhips, | 1 | 6 |
| | Fore pair - - - | fore and aft, | 1 | 5 |
| | | thwartſhips, | 1 | 5 |
| Ports - | in N° 14 on each ſide - - - - | fore and aft, | 3 | 3 |
| | | up and down, | 2 | 9 |
| | Diſtance between them - - - - - - | | 7 | 6 |
| Height - | from the Deck to Portſills - - - - - | | 2 | 0½ |
| | - - - Plank to the upper ſide of the Upper Deck beams, at the middle of the beam - - - | afore, | 7 | 1½ |
| | | midſhips, | 7 | 1 |
| | | abaft, | 7 | 0 |

UPPER

## UPPER DECK.

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flat | of Fir | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| Beams | of Oak, N° 29 | ſided, | 1 | 2 |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 2 |
| | | round, | 0 | 9 |
| | Two after-beams kneed at each end with a lodging knee, bolted with 6 bolts, | ſided, | 0 | 9 |
| | Beam arm | length, | 4 | 2 |
| | Side arm | d° | 4 | 1 |
| | Kneed at each end with a hanging knee, bolted with 9 bolts (except the two above-mentioned) | ſided, | 1 | 0 |
| | Side arm | length, | 5 | 10 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 6 | 0 |
| Knees Hook | bolted with 14 bolts | ſided, | 1 | 3 |
| | | length, | 20 | 0 |
| Spirketting | of Oak, in two ſtrakes each | thick, | 0 | 4½ |
| | | broad, | 0 | 10 |
| Clamp | of Oak, in one ſtrake | thick, | 0 | 7 |
| | | broad, | 1 | 2 |
| Waterways | of Oak | thick, | 0 | 8 |
| Standards | of Iron, N° 4 on each ſide, bolted with 9 bolts | | | |
| | Side arm | length, | 4 | 4 |
| | Deck arm | d° | 3 | 8 |
| Ports, | in N° 14 on each ſide | fore and aft, | 3 | 2 |
| | | up and down, | 2 | 7 |
| | Diſtance between them | | 7 | 8 |
| Height | from the Deck to the Portſills | | 2 | 0 |
| | plank to the upper ſide of the Quarter Deck beams, at the middle of the beam | afore, | 6 | 9 |
| | | abaft, | 6 | 11½ |
| | Of the Waiſt | | 6 | 7 |
| | From the plank to the upper ſide of the Forecaſtle beams, at the middle of the beam | afore, | 6 | 11 |
| | | abaft, | 6 | 10 |

## QUARTER DECK.

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | | | 92 | 0 |
| Flat | of Fir | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| Beams | of Oak, N° 17 | ſided, | 1 | 6 |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 10½ |
| | | round, | 0 | 6 |
| | Kneed at each end with one hanging knee, bolted with 8 bolts | ſided, | 0 | 9 |
| | Side arm | length, | 5 | 6 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 4 | 0 |
| Spirketting | of Oak, in two ſtrakes each | thick, | 0 | 3½ |
| | | broad, | 0 | 8½ |
| Clamps | of Oak, in two ſtrakes each | thick, | 0 | 5½ |
| | | broad, | 0 | 9 |
| Waterways | of Oak | thick, | 0 | 5 |
| Ports | in N° 7 on each ſide | fore and aft, | 2 | 6 |
| | | up and down, | 2 | 6 |
| | Diſtance between them | | 7 | 6 |
| Height | from the Deck to the Portſills | | 1 | 9 |
| | Gunwale | | 5 | 2 |
| | From the plank to the upper ſide of the Round-houſe beams at the middle line | afore, | 6 | 7½ |
| | | abaft, | 7 | 4 |

FORECASTLE.

## FORECASTLE.

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | | | 37 | 3 |
| Flat | of Fir | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| Beams | of Oak, N° 8 | fided, | 1 | 0 |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 10½ |
| | | round, | 6 | 7 |
| | Kneed at each end, with hanging knee | fided, | 0 | 9 |
| | Bolted with 8 Bolts — Side arm | length, | 5 | 6 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 4 | 0 |
| Spirketting, | of Oak, in one ſtrake | thick, | 0 | 3½ |
| | | broad, | 1 | 1 |
| Clamps | of Oak, in 2 ſtrakes — each | thick, | 0 | 5 |
| | | broad, | 0 | 9 |
| Waterways, | of Oak | thick, | 0 | 5 |
| Ports | in N° 2 on each ſide | fore and aft, | 2 | 6 |
| | | up and down, | 1 | 0½ |
| | Diſtance between them | | 7 | 8 |
| Height | from the Deck to the Portſills | | 1 | 8 |
| | to the Gunwale | afore, | 2 | 9 |
| | | abaft, | 2 | 7½ |

## ROUNDHOUSE.

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | | | 50 | 6 |
| Flat | of Fir | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| Beams | of Oak, N° 12 | fided, | 0 | 9 |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 6½ |
| | | round, | 6 | 9½ |
| Beams | Five of which are kneed at each end with an oak hanging knee, bolted with 7 bolts; and 7 others are kneed with an iron lodging knee, bolted with 6 bolts. | | | |
| Knees | hanging — Side arm | fided, | 0 | 5½ |
| | | length, | 4 | 8 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 3 | 6 |
| | Lodging Iron — Side arm | length, | 2 | 9 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 2 | 4 |
| Clamps | of Oak, in one ſtrake | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| | | broad, | 1 | 0 |
| Waterway | of Oak | thick, | 6 | 4½ |
| Height | of Gunwale | afore, | 6 | 1½ |
| | | abaft, | 1 | 0 |

## FRAME.

| | | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Timbers | framed in Bends | | room and ſpace, | 2 | 10 |
| At the | Floor Heads | fided | | 1 | 0 |
| | | moulded | | 1 | 2 |
| | 1ſt Futtock Heads | fided | | 1 | 0 |
| | | moulded | | 1 | 1½ |
| | 2d Futtock Heads | fided | | 1 | 6 |
| | | moulded | | 1 | 0½ |
| | Orlop | fided | | 1 | 0 |
| | | moulded | | 1 | 0 |
| | Gun Deck | fided | | 1 | 0 |
| | | moulded | | 0 | 11½ |
| | Upper Deck | fided | | 1 | 0 |
| | | moulded | | 0 | 8½ |
| | Quarter Deck | fided | | 1 | 0 |
| | | moulded | | 0 | 5½ |

## WITHOUT BOARD.

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stern - - | at the Head - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 7 |
| | To the Rabbet - - - - - | moulded, | 1 | 0 |
| Poſt - - | at the Head - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 6½ |
| | To the Rabbet - - - - - | moulded, | 1 | 1½ |
| Draught of Water - - | - - - - - | afore, | 19 | 8 |
| | | abaft, | 21 | 0 |

The Braces and Pintles are Iron; and ſhe is Iron faſtened.

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Number and Nature of GUNS, and Complement of MEN, proper to be eſtabliſhed upon her.

| | N° | Guns. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gun Deck - - - | 28 | - 32 | | |
| Upper Deck - - - | 28 | - 18 | N° P^r Carronades. | |
| Quarter Deck - - | 8 | - 12 | 6 | - - 32 |
| Forecaſtle - - - | 4 | - 12 | | |
| Complement of Men | - | 590. | | |

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WORKS neceſſary to be done, to fit her for His Majeſty's Service.

In Hold - Magazine, Well, and Shot Lockers to rebuild; Pumps to fit; and Bulkheads to Spirit and Coal-hole to build; two Crutches and Fore Step to be fitted.

Orlop - - Additional Beams and Knees, and one Breaſthook; Wing-ledges to fit; Store-rooms, Cabin, and Sail Room, to build; and ſome additional Riders.

Gun Deck - Jeer Capſtand and Ladderways to fit.

Upper Deck - Fire-hearth to fix; Ward-room, Bulkhead, Pantry, and Births to fit; Comings and Head-ledges, with Boats, Skids, and Pillars.

Quarter Deck - Steering Wheels and Stantions to fix, and Carronades to fit.

Forecaſtle - Head-ledges and Comings to fit.

Round-houſe - Bitts and Companion to fit.

Without-board - Pintles and Braces to ſhift; Bottom to be ſheathed with wood, and coppered.

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To make good the Defects with the neceſſary Alterations, we preſume will require the ſum of

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Hull - - - - | £. 6,500 |
| Coppering the Bottom - | 2,608 |
| Maſts and Yards - - | 1,276 |
| Total - - | 10,378 |

(Signed) *N^s. Didams. Hy Canham. Step^n Johns.*

(Third Inclosure in N° 3.)

DENMARK Daniſh Ship—Survey and Value, from the Officers of the Portſmouth Yard.

(Copy)

Portſmouth Yard, 15th January 1808.

Honourable Sirs,

IN obedience to your directions, by Warrant 13th November laſt, we have ſurveyed and meaſured, in the beſt manner we could afloat, The *Denmark* Daniſh Ship of War, captured by the Fleet under the command of Lord Gambier; and herewith waits on you her Dimenſions and Scantlings, with our opinion of the Value of her Hull, Maſts, and Yards; alſo the Alterations abſolutely neceſſary to be made, to fit her for His Majeſty's ſervice, the Expence of performing the ſame, with the number and nature of Guns, and complement of Men proper to be eſtabliſhed on her; and beg to acquaint you, ſhe is in want of a ſmall Repair; reported to be 13 years old, and to have been built in Denmark; appears to have had a large repair; ſhe has a ſingle bottom, and her faſtenings are iron. It is neceſſary ſhe ſhould be docked. By making good the Defects, with the neceſſary Alterations, which may be performed in about two months, we are of opinion ſhe will be fit for His Majeſty's ſervice.

| | TONS. | £. s. d. | VALUE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HULL meaſures | 1,836 17/94 | at 12. 0. 0. per Ton | 22,034 3 4 |
| Main Maſt | 1 | N° unſerviceable | 47 10 0 |
| Yard | 1 | — d° | 14 0 0 |
| Topmaſt | 1 | — | 113 16 9 |
| Topſail Yard | 1 | — unſerviceable | 2 10 0 |
| Topgallant Stump | 1 | — d° | 0 17 0 |
| Yard | 1 | — | 6 11 0 |
| Fore Maſt | 1 | — | 469 7 1 |
| Yard | 1 | — unſerviceable | 12 9 0 |
| Topmaſt | 1 | — | 75 10 8 |
| Topſail Yard | 1 | — | 11 7 0 |
| Topgallant Stump | 1 | — unſerviceable | 0 15 0 |
| Yard | 1 | — | 0 9 0 |
| Mizen Maſt | 1 | — | 87 8 4 |
| Yard | 1 | — | 2 10 0 |
| Topmaſt | 1 | — | 21 4 9 |
| Topſail Yard | 1 | — | 7 8 2 |
| Topgallant Stump | 1 | — | 0 11 0 |
| Yard | 1 | — | 1 0 11 |
| Croſsjack Yard | 1 | — unſerviceable | 1 6 0 |
| Bowſprit | 1 | — d° | 35 8 0 |
| Jib Boom | 1 | — | 15 9 11 |
| Spritſail Yard | 1 | — unſerviceable | 1 6 0 |
| **SPARE GEER.** | | | |
| Main Topmaſt | 1 | — | 113 16 9 |
| Topgallant Maſt | 1 | — | 5 17 11 |
| Fore Topmaſt | 1 | — | 113 6 1 |
| Studding ſail Booms | 9 | — | 34 5 3 |
| Yards | 13 | — | 10 9 10 |
| Driver Boom | 1 | — unſerviceable | 1 5 0 |
| Sea Fiſhes | 2 | — d° | 2 2 0 |
| | | TOTAL £. | 23,244 1 9 |

We are,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient Servants,
(Signed) *Geo. Smith,*
*W^m Brown, N. Liddams, H^y Canham, John Haynes, Stephen Johns.*

Portſmouth Yard, 15th Jan. 1808. } Principal Dimenſions and Scantlings of the DENMARK, Daniſh Ship of 74 Guns.

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length - | from the fore part of the Stern at the height of the Upper Deck, to the aft part of the poſt at the height of the Wing Tranſom - - - - - - - - - | | 183 | 2 1/2 |
| | From the aft part of the rabbet of the Stem to the fore part of the rabbet of the poſt on the range of the Gun Deck - - - - - - - - - | | 179 | 5 |
| | Of the Keel - tonnage - - - - - - - | | 148 | 1 7/8 |
| Breadth - | extreme to the plank of the Bottoms - - - - - | | 48 | 3 1/4 |
| | Moulded - - - - - - - - - - | | 47 | 7 1/4 |
| | At the Wing Tranſom to the outſide of the plank - | | 32 | 5 1/4 |
| | At the Toptimber-line - - - - - - | afore, | 30 | 8 |
| | | midſhips, | 38 | 10 |
| | | abaft, | 22 | 8 |
| Height - | of Wing Tranſom - - - - - - - - | | 29 | 3 |
| Depth - | in Hold - - - - - - - - - | | 19 | 6 1/2 |
| | Burthen in Tons, N° 1836 17/94. | | | |

## In HOLD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Keelſon - | - - - - - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 5 |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 4 1/2 |
| Cieling - | of Oak - - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| Sleepers - | one in each ſide, bolted with 9 bolts - - | length, | 16 | 0 |
| | | ſided, | 1 | 6 |
| Breaſthooks - | three in number, N° 1 bolted with 12 bolts | length, | 15 | 0 |
| | | ſided, | 1 | 4 |
| | N° 2, bolted with 9 bolts - - - - | length, | 14 | 0 |
| | | ſided, | 1 | 4 1/2 |
| | N° 3, bolted with 9 bolts - - - - | length, | 12 | 0 |
| | | ſided, | 1 | 4 1/2 |
| Riders - | ſix pair, in bends, bolted with 36 bolts; the ſecond Futtock Riders runs up to the Orlop clamps, the third Futtock Riders to the Lower Gun Deck clamps | ſided, | 1 | 5 |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 3 |

## AFTER PLATFORM.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length - | - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 52 | 0 |
| Flat - | of Fir - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 2 |
| Height - | from the plank to the upper ſide of the Gun Deck beams, at the middle of the beams - - - | afore, | 8 | 8 |
| | | abaft, | 8 | 7 |
| Beams - | of Fir, N° 9 - - - - - - | ſided, | 0 | 11 |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 11 |

## ORLOP.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flat - | of Fir - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| Height - | from the plank to the upper ſide of the Gun Deck beams, at the middle line - - - - | afore, | 6 | 8 1/2 |
| | | midſhips, | 6 | 6 |
| | | abaft, | 6 | 6 |
| Beams - | of Fir, N° 13 - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 0 1/2 |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 0 1/2 |
| | | round, | 0 | 4 |

Standards

ORLOP—*continued.*

| | | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standards - | hanging, N° 10 on each ſide, bolted with 7 bolts - | | ſided, | 0 | 9 1/2 |
| | | Side arm - - | length, | 7 | 0 |
| | | Beam arm - - | d° | 4 | 6 |
| Hook - | above the deck, bolted with 11 bolts - - | | ſided, | 1 | 4 1/2 |
| | | | length, | 14 | 0 |
| Spirketting | of Oak, in 2 ſtrakes - - each - - | | thick, | 0 | 7 |
| | | | broad, | 0 | 10 |
| Clamp - | of Oak, in 3 ſtrakes - - each - - | | thick, | 0 | 6 1/2 |
| | | | broad, | 0 | 11 |

## GUN DECK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flat - - | of Oak - - - - - - - - - | | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| Beams - | of Oak, N° 29 - - - - - - - | | ſided, | 1 | 5 1/2 |
| | | | moulded, | 1 | 5 |
| | | | round, | 0 | 8 |
| | 10 kneed at each end with 1 iron hanging knee, bolted with 8 bolts fore and aft, through a chock and the beam - - - - - | Side arm - - | length, | 6 | 2 |
| | | Beam d° - - | d° | 6 | 0 |
| | 1 foremaſt and 1 after beam, kneed at each end with a diagonal knee, bolted with 7 bolts - - | | ſided, | 0 | 10 1/4 |
| | | Side arm - - | length, | 6 | 3 |
| | | Beam d° - - | d° | 4 | 6 |
| | 17 kneed with a wood hanging knee, bolted with 8 bolts - - - - - - | | ſided, | 1 | 1 |
| | | Beam arm - - | length, | 6 | 0 |
| | | Side arm - - | d° | 6 | 2 |
| Hook - | bolted with 17 bolts - - - - - | | ſided, | 1 | 4 1/2 |
| | | | length, | 14 | 10 |
| | Above the deck bolted with 11 bolts - - | | ſided, | 1 | 4 1/2 |
| | | | length, | 17 | 0 |
| Spirketting - | of Oak, in 2 ſtrakes - - - - - | | thick, | 0 | 5 1/2 |
| | | | broad, | 1 | 7 |
| Clamp - | of Oak, in 2 ſtrakes - - - - - | | thick, | 0 | 8 1/2 |
| | | | broad, | 2 | 0 |
| Waterways, | of Oak - - - - - - - - | | thick, | 0 | 11 |
| Standards - | of Iron, N° 7 on each ſide, bolted with 8 bolts, | | | | |
| | | Up and down arm - | length, | 5 | 0 |
| | | Thwartſhip arm - | d° | 5 | 0 |
| Riding Bitts, - | 2 pair - - - - - - - | | fore and aft, | 1 | 7 |
| | | | thwartſhip, | 1 | 7 |
| Ports - - | in N° 15, on each ſide - - - - - | | fore and aft, | 3 | 5 |
| | | | up and down, | 2 | 9 1/2 |
| | Diſtance between them - - - - - - - | | | 7 | 9 1/2 |
| Height - | from the Decks to the Portſills - - - - - | | | 2 | 0 |
| | Plank to the upper ſide of the Upper Deck beams, at the middle of the beams - | | afore, | 7 | 1 1/2 |
| | | | midſhip, | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| | | | abaft, | 7 | 2 |

## UPPER DECK.

| | | | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flat - - | of Fir - - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 9 |
| Beams - | of Oak, N° 31 - - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 3 ½ |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 2 |
| | | round, | 0 | 10 ½ |
| | Kneed at each end with 1 hanging knee, bolted with 9 bolts - - - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 0 |
| | Side arm - - - - | length, | 6 | 2 |
| | Beam d° - - - - | d° | 6 | 0 |
| Hook - | bolted with 11 bolts - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 6 |
| | | length, | 18 | 6 |
| Spirketting - | of Oak, in 2 ſtrakes - - each - - - | thick, | 0 | 4 ½ |
| | | broad, | 0 | 10 ¼ |
| Clamp - | of Oak, in 1 ſtrake - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 7 ½ |
| | | broad, | 1 | 4 |
| Waterways, | of Oak - - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 7 |
| Ports - | in N° 15, on each ſide - - - - | fore and aft, | 3 | 4 ½ |
| | | up and down, | 2 | 6 |
| | Diſtance between them - - - - - - | | 8 | 0 |
| Height - | from the Deck to Portſills - - - - - - | | 2 | 0 |
| | - - - Plank to the upper ſide of the Quarter Deck beams, at the middle of the beams - | afore, | 6 | 8 ½ |
| | | abaft, | 6 | 6 ½ |
| | Of the Waiſt - - - - - - - - - | | 7 | 4 |
| | From the plank to the upper ſide of the Forecaſtle beams, at the middle of the beams - - - - | afore, | 6 | 9 ½ |
| | | abaft, | 6 | 9 ½ |

## QUARTER DECK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length - | - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 92 | 8 |
| Flat - - | of Fir - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| Beams - | of Oak, N° 16 - - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 0 |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 9 |
| | | round, | 0 | 10 |
| | Kneed at each end with 1 hanging knee, bolted with 9 bolts - - - - - - - - | ſided, | 0 | 8 |
| | Side arm - - - | length, | 5 | 6 |
| | Beam arm - - - | d° | 4 | 10 |
| Standards - | of Iron, N° 2 on each ſide, bolted with 7 bolts | | | |
| | Side arm - - - | length, | 5 | 6 |
| | Beam arm - - - | d° | 3 | 6 |
| Spirketting, | of Oak, in two ſtrakes - - each - - | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| | | broad, | 0 | 9 |
| Clamp - - | of Oak, in ſtrakes - - - each - - | thick, | 0 | 5 ½ |
| | | broad, | 0 | 9 ¾ |
| Waterways, | of Oak - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 6 ½ |
| Ports - - | in N° 6 on each ſide - - - - | fore and aft, | 2 | 6 |
| | | up and down, | 2 | 0 ½ |
| | Diſtance between them - - - - - - | | 7 | 9 |
| Height - - | from the Deck to Portſills - - - - - | | 1 | 8 ½ |
| | Plank to Gunwale - - - | afore, | 3 | 1 |
| | | abaft, | 5 | 3 |
| | From the plank to the upper ſide of the Round-houſe beams, at the middle of the beams - - | afore, | 6 | 5 |
| | | abaft, | 6 | 6 |

## FORECASTLE.

| | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length | | 38 | 8½ |
| Flat - - - of Fir | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| Beams - - of Oak, N° 8 | fided, | 1 | 0 |
| | moulded, | 0 | 9 |
| | round, | 0 | 7½ |
| Beams - - kneed at each end with 1 hanging knee, bolted with 9 bolts | fided, | 0 | 8 |
| Side arm | length, | 5 | 6 |
| Beam arm | d° | 4 | 10 |
| Spirketting - of Oak, in two ſtrakes - each | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| | broad, | 0 | 9 |
| Clamp - - of Oak, in two ſtrakes - - each | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| | broad, | 0 | 9¾ |
| Waterways - of Oak | thick, | 0 | 6½ |
| Ports - - - in N° 2, on each ſide | fore and aft, | 2 | 7½ |
| | up and down, | 1 | 3½ |
| Diſtance between them | | 7 | 10½ |
| Height - - from the Deck to Portſills | | 1 | 8½ |
| Plank to Gunwale | afore, | 3 | 2 |
| | abaft, | 3 | 1 |

## ROUND-HOUSE.

| | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length | | 51 | 0 |
| Flat - - - of Fir | thick, | 0 | 2½ |
| Beams - - of Oak, N° 12 | fided, | 0 | 8 |
| | moulded, | 0 | 5 |
| | round, | 0 | 8½ |
| Beams - - ſeven of which are kneed at each end with 1 hanging knee, bolted with 9 bolts | fided, | 0 | 6 |
| Beam arms | length, | 4 | 0 |
| Side arm | d° | 5 | 2 |
| Clamps - - of Oak, in 1 ſtrake | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| | broad, | 1 | 4 |
| Height - - from the Deck to the upper ſide of the Gunwale | afore, | 0 | 6 |
| | abaft, | 0 | 7 |

## FRAME.

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Timbers - framed in Bends | | room and ſpace, | 2 | 10 |
| At the - | Floor Heads | fided - - | 1 | 0½ |
| | | moulded - | 1 | 2 |
| | 1 Futtock Head | fided - - | 1 | 0½ |
| | | moulded - | 1 | 1¼ |
| | 2 Futtock Head | fided - - | 1 | 0½ |
| | | moulded - | 1 | 0 |
| | Orlop | fided - - | 1 | 0½ |
| | | moulded - | 0 | 11¾ |
| | Gun Deck | fided - - | 1 | 0½ |
| | | moulded - | 0 | 9¾ |
| | Upper Deck | fided - - | 1 | 0½ |
| | | moulded - | 0 | 6½ |
| | Quarter Deck | fided - - | 1 | 0½ |
| | | moulded - | 0 | 5 |

## WITHOUT-BOARD.

| | | | Feet. | Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stem - - | at the Head - - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 7 |
| | To the Rabbet - - - - - - - | moulded, | 1 | 0 |
| Poſt - - | at the Head - - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 6½ |
| | To the Rabbet - - - - - - - | moulded, | 1 | 0 |
| Wale - | - - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 8 |
| Bottom - | - - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| | Load-draught of Water - - - - | afore, | 19 | 5 |
| | | abaft, | 19 | 8 |

The Braces and Pintles are Iron, and ſhe is iron-faſtened.

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Number and Nature of GUNS, and Complement of MEN, proper to eſtabliſh upon her.

| | N° | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Gun Deck - - | 28 - | 32 Guns. |
| Upper Deck - - | 30 - | 18 pound Carronades. |
| Quarter Deck - - | 6 - | 12 6 - 32 |
| Forecaſtle - - | 4 - | 12 |
| Complement of Men - | 590. | |

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WORKS neceſſary to be done, to fit her for His Majeſty's Service.

In Hold - Magazine, well, and ſhot-lockers to rebuild; pumps to fit, and bulkheads to ſpirit and coal-hole to build; two additional ſleepers and two crutches and foreſtep to be fitted.

Orlop - additional beams and knees, and one breaſthook; wing-ledges to fit; ſtore-rooms, cabins, and ſail-room to build; and ſome additional riders.

Gun Deck - Jeer, capſtan, and ladderways, to fit.

Upper Deck - A fire-hearth to fix; ward-room, bulkhead, pantry, and births to fit; comings and headledges, with boat ſkids and pillars.

Quarter Deck - Steering wheel and ſtauncheons to fix, and carronades to fit.

Forecaſtle - Headledges and comings to fit.

Round-houſe - Bitts and companion to fit.

Without-board - Pintles and braces to ſhift; bottom to be ſheathed with wood, and coppered.

---

To make good the Defects, with the neceſſary Alterations, we preſume, will require the Sum of

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Hull - - - | £. 5,000 |
| Coppering the Bottom - | 2,608 |
| Maſts and Yards - - | 2,348 |
| Total - | £. 9956 |

*N. Diddams. Hᵈ Canham. Stephⁿ Johns. John Haynes.*

Honourable Navy Board.

(Fourth Incloſure in N° 3.)

(Copy.)

Copy of a LETTER from the Portſmouth Yard to the Navy Board, incloſing a Survey of the CHRISTIAN 7th Daniſh Ship.

Hon^ble Sirs, Portſmouth Yard, 28th January 1808.

IN obedience to your directions, by Warrant 13th November laſt, we have ſurveyed and meaſured, in the beſt manner we could afloat, the Daniſh ſhip of war, *Chriſtian 7th*, captured by the Fleet under the command of Lord Gambier; and herewith waits on you, her Dimenſions and Scantlings, with our opinion of the Value of her Hull, Maſts, and Yards, alſo the Alterations abſolutely neceſſary to be made, to fit her for His Majeſty's ſervice, the Expence of performing the ſame, with the number and nature of Guns, and complement of Men proper to be eſtabliſhed in her; and beg to acquaint you, ſhe is in want of a ſmall Repair; reported to have been built in Denmark, and about four years old. She has a ſingle bottom, and her faſtenings are iron, except the keelſon bolts, which are copper.

By making good the Defects, with the neceſſary Alterations, which may be performed in about two months, we are of opinion ſhe will be fit for His Majeſty's Service.

| | TONS. | £. | s. | d. | VALUE. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HULL meaſures | 2,131 $\frac{16}{94}$, at | 18. | 0. | 0. per Ton - - - | 38,361 | 1 | 3 |
| Main Maſt - - - - - - | 1 N° | - - - - - - | | | 706 | 16 | 4 |
| Yard - - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 286 | 10 | 0 |
| Topmaſt - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Topſail Yard - - - | 1 — | unſerviceable - - - | | | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Topgallant Stump - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Yard - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 10 | 7 | 9 |
| Fore Maſt - - - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 674 | 0 | 9 |
| Yard - - - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 99 | 10 | 0 |
| Topmaſt - - - - - - | 1 — | unſerviceable - - - | | | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Topſail Yard - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 23 | 19 | 2 |
| Topgallant Stump - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 7 | 13 | 0 |
| Yard - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 7 | 18 | 0 |
| Mizen Maſt - - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 290 | 4 | 0 |
| Gaff - - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 19 | 14 | 0 |
| Topmaſt - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 23 | 17 | 10 |
| Topſail Yard - - - | 1 — | unſerviceable - - - | | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Topgallant Stump - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| Yard - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Croſs Jack Yard - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 21 | 3 | 4 |
| Bowſprit - - - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Jib Boom - - - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 20 | 13 | 4 |
| Spritſail Yard - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 9 | 8 | 3 |
| SPARE GEER. | | | | | | | |
| Main Topmaſt - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Topſail Yard - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 40 | 10 | 0 |
| Main Topgallant Maſt - - | 1 — | unſerviceable - - - | | | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Fore Topmaſt - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Topſail Yard - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 30 | 10 | 0 |
| Topgallant Maſt - - - | 1 — | unſerviceable - - - | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Yard - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 7 | 18 | 0 |
| Studdingſail Booms - - - | 15 — | - - - - - - | | | 21 | 10 | 0 |
| Yards - - - | 9 — | - - - - - - | | | 7 | 17 | 6 |
| Flying Jib-boom - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| Driver Boom - - - - - | 1 — | - - - - - - | | | 14 | 10 | 3 |
| | | | | | 41,150 | 3 | 2 |

We are, &c.

*J. Park.* *N. Diddams.* *Geo. Smith.* *H. Canham.*
*John Haynes.* *Step^n Johns.*

Portſmouth Yard, 28th Jan. 1808. } Principal Dimenſions and Scantlings of the Daniſh Ship of War, CHRISTIAN VII. of 86 Guns.

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | from the fore part of the Stem at the height of the Upper Deck, to the aft part of the poſt at the height of the Wing Tranſom | | 191 | 2 ½ |
| | From the aft part of the rabbet of the Stem, to the fore part of the rabbet of the poſt on the range of the Gun Deck | | 187 | 0 |
| | Of the Keel, of tonnage | | 154 | 9 ⅝ |
| Breadth | extreme, to the outſide of the plank of the bottom | | 50 | 10 ½ |
| | Moulded | | 50 | 1 ½ |
| | At the Wing Tranſom to the outſide of the plank | | 25 | 1 |
| | Toptimber line | afore, | 26 | 1 |
| | | midſhips, | 42 | 2 |
| | | abaft, | 14 | 9 |
| Height | of Wing Tranſom | | 27 | 5 |
| Depth | in Hold | | 20 | 10 |

Burthen in Tons, N° 2131 $\frac{16}{94}$.

## IN HOLD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Keelſon | | ſided, | 1 | 6 ½ |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 5 |
| Ceiling | of Oak | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| Breaſthooks | three in N°, bolted with 11 bolts each | ſided, | 1 | 5 |
| | | length, | 15 | 0 |
| Floor Riders | twelve in N°, bolted with 18 bolts | ſided, | 1 | 5 |
| | | length, | 22 | 6 |
| Crutches | of Iron, three in N°, bolted with 9 bolts | length, | 11 | 2 |

## AFTER-PLATFORM.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | | | 31 | 8 |
| Flat | of Fir | thick, | 0 | 2 ½ |
| Beams | of Fir, N° 8 | ſided, | 1 | 0 ¾ |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 0 ¼ |
| Height | from the plank to the upper ſide of the Gun Deck beams, at the middle of the beams | afore, | 9 | 3 |
| | | abaft, | 9 | 0 |

## ORLOP.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flat | of Fir | thick, | 0 | 3 |
| Beams | N° 18, of Fir (except three abreaſt the main Hatchway) which are Oak | ſided, | 1 | 1 |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 0 |
| | | round, | 0 | 6 |
| Standards | of Iron, N° 18 on each ſide, bolted with 10 bolts, Side arm | length, | 6 | 6 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 4 | 10 |
| Hook | above the Deck, bolted with 11 bolts | ſided, | 1 | 5 |
| | | length, | 15 | 6 |
| Spirketting | of Oak, in two ſtrakes each | thick, | 0 | 7 ½ |
| | | broad, | 0 | 11 |

ORLOP — *continued.*

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clamps - | of Oak, in three ſtrakes - - each - - | thick, | 0 | 7 ½ |
| | | broad, | 0 | 10 |
| Height - | from the plank to the upper ſide of the Gun Deck beams, at the middle of the beams - | afore, | 7 | 1 |
| | | midſhip, | 6 | 10 |
| | | abaft, | 7 | 0 |

GUN DECK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flat - | of Oak - - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 4 ¾ |
| Beams - | of Oak, N° 31 - - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 6 |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 6 |
| | | round, | 0 | 9 ⅜ |
| | Kneed at each end with an iron hanging knee, bolted with 10 bolts. | | | |
| Knees - | - - - - - Side arm - - - | length, | 6 | 6 |
| | Beam arm - - - | d° | 4 | 10 |
| Hook - | - bolted with 15 bolts - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 6 ½ |
| | | length, | 24 | 0 |
| | Above the Deck, of Iron, bolted with 14 bolts - | d° | 17 | 6 |
| Standards - | of Iron, N° 8 on each ſide, bolted with 9 bolts, Side arm - - - | length, | 5 | 6 |
| | Beam arm - - - | d° | 4 | 4 |
| Spirketting - | of Oak, in two ſtrakes - each - - - | thick | 0 | 7 |
| | | broad, | 0 | 10 |
| Clamps - | of Oak, in two ſtrakes - each - - - | thick, | 0 | 9 ½ |
| | | broad, | 1 | 0 ½ |
| Waterways - | of Oak - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 11 |
| Riding Bits - | two pair - - - - - | fore and aft, | 1 | 6 ¼ |
| | | thwartſhip, | 1 | 6 ¼ |
| Ports - - | in N° 16 on each ſide - - - - | fore and aft, | 3 | 9 ½ |
| | | up and down, | 2 | 10 ½ |
| | Diſtance between them - - - - - - | | 7 | 9 |
| Height - | from the Deck to the Portſills - - - - - | | 2 | 1 |
| | - - - - - to the upper ſide of the Upper Deck beams, at the middle of the beams - - | afore, | 7 | 6 ½ |
| | | midſhips, | 7 | 4 |
| | | abaft, | 7 | 5 |

UPPER DECK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flat - - | of Fir - - - - - - - - - | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| Beams - - | of Oak, N° 31 - - - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 4 ½ |
| | | moulded, | 1 | 3 ½ |
| | | round, | 0 | 10 |
| | Kneed at each end with an iron hanging knee, bolted with 11 bolts. | | | |
| Knees - | - - - - - Side arm - - - | length | 6 | 0 |
| | Beam arm - - - | d° | 4 | 0 |
| Hook - | - bolted with 21 bolts - - - - - | ſided, | 1 | 4 |
| | | length, | 22 | 8 |
| Standards - | of Iron, N° 8 each ſide, bolted with 9 bolts, Side arm - - - | length, | 5 | 5 |
| | Beam arm - - | d° | 4 | 5 |
| Spirketting - | of Oak, in two ſtrakes - each - - - | thick, | 0 | 5 |
| | | broad, | 0 | 10 ½ |

Clamps

### UPPER DECK—*continued.*

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clamps | of Oak, in one ſtrake | thick, | 0 | 8 ½ |
| | | broad, | 1 | 3 ½ |
| Waterway | of Oak | thick, | 0 | 8 ½ |
| Ports | in N° 16 on each ſide | fore and aft, | 3 | 2 ½ |
| | | up and down, | 2 | 9 ½ |
| | Diſtance between them | | 9 | 10 |
| Height | from the Deck to the Portſills | | 1 | 11 |
| | to the upper ſide of the Quarter Deck beams, at the middle of the beams | afore, | 7 | 0 ½ |
| | | abaft, | 6 | 10 |
| | Of the Waiſt | | 6 | 11 |
| | From the Deck to the upper ſide of the Forecaſtle beams, at the middle of the beams | afore, | 7 | 0 ½ |
| | | abaft, | 6 | 11 |

### QUARTER DECK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | | | 101 | 8 |
| Flat | of Fir | thick, | 0 | 3 ¼ |
| Beams | of Oak, N° 19 | ſided, | 1 | 0 ½ |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 11 ¼ |
| | | round, | 0 | 11 ½ |
| | Kneed at each end with an iron hanging knee, bolted with 11 bolts. | | | |
| Knees | Side arm | length, | 5 | 8 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 4 | 6 |
| Standards | of Iron, N° 2 on each ſide, bolted with 7 bolts, Side arm | length, | 5 | 6 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 4 | 1 |
| Spirketting | of Oak, in two ſtrakes each | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| | | broad, | 0 | 10 ¼ |
| Clamp | of Oak, in one ſtrake each | thick, | 0 | 5 ½ |
| | | broad, | 1 | 5 |
| Waterways | of Oak | thick, | 0 | 7 ½ |
| Ports | in N° 8 on each ſide | fore and aft, | 3 | 5 |
| | | up and down, | 3 | 4 |
| | Diſtance between them | | 6 | 10 |
| Height | from the Deck to the Portſills | | 1 | 8 ½ |
| | to the Gunwale | afore, | 2 | 10 ½ |
| | | abaft, | 5 | 3 |
| | to the upper ſide of the Round-houſe beams, at the middle of the beams | afore, | 6 | 6 |
| | | abaft, | 6 | 7 |

### FORECASTLE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | | | 48 | 6 |
| Flat | of Fir | thick, | 0 | 3 ¼ |
| Beams | of Oak | ſided, | 1 | 1 |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 11 ½ |
| | | round, | 0 | 11 |
| | Kneed at each end with an iron hanging knee, bolted with 10 bolts. | | | |
| Knees | Side arm | length, | 5 | 8 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 4 | 6 |

Spirketting

FORECASTLE—*continued.*

| | | | Feet. | Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spirketting | of Oak, in two ſtrakes | each - thick, | 0 | 4 |
| | | broad, | 0 | 10 |
| Clamp | of Oak, in one ſtrake | thick, | 0 | 5 1/2 |
| | | broad, | 1 | 5 |
| Waterways | of Oak | thick, | 0 | 7 1/2 |
| Ports | in N° 3 on each ſide | fore and aft, | 2 | 9 1/2 |
| | | up and down, | 1 | 5 1/2 |
| | Diſtance between them | from, | 7 | 0 1/2 |
| | | to, | 12 | 8 1/2 |
| Height | from the Deck to the Portſills | | 1 | 8 1/2 |
| | to the Gunwale | afore, | 3 | 1 4/8 |
| | | abaft, | 3 | 1 1/2 |

ROUND-HOUSE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | | | 53 | 0 |
| Flat | of Fir | thick, | 0 | 2 1/4 |
| Beams | of Oak, N° 12 | ſided, | 0 | 10 |
| | | moulded, | 0 | 6 1/2 |
| | | round, | 0 | 10 1/2 |
| | Kneed at each end with an iron hanging knee, bolted with 9 bolts. | | | |
| Knees | Side arm | length, | 5 | 4 |
| | Beam arm | d° | 3 | 6 |
| Clamps | of Oak, in two ſtrakes each | thick, | 0 | 4 |
| | | broad, | 1 | 1 1/2 |
| Waterways | of Oak | | 0 | 4 1/2 |
| Height | from the Deck to the Gunwale | afore, | 0 | 5 1/2 |
| | | abaft, | 0 | 7 |

FRAME.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Timbers | framed in Bends | room and ſpace, | 2 | 10 | |
| At the | Floor Heads | ſided | 1 | 1 | |
| | | moulded | 1 | 3 1/4 | |
| | 1ſt Futtock Heads | ſided | 1 | 1 | |
| | | moulded | 1 | 2 | |
| | 2d Futtock Heads | ſided | 1 | 1 | |
| | | moulded | 1 | 1 1/4 | |
| | Orlop | ſided | 1 | 1 | |
| | | moulded | 1 | 1 | |
| | Gun Deck | ſided | 1 | 1 | |
| | | moulded | 1 | 0 | |
| | Upper Deck | ſided | 1 | 1 | |
| | | moulded | 0 | 10 1/8 | |
| | Quarter Deck | ſided | 1 | 1 | |
| | | moulded | 0 | 7 1/4 | |

## WITHOUT-BOARD.

| | | | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stem | at the Head | fided, | 1 | 6 |
| | To the rabbet | moulded, | 0 | 7½ |
| Poſt | at the Head | fided, | 1 | 6½ |
| | To the rabbet | moulded, | 1 | 0 |
| Wale | | thick, | 0 | 8½ |
| Bottom | | thick, | 0 | 4½ |
| | Load-draught of Water | afore, | 21 | 4 |
| | | abaft, | 21 | 10 |

The Braces and Pintles are Iron; and ſhe is iron-faſtened (except the Keelſon and the middle Bolts of the Crutches and Breaſthooks below the Gun Deck, which are copper.)

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Number and Nature of GUNS, and Complement of MEN, proper to be eſtabliſhed on her.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gun Deck | 30 | 32 Pr | Guns. | |
| Upper Do | 32 | 18 | — | |
| Quarter Do | 10 | 12 | 6 Carrd. | 32 Prs. |
| Forecaſtle | 4 | 12 | 2 — | 32 — |

Complement of Men, 700.

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WORKS neceſſary to be done, to fit her for H. M. Service.

In Hold - Magazine, well, and ſhotlockers to rebuild; pumps to fit, and bulkheads to ſpirit and coal-hole to build, and foreſtep to be fitted.

Orlop - Additional beams and knees and one breaſthook; wingledges to fit; ſtore-rooms, cabins, and ſail-room to build.

Gun Deck - Capſtans and ladderways to fit, and port lids to make.

Upper Deck - Wardroom, bulkhead, pantry, and births to fit; comings and headledges, with boat ſkids and pillars.

Qur Deck - Steering-wheel, ſtantions to fix, and carronades to fit.

Forecaſtle - Headledges and comings to fit.

Round-houſe - Bitts to fit.

Without-board - Pintles and braces to ſhift; bottom to be ſheathed with wood, and coppered.

---

To make good the Defects, with the neceſſary Alterations, we preſume will require the Sum of

| | £. |
|---|---|
| For the Hull | 4,500 |
| Coppering the Bottom | 3,027 |
| Maſts and Yards | 1,650 |
| Total | £. 9,177 |

(Signed) *Ns Diddams. Hy Canham. Stephen Johns. John Haynes.*

(Fifth Inclosure in N° 3.)

Navy Office, 1ſt Feb. 1808.

An ACCOUNT of the State and Condition of ſuch of the DANISH Ships as have been ſurveyed at Chatham.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brig Alert | A new Brig | | Platforms to be laid in midſhips. The magazines, ſtore-rooms, and officers apartments to fit, in order to make them fit to ſerve as Brigs. |
| - Mercurius | 1 year old | | |
| - Sarpen | 16 years old | | |
| - Glommen | 17 years old | | |
| - Flying Fiſh | 19 years old | | From the ſtate of this veſſel, ſhe does not appear fit for His Majeſty's ſervice. |
| - Oinen | 6 years old | | To make a long hatchway, platforms, cabins, ſtore-rooms, windlaſs, &c. in order to make her fit for His Majeſty's ſervice. |
| Praam Glykſtad | 2 years old | | Their waiſt to be raiſed; alſo to have platforms laid in midſhips. The magazines, ſtore-rooms, and officers apartments to fit, to make them proper Sloops for His Majeſty's ſervice. |
| - - Elven | 6 years old | | |
| - - Eideren | 5 years old | | |

# PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

## The Expedition to COPENHAGEN.

*Ordered to be printed 2d February,*
1808.

# PAPERS

*Presented by HIS MAJESTY'S Command*

TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 1808.

## *DENMARK.*

# LIST OF PAPERS.


No. 1. DISPATCH from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, His Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Denmark, to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 11th November 1806.—Received 29th November.

No. 2. Diſpatch from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 14th November 1806.—Received 29th November.

No. 3. Extract of a Diſpatch from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 14th November 1806.—Received 29th November.

No. 4. Diſpatch from Viſcount Howick to Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, dated Downing Street, 3d December 1806.

No. 5. Diſpatch from Viſcount Howick to Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, dated Downing Street, 9th December 1806.

No. 6. Diſpatch from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 24th November 1806.—Received 11th December.

No. 7. Extract of a Diſpatch from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 29th November 1806.—Received 11th December.

No. 8. Diſpatch from Viſcount Howick to Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, dated Downing Street, 26th December 1806.

No. 9. Diſpatch from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 20th December 1806.—Received 7th January 1807.

No. 10. Extract of a Diſpatch from Viſcount Howick to Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, dated Downing Street, January 9th 1807.

No. 11. Diſpatch from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 28th December 1806.—Received 12th January 1807.

No. 12. Extract of a Diſpatch from Viſcount Howick to Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, dated Downing Street, 22d January 1807.

# PAPERS.

## No. 1.

DISPATCH from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, His Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Denmark, to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 11th November 1806.—Received 29th November.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordſhip will have received Accounts of an Affair which has taken place on the Holſtein Frontier, between the Daniſh Troops and thoſe of France; of which I beg Leave to tranſmit the following Particulars.

On the 6th Inſtant a Corps of Pruſſians, under the Command of General Blucher, were on their Way to take Refuge in the Town of Lubeck. They were purſued by a French Corps under the Command of General Murat. The Object of the latter was to turn the Wing of the Pruſſians in order to intercept their Paſſage. In attempting this Manœuvre the French Troops croſſed a Strip of Daniſh Territory, and, heedleſs of the Notice given by the advanced Poſts, brought on a Skirmiſh, in which Two or Three Perſons were killed on both Sides, and Two Daniſh Cannon taken. Three Daniſh Officers, Lieutenant Colonel Kardorff, Commander of a Battalion of Light Infantry; Major Gruner, Aide de Camp to the Prince Royal; and Lieutenant Schow, Adjutant to Colonel Kardorff, who were proceeding in an open Holſtein Carriage to the Daniſh advanced Guard commanded by Major General Evald, were alſo made Priſoners by the Enemy.

General Evald proceeded himſelf to General Murat, to learn the Cauſe of what had happened; he was coarſely received, and informed, poſſibly with more Haſte than Reflection, that the French Troops would purſue their Enemies wherever they were to be found.

On General Evald's Return, the Prince Royal diſpatched an Aide de Camp, Captain Romeling of the Engineers, to acquaint General Murat, that the King his Father having entruſted the Army on the Frontier to his Command, he thought it his Duty to his Majeſty and to the Army to require Satisfaction for the Inſult.

Since theſe firſt Accounts reached Copenhagen, a Packet Boat has arrived from Kiel, and it is pretended that the Anſwer returned by General

Murat has been deemed ſatisfactory by the Prince Royal; but I am unable to aſcertain this latter Circumſtance before the Poſt goes out.

The Daniſh Troops on the advanced Poſt are Chaſſeurs; the Colour of their Uniform (green) is different from that of the reſt of the Army. Some Perſons here are willing, therefore, to perſuade themſelves that the Daniſh Troops were miſtaken for Pruſſians; and in the ſame Manner to account for a Blow of a Sabre given to a Daniſh Officer in a Daniſh Village through which the French were paſſing. It is preſumed the Officers are releaſed.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

B. GARLIKE.

Viſcount Howick,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 2.

DISPATCH from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 14th November 1806.—Received 29th November.

My Lord,

THE Anſwer required by the Prince Royal of Denmark to his Repreſentations to M. de Murat, has been received.

He retorts on the Daniſh Troops the Accuſation of violating their Neutrality, but declares that he had no Intention to commit Hoſtilities againſt Denmark; and has the more Reaſon to regret the Miſtake, as he has loſt One of his beſt Officers in the Action. This Anſwer is conſidered as ſatisfactory.

The Loſs on the Daniſh Side amounts to Twenty-five Men killed. The French Eſcort given to General Evald, on his Return to the Daniſh advanced Guard, carried off his Horſe, his Watch, and ſome other Articles. Two of the Officers, Major Gruner and Lieutenant Schow, are returned to their Poſts; but Lieutenant Colonel Kardorff is miſſing.

The French Troops (Marauders) have alſo committed further Depredations on the Daniſh Territory, have burnt a Village, plundered the Eſtate, and deſtroyed the Cattle belonging to Count Bernſtorff.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. GARLIKE.

Viſcount Howick,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

## No. 3.

EXTRACT of a Diſpatch from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 14th November 1806.—Received 29th November.

I HAVE the Honour to inform your Lordſhip, that I have uſed my utmoſt Endeavours to impreſs Count Bernſtorff with the Sentiments contained in your Lordſhip's Diſpatch, of No. 3 *, and it is with extreme Regret that I have not been able to obtain the deſired Succeſs.

Although the Progreſs of the French Arms oppoſite the very Coaſts of Denmark, the Inſults and Hoſtility committed on the Daniſh Frontier, and the Proclamation of General Mortier to the People of Heſſe, are Facts more powerful than any Language I could uſe, and with Sentiments of Grief muſt excite thoſe of the keeneſt Reſentment; it does not appear that the Daniſh Government are more diſpoſed to prepare againſt the Infliction of ſimilar Violence and Diſhonour; on the contrary, that they derive from thoſe Events the Confirmation of their preſent Syſtem of Neutrality, and the ſtill ſtricter Obſervance of all its Obligations.

Such at leaſt is the Language which, in Explanation of that Neutrality, the Daniſh Miniſters think it right to hold to me. They do not, however, ſhut their Eyes on the Scene before them; they know what they may expect from the wanton Abuſe of the Power of France; or what is worſe, from the determined Method and Perſeverance with which France is ſubduing the States and directing the Reſources of the Continent againſt Great Britain.

I have dwelt on theſe Topicks in formal Conference and familiar Converſation with Count Bernſtorff, as alſo in the frequent Occaſions I have of ſeeing ——— and the Miniſters of the Cabinet. They avow the precarious Tenour even of their preſent diſturbed Exiſtence; but their Fears are paramount; they conſider the Pruſſian Monarchy as annihilated for the preſent, and believe if they reſolve on further Meaſures of Defence, that they would draw on this Country the worſt Conſequences that may be apprehended.

In the mean Time, they regard the actual State of Denmark as of the utmoſt Importance to the Allies; and perſuade themſelves that for the Sake of the common Cauſe, as well as of Denmark, it behoves them to adopt no Meaſure which may augment their Difficulties, or haſten the Diſaſters they would avert. They therefore conclude, that their beſt Policy will be the Continuation of their preſent defenſive Syſtem, and of their Reliance on the Friendſhip of Great Britain and Ruſſia; of which Policy they ſay the Merit and beſt Effect would be the Aſſiſtance of thoſe Powers when Denmark is endangered by an Attack from France. I aſked Count Bernſtorff the direct Queſtion, If it was intended to arm ſuch a Part of the Fleet as might be uſeful in defeating an Expedition from the Ports now falling into the Hands of France? He replied, that this was not the Seaſon.

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* This Diſpatch is verbatim the ſame with the Diſpatch to Mr. Pierrepont, No. 2. of the Papers preſented to the Houſe of Commons, by His Majeſty's Command, in purſuance of their Addreſs of the 16th of February; with the Variation only of "*Court of Copenhagen*" for *Court of Stockholm.*"

Diſpoſed as your Lordſhip may be to allow for theſe Apprehenſions in the preſent Calamities of the North of Germany, and to coincide with the Daniſh Miniſters as to the Readineſs of Great Britain and Ruſſia to afford every practicable Aſſiſtance againſt the Enemy, you will probably not leſs lament that no Preparations have hitherto been made, in Concert with the natural Allies of Denmark, either to reſiſt a ſudden Attack, or to impede the gradual Encroachments France will continue to make, till ſhe is in an Attitude to require the Excluſion of Britiſh Ships from Daniſh Ports, and the Surrender of the Copenhagen Dock Yard to her Purpoſes againſt Great Britain.

By Preparations I do not ſo much mean a Diſplay of Military Force which this Court calls a Defiance of the Enemy, and the ſeeking of their own undoing, as ſome previous Concert, ſome Signal for Succour or combined Operations, ſome ſtipulated Degree or Diſpoſition of Force, ſome Security to the Powers at War, for the proper Application of the Aſſiſtance they may be able to furniſh.

I have this Day urged theſe Remarks, and it is readily allowed, that however well-diſpoſed the Powers on whom Denmark may rely in the Hour of Danger, the greateſt Inconvenience muſt ariſe from Diſtance and Delay; and that in ſuch an Emergency, whatever is irreſolute, or timid, or bad, will endeavour to perplex the public Councils, for want of a direct Recourſe to a ſteady and provident Syſtem.

Yet the Daniſh Miniſters ſhrink at all Appearance of Concert, and at the Reſponſibility of a written Engagement. They dread the Effects of its Publicity, which they think unavoidable; and as Count Bernſtorff has told me, believe that the mere Suſpicion of ſuch a Concert, though conceived for the Duties of Defence alone, would on ſuch an Occaſion as that of the 6th Inſtant have determined immediate War againſt Denmark.

I ſhould think it unneceſſary to lay theſe Remarks before your Lordſhip if I had not to make the melancholy Addition, that ſeveral of the principal Departments (I except the Miniſters of the Council and for Foreign Affairs) as well as many of the inferior ones with their Dependencies, are filled by Perſons in a State of Deluſion and blind Attachment to the Intereſts of France.

The only Check to the more open Diſplay of theſe Diſpoſitions, is the Character of the Prince Royal. ———, who marks in the ſtrongeſt Terms his Senſe of the Firmneſs of His Royal Highneſs, obſerved to me Yeſterday, that the moſt entire Reliance may be placed on his not yielding to the Propoſals it may be expected France would make.

But too many Precautions could not perhaps be taken againſt the Efforts of deluded or ill-diſpoſed Perſons to perplex or miſlead the Government in an Emergency that may well be foreſeen, and when no preconcerted Syſtem would be oppoſed to ſuch Attempts, except that of Confidence towards Great Britain and Ruſſia; which, however real or well founded, is not it ſeems to be acknowledged or carried into Effect, till France is in the Act of binding this Country never to make the Attempt.

Among the Meaſures which have already been recommended to the Attention of the Government, there is one which appears to unite many Opinions and Intereſts in this Country; namely, that in caſe of an Attack from France, Holſtein, Sleſwick, and Jutland ſhall be abandoned, and the principal Force be concentered in the Defence of the Iſlands, (even with the Excluſion of Fionia.) This Project has never been mentioned to me

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by one of the Miniſters, but without any Reſerve by ſeveral leading Perſons; and it would be ſeriouſly ſupported by many who ſee the principal Strength of the Monarchy in the Iſland of Zealand; Its Fleet and Arſenals in Norway, in the Weſt India Poſſeſſions, and in the Commerce of the Country. A Military Perſon of Rank who has been employed in a very Confidential Station, and now fills an important Poſt at this Place, is occupied in writing a Memorial to be ſent to the Prince, in Support of this Meaſure, with the additional Advice, to put it into immediate Execution by the Recall of the Army and the Return of the Prince Royal to Zealand.

From all theſe Conſiderations, your Lordſhip will beſt judge how far it may be adviſable to make a joint formal Repreſentation on the Part of His Majeſty and the Emperor of Ruſſia, for the Purpoſe of concerting with this Country the beſt Means of counteracting the Projects of France, which are but too clearly avowed in her Practice and Declarations, and become every Day more alarming, from the Extent and Nature of her Acquiſitions in the Baltick.

It is indeed poſſible that the Operations about to commence in Poland may ſuſpend for awhile the Intention of attacking this Country; but thoſe Operations muſt ſo much the more call for every Effort that may be to be made, either againſt the Body of France, or to prevent that Succeſs in her preſent Undertakings, which will otherwiſe certainly overwhelm this Country.

I ſhall continue in every Event to be entirely guided by your Lordſhip's Inſtructions, and to uſe my utmoſt Endeavours for the Succeſs of the Objects to which they are directed.

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## No. 4.

DISPATCH from Viſcount Howick to Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, dated Downing Street, 3d December 1806.

Sir,

YOUR Diſpatches to No. inclusive, have been received and laid before the King.

The Language of Count Bernſtorff and the Daniſh Miniſters, as deſcribed by you, is ſuch as was naturally to be expected from their former Policy, and from the Effect of the recent Events in the North of Germany. Any Endeavour to induce them to adopt other Sentiments, if indeed ſuch an Attempt were adviſeable, would, at the preſent Moment, probably be without a Hope of Succeſs.

At the Time of writing the Diſpatch to which yours is an Anſwer, the Extent of thoſe extraordinary Misfortunes which have ſince happened, was far from being foreſeen or expected. A Hope was then entertained, though not unmixed with Doubt and Apprehenſion, that the Power of the Pruſſian Monarchy, aided by the neighbouring States, and by the Allies, might have oppoſed an effectual Reſiſtance to the Armies of France. But ſince the afflicting Events which have ended in the total Diſperſion of the Pruſſian Army, the Queſtion no longer is whether Denmark ſhould give her Aid to a powerful Ally, but whether ſhe ſhould, without any Continental Support, expoſe herſelf alone to the Reſentment of France.

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So long as the Queſtion remains on this Footing, it cannot be expected, nor is it to be wiſhed, that the Court of Copenhagen ſhould take any Meaſures of direct Hoſtility againſt France. But the Care of its own Safety requires more Vigilance than ever.

While France abſtains from any Attack, or from any direct Menace, a prudent Syſtem of Neutrality, which ſhall not impair the Means of future Defence, is probably the beſt. But that this Forbearance on the Part of the French Government ſhould laſt longer than may be found convenient for the Execution of thoſe further Schemes of Ambition in which Bonaparte is at preſent engaged, ſeems to me very improbable. After the Accompliſhment of his more immediate Objects, Demands may be expected equally inconſiſtent with the Neutrality and the Independence of Denmark; and it is for that Government to conſider whether it will place itſelf in a Situation to defend thoſe Parts of the Daniſh Dominions which poſſeſs effectual Means of Reſiſtance, or whether it will follow the Example of ſo many States, which, by ſeeking Safety in Submiſſion, have ſucceſſively fallen under the Dominion of France.

In looking forward, however, to the probable Conduct of France, there is one Point which cannot be too ſoon underſtood between this Government and that of Denmark. Though His Majeſty muſt experience the deepeſt Regret from any Interruption in the Relations now ſo happily ſubſiſting between the two Powers, it would be impoſſible for the King to acquieſce in any Arrangement whereby the Whole, or any Part, of the Daniſh Navy might be placed at the Diſpoſal of France. If therefore it ſhould ſo happen that in order to ſecure the German Dominions of the Crown of Denmark, that Power ſhould be induced to comply with a Demand of this Nature, His Majeſty could not avoid taking ſuch Meaſures as in that Caſe would become indiſpenſable for the Honour of His Crown and the Intereſts of His People. Should any Queſtion of this Sort ariſe, you will at once ſtate diſtinctly and unequivocally the Feelings of this Government upon it.

But the King is far from believing, though it is neceſſary to provide againſt it as a poſſible Caſe, that any Thing ſo injurious to both Countries, as the Submiſſion of Denmark to ſo humiliating a Condition, is likely to happen. His Majeſty relies with entire Confidence on the Wiſdom, the Spirit, and the Honour of the Prince Royal; and I revert with Pleaſure to a more pleaſing Part of my Duty, that of authorizing you to repeat the Aſſurances already given, of His Majeſty's conſtant Diſpoſition to afford to the Court of Denmark the moſt effectual Aſſiſtance and Support, if that Government, deceived in the Hopes which it ſeems at preſent to derive from the Obſervance of a ſtrict Neutrality, ſhould ultimately be forced into a War with France for the Preſervation of its own Independence.

In ſuch a Caſe, it is obvious that, notwithſtanding the great Continental Superiority of France, the Attack of the Daniſh Iſlands would preſent many great Difficulties, ſuch as might indeed with proper Exertion on the Part of that Court, prove inſurmountable. To this Suppoſition, it is therefore, the King's Pleaſure that you ſhould particularly direct the Attention of the Daniſh Miniſters. The King would ſee with Pleaſure a ſucceſsful Defence of Holſtein, and Offers for aſſiſting in this, have this Morning been communicated to me by M. Rehauſen on the Part of His Swediſh Majeſty, who propoſes to unite a Corps of 25,000 Men to the Daniſh Army in Holſtein for this Purpoſe. With ſuch a Force, it is to be hoped, not

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only that Holſtein might be defended, but that the moſt beneficial Effects for the Safety of the North of Germany might enſue from its Poſition in the Rear and on the Flank of the Operations of the French Army. You will therefore recommend this Offer of His Swediſh Majeſty, which probably will have been communicated to the Court of Denmark before this reaches you, to the moſt ſerious Attention of the Daniſh Miniſters.

If that Government ſhould decline entering into any Meaſures of this Nature, or ſhould deem the Defence of Holſtein impracticable, His Majeſty ſtill truſts that no Effort will be omitted to put the Daniſh Iſlands in a proper State of Defence, and He would gladly co-operate in Naval Meaſures neceſſary for that Purpoſe, if Denmark ſhould really ſtand in need of ſuch Aid.

I am, &c.

Benjamin Garlike, Eſq. (Signed) HOWICK.

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## No. 5.

DISPATCH from Viſcount Howick to Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, dated Downing Street, 9th December 1806.

THOUGH no Diſpatches have been received from you ſince my laſt, the Accounts which have reached this Country of the Retreat of the Daniſh Army from Holſtein, and the Advance of the French to the Eyder, from which River there is reaſon to apprehend that His Majeſty's Flag has been excluded, render it neceſſary that I ſhould inſtruct you immediately to require of the Daniſh Government a frank Explanation of the Motives which have produced Meaſures apparently ſo injurious to the Intereſts of His Majeſty; and alſo of the Syſtem of Policy which that Government means in future to purſue in its Relations with this Country and with France.

This Explanation you will require in the moſt friendly Terms, but at the ſame Time in ſuch a Manner as to prevent any Delay. The Intereſts of Denmark itſelf and the known Character of the Prince Royal, encourage His Majeſty ſtill to entertain a confident Expectation that, notwithſtanding preſent Appearances, the Anſwer will be ſuch as the Friendſhip which has ſo long ſubſiſted between the Two Governments requires.

With reſpect to the Views entertained by His Majeſty's Government on the preſent alarming Criſis, and the Advantage which may be derived from the generous Offer of the King of Sweden to aſſiſt in the Defence of Denmark, I muſt refer you to my laſt Diſpatches.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Benjamin Garlike, Eſq. (Signed) HOWICK.

## No. 6.

DISPATCH from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 24th November 1806.—Received 11th December.

My Lord,

THE Reports of the declared Intention of General Mortier to occupy Hamburgh, had been in Circulation here for ſome Days. The Intelligence of his having entered the Town with a Number from Seven to Eight Thouſand Men, was received laſt Night. This Government did not appear to believe the Event was probable. There ſeems now to remain a ſtand of Opinion, that the French Troops will proceed no further in this Direction, but that they will reſpect the Neutrality of Denmark.

With regard to Holſtein, it would not only be a vain Endeavour to urge this Country to other Meaſures of Defence than thoſe they have already adopted; but there are no Meaſures of a Nature purely military, which could now be taken in concert with other Countries, to ſecond the Efforts of the Army which is there eſtabliſhed, if it ſhould be brought into immediate Action. What I have now principally to ſubmit to your Lordſhip, is accordingly meant to apply only to the Caſe of Hoſtilities being actually commenced by France againſt Denmark, in the Dutchy of Holſtein.

Nothing, I imagine, need be urged to prove, that if the French Troops ſucceed in occupying that Part of Denmark, the ſole Purpoſe cannot be the ſhutting of the Ports of Tonningen and Huſum againſt the Britiſh Flag; there muſt alſo exiſt the Intention of ſeizing theſe Iſlands, and of directing their Reſources againſt the Intereſts of Great Britain and Ruſſia.

The Conduct of the Daniſh Government, if Holſtein and the Peninſula ſhould fall, muſt, I ſuppoſe, be that which has been ſo often inſiſted on, namely, a Perſeverance in the firmeſt Reſolution to reſiſt the Enemy; and, as Count Bernſtorff informed me this Morning, the immediate arming of the Fleet for the Defence of this and the adjacent Iſlands.

But having ſaid this, it is my Duty not to conceal from your Lordſhip how much my Apprehenſions increaſe with reſpect to the Perſons in high though not in the firſt Offices, to whom great Confidence will be ſhewn in the Hour of Danger, and who muſt have conſiderable Influence in the Direction of the public Opinion, and of the Means of repelling the Enemy.

The Character and Bias of theſe Individuals (many of whom I know perſonally) were undoubted before the preſent Continental War took place. Their Language in all the Changes which occur, leave nothing but a formal Declaration of their Principles, to convince me of what may be expected from them when the Enemy is in Poſſeſſion of Holſtein. They will repreſent the Danger to be leſs than it is, in orderto prevent the Activity of others, and will exaggerate it with the Chance of ſecuring and extending their own Authority. Theſe Perſons will then be capable of imputing as a Crime, that more effectual Means were not concerted for the Defence of the Country; and will recommend an Accommodation with France, through the Voice of the Populace, not as an Avowal of their Choice, but as a Meaſure of the Neceſſity to which they have been reduced.

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The Danger of a War with Great Britain, which, in ſuch Circumſtances, is already foreſeen by the moſt thinking Part of the Country, would not overrule thoſe who are guided only by their Prejudices and their Ambition; or, if that Danger were attended to in the general Tumult, it would be only as a Reaſon for arming and ſtationing whatever could be found in the Arſenals of this Place, aſſiſted by the Supplies of the Mecklenburg and Pomeranian Coaſts, for Purpoſes of which France would aſſume the Direction.

Theſe are not idle Surmiſes. I do not pretend to deſcribe by what Gradations they will be realized; but I cannot obſerve the Confidence and Liſtleſſneſs of ſome, with the Activity and growing Hopes of others, or attend to the Converſation of this Place for a Day, without being this Day more than the preceding, juſtified in pointing to the moſt melancholy Reſults, not as a Determination of the Government, but as a Conſequence of the Confuſion of late Meaſures againſt an active Enemy, amidſt undecided and miſguided Friends.

The contrary too may take place. The Activity, Firmneſs, Spirit, and Popularity of the Prince Royal, may have the fulleſt Effect againſt all internal Impediments of whatever Nature.

In the Poſſibility of one or the other Courſe of theſe Events, I would ſubmit to your Lordſhip the Two following Conſiderations:

1ſt, How far, after the Attack or Poſſeſſion of Holſtein by the French Troops, it may be proper to reduce His Majeſty's Offer of Aſſiſtance to ſome ſpecific Shape, eſpecially of a Maritime Nature, for the Defence of this and the neighbouring Iſlands. The Daniſh Government will continue to be ſo totally unprepared for a Defence of this Nature, as poſſibly not to be able to bring it forward on a very ſudden Emergency.

2d, Whether it may not be proper, on ſuch Opportunities as occur, without formal Declaration, or Menace, to give it to be underſtood, or even finally to announce, that ſuch an Arrangement with the French Government, as may be attempted in the Circumſtances I have deſcribed, will infallibly lead to open and active War on the Part of Great Britain.

I have ſeen Count Bernſtorff ſince I wrote the above. He expreſſes himſelf without any Alarm from the Preſence of the French Troops at Hamburgh or Lubeck.

I underſtand from him clearly, that the Daniſh Troops are retiring from the Frontiers; and I make no Doubt that this has been done at the Deſire of the French Emperor. I beg Leave to tranſmit, as nearly as I can, the very Phraſes he made uſe of, in this unaſked-for Intelligence. "Loin de nous alarmer ſur ce qui vient d'arriver, "le Prince Royal a cru devoir retirer une partie des troupes raſſem-"blées ſur la frontiere du Holſtein. C'eſt à dire qu'elles ne reſteront "pas auſſi concentrées qu'elles ont été depuis quelque temps. En Effet "nous n'avons pas les mêmes Motifs pour les y tenir. Ni les Pruſſiens "ni les Suedois ne s'y trouvant plus, il n'eſt plus auſſi probable que les "Hoſtilités s'engagent ſur notre propre Territoire; de ſorte que la plupart "des régimens avaient réçu l'Ordre de ſe retirer du coté de Sleſwick "avant l'Occupation de Hamburg; et nous ne voyons point dans cet "évenement qu'il y ait lieu à le contremander. Mais le Quartier Géneral "ſera toujours a Kiel." The Daniſh Army then, except the ſmall Garriſons of Gluckſtadt, Kiel, and Ploen, and an Advanced Guard under General Evald, may be conſidered as having retreated to the Dutchy of Sleſwick behind the Eyder.

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The French Miniſter at Hamburg, and M. de Mortier, have conveyed the moſt poſitive Aſſurances to this Government of the Reſpect which will be ſhewn to its Neutrality; and as a Proof of it, have inſiſted on the Precautions taken in the March of the Troops from Bergedorff to Hamburg, to avoid a Portion of Daniſh Territory, which lies more conveniently for the Road between the Two Places.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Viſcount Howick. (Signed) B. GARLIKE.

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## No. 7.

EXTRACT of a Diſpatch from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 29th November 1806.—Received 11th December.

IT was perhaps to be expected that as the Daniſh Troops had remained on the Holſtein Frontier, when there was no War in the North of Germany, and had actually been engaged with thoſe of France, their ſudden Retreat to the Eyder would give riſe to the Suppoſition of ſome Arrangement between the Daniſh and French Governments.

Mr. Pierrepont will have informed your Lordſhip of the very unfavourable Conſtruction of that Retreat, which has been tranſmitted to His Swediſh Majeſty, and of the ſtrong Meaſures of Precaution which that Monarch has judged it proper to adopt againſt the new Danger that would reſult to his own Intereſts and to thoſe of the Allies.

Your Lordſhip will have borne in Mind, that the very Eſſence of the Neutral Syſtem maintained in this Country has been repeatedly declared to be the guarding againſt every diſhonourable Propoſition that might be recommended to the Adoption of the Prince Royal.

With this Recollection on my Part, it did not even occur to me, that His Royal Highneſs could conſent to a Conceſſion ſo much in his Abhorrence as that of the Abandonment of the Duchy of Holſtein to the French Troops, for the ſake of the quiet Retreat of thoſe of Denmark to the Banks of the Eyder; that is to ſay, that the richeſt Province of the Crown ſhould be gratuitouſly ceded to the Enemy, with increaſed Diſadvantage and Inſecurity to Denmark; and though the Ceſſion (of Holſtein) would not have included Tonningen and Huſum, both being in Sleſwick, yet that the French Troops ſhould be brought within Sight of one of thoſe Ports, and within a few Engliſh Miles of the other.

Your Lordſhip will therefore judge of the Earneſtneſs and of the Caution with which I brought this Subject forward with Count Bernſtorff, as ſoon as poſſible after I had received Mr. Pierrepont's Letter for the Purpoſe of learning if any and what Conditions had been ſtipulated with France on the Retreat of the Daniſh Troops to the Sleſwick Frontier; and I have the Satisfaction of aſſuring your Lordſhip, that, in Terms and Manner to which I give my perfect Confidence, did Count Bernſtorff endeavour to remove the Suſpicions (which in Truth I had not entertained)

tained) by aſſuring me, that no Tranſaction whatever had taken place relative to the reſpective Poſitions of the French and Daniſh Troops, either in the Shape of Condition or of Explanation, or by any Communication between the Two Governments, and even that the Retreat of the Prince Royal, and the Aſſurances of Security conveyed by M. de Mortier and M. de Bourienne, had not depended on each other.

Count Bernſtorff was further earneſt that I ſhould underſtand that the Retreat had not been determined on at the Suggeſtion of France. But as it may be impoſſible for Count Bernſtorff himſelf to explain how a Suggeſtion of this Nature may have been conveyed or admitted, this laſt Circumſtance did not ſo particularly engage my Attention.

The Retreat having taken place with the Approbation of the Prince Royal, there may be Occaſion to regret that M. de Mortier and M. de Bourienne were not every way competent to the Aſſurances in which they have abounded, that Holſtein will not be attacked. The Danger to which that Duchy was expoſed, is at beſt not leſs than it was; and every Account tranſmitted within theſe few Days to Copenhagen, except thoſe received by the Government, encreaſes our Apprehenſions that the Attack is not far off.

This Poſſibility is at leaſt now become ſo familiar to the Government as to ſhew that they place their principal Strength and Hopes in the Defence of the Iſlands; and I have now, for the firſt Time, ſome reaſon to believe that Meaſures of Precaution *begin* to be taken for the Caſe of withdrawing the Troops from Holſtein, and of eſtabliſhing ſome Points of Union and Supply. I have not this Intelligence from the Government. If Meaſures of this Nature have been conſidered as adviſeable, they will not be purſued without the ſtricteſt Secrecy, on the ground of not forfeiting by Preparations which may invite the Enemy, the Advantages of the Syſtem in which they have perſevered ſo long. I mean that they will not avow any Meaſure of Defence reſpecting the Iſlands, till Holſtein be really attacked by France, and certainly not take any of an oſtenſible Deſcription.

This Diſpoſition of the Government makes the Difficulty of affording or concerting the Aſſiſtance of which they may ſtand in need. It is of that apprehenſive Nature, as would refuſe to admit the moſt effectual Succour that might be ſent to the Country, before it has been determined to adopt a Courſe of undiſguiſed and active War; and it muſt be on that Occaſion the more natural to hope, that however they may veil the Attempt, every ſecret Preparation for a ſudden diſplay of Force will be the daily and earneſt Labour of the Daniſh Miniſters.

To this Object I have directed my Converſation with Count Bernſtorff. I ſhould hope alſo, that there is fair ground to urge the Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm to ſome well-concerted common Meaſure of Defence of the Daniſh Iſlands. If the Prejudices of the Two Countries are not inſurmountable, Denmark and Sweden have the Motives and Means of Self-defence within themſelves. They have local Knowledge, and Ships of War fitted to the Coaſt; the Proximity of Sweden and her actual Hoſtilities may give the readieſt Aſſiſtance; and favour even the Timidity with which Denmark may be diſpoſed to come forward.

I am aware that the approaching Seaſon may render the Operations of a Fleet neither ſafe nor practicable; and that the main Paſſage to be defended between Zealand and Fionia (Fiunen) may require Veſſels large enough to be able to keep the Sea, and ſmall enough to ſhelter in the com-

mon Ports of the Iſlands. If theſe are Difficulties, they are to be ſubdued by the Governments themſelves. My Purpoſe can only be to advert inceſſantly to the Subject in every Direction likely to produce the good Underſtanding and Concert, without which Zealand muſt become the Paſſage for French Troops into Sweden, and the Seat of every miſchievous Operation againſt all the Powers intereſted in the Defence of the Baltick.

Hitherto I have not been able to engage the Daniſh Miniſters in a ſatisfactory Diſcuſſion of the Points in queſtion; but I ſhall make the Attempt with the greater Earneſtneſs at this Moment, as I learn from Mr. Pierrepont that the King of Sweden intends without Loſs of Time to propoſe an Interview with the Prince Royal; the Object of which I would flatter myſelf muſt be, their Endeavour to concert the beſt Means of their common Defence.

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## No. 8.

DISPATCH from Viſcount Howick to Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, dated Downing Street, 26th December 1806.

Sir,

THE Apprehenſion entertained here, at the Time of writing my laſt Diſpatch, of the Entrance of the French Troops into Holſtein, I am happy to find, was unfounded. But I cannot regard the reſpect which has hitherto been paid by the Enemy to the Neutrality of the Daniſh Territory as anything more than the Effect of a Policy which for the Moment is more convenient to themſelves.

It would be Madneſs to truſt to any Aſſurances which may have been received from the French Government on this Point, ſo far as to neglect a timely Preparation of thoſe Means of Defence which to be effectual muſt not be left to be ſought for in a Moment of immediate and preſſing Danger.

I have urged the Neceſſity of precautionary Meaſures, which might be ſo conducted as neither to provoke nor to afford a Pretext of Hoſtilities on the Part of the French, in the ſtrongeſt Manner to Mr. Riſt. Above all, it is neceſſary that no Time ſhould be loſt in concerting Meaſures of common Defence with the Court of Sweden, to which ſo good an Opportunity has been offered by the prompt and generous Offer of His Swediſh Majeſty.

You will continue therefore to requeſt from the Court of Denmark a frank Communication of its Views, and to urge their immediate Attention to the important Objects above ſtated.

I have the Honour to be,

Benjamin Garlike, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HOWICK.

## No. 9.

DISPATCH from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 20th December 1806.—Received 7th January 1807.

My Lord,

I DEFERRED the Honour of Writing to your Lordſhip on my Communication to Count Bernſtorff of the principal Points of your Diſpatch of the 3d December till I had an Opportunity of ſeeing that Miniſter again, after he had ſubmitted them to the Cabinet Miniſters.

I advert firſt, to the Propoſal of His Swediſh Majeſty for the Co-operation of Twenty-five Thouſand Swediſh Troops with thoſe of His Daniſh Majeſty in Holſtein. I cannot yet ſay in what Manner this Overture has been made to the Prince Royal; but on both the Occaſions which I have had of diſcuſſing the Subject here, I have found it attended with the moſt undiſguiſed Averſion; as incongruous at this Moment from a Power at War to a Power at Peace; inapplicable with reſpect to Time, if relied on when the Attack of Holſtein is no longer a Problem; unſeaſonable when no new Circumſtance has occurred, except the Repetition of friendly Aſſurances on the Part of France; and dangerous above all, as inviting, or rather immediately committing, the Country to unavoidable War.

I endeavoured in the gentleſt Manner poſſible to reſcue the Swediſh Propoſal from the Weight of Objections, which thus tend to enervate every wiſe and provident Scheme of Self-defence, and carried one Degree further, muſt leave the Country proſtrate to no Good-will, but that of the Enemy.

I think it natural to ſuppoſe, that the Daniſh Miniſter urged his Objections in this Inſtance with more than uſual Quickneſs, from his Conſciouſneſs that the Reſolution is already taken to withdraw the Daniſh Troops from Holſtein. I felt the Converſation clogged on my Side with the Knowledge of that Reſolution; but it was not openly noticed on either.

Count Bernſtorff then aſked me, if I believed the King of Sweden could ſpare from his own Dominions any Number of Men, which approached that of Twenty-five thouſand? This was not a Queſtion for me to anſwer; but I preſſed the Daniſh Miniſter to conſider, as exceedingly probable, that when His Swediſh Majeſty reſolved on making the Offer, he was alarmed for the Safety of the Daniſh Peninſula; and that if ſuch a Force could not well be ſpared from Sweden, nothing could be a ſtronger Proof of His Swediſh Majeſty's Friendſhip, than the prompt Deſire which he muſt have entertained to raiſe it by extraordinary Means.

It occurred to me before this laſt Conference took place, how little the Probability was that the Meaſure thus recommended by His Majeſty would meet with the Succeſs it deſerved. I therefore previouſly prepared myſelf for endeavouring to derive from it at leaſt the next and very important Advantage, that of familiariſing the Daniſh Miniſter with the Proſpect of ſincere Co-operation on the Part of Sweden, and of impreſſing them with the Notion that, whatever be the Fate of the Swediſh Overture, the Ground-work is thereby laid of a real good Underſtanding between the two Countries.

Count

Count Bernſtorff acknowledged that His Swediſh Majeſty's Deſire to have an Interview with the Prince Royal, and the Communication of the preſent Overture, would be felt by the entire Government; and he aſſured me, that if Holſtein were attacked, the Concert between Denmark and Sweden, Great Britain and Ruſſia, would be *de facto* eſtabiſhed, and that this Country would be moſt willing to add every Reſource of the Monarchy to the Aſſiſtance the Allies could furniſh.

——— returned to Copenhagen a few Days ago. I ſaw him the next Day. He was more than uſually prompt and clear as to the Neceſſity of maintaining the preſent Syſtem. He was averſe to the Admiſſion of a Swediſh Army into Holſtein, but was perſuaded of the Advantage of an unreſerved Intercourſe with Sweden. He acknowledged, I may ſay, the Propriety of not defending Holſtein (that is, the Peninſula), and as Proof of his Sincerity in this Opinion, remarked that the Abandonment of thoſe Provinces would expoſe his own Eſtates to the Ravages of the French Army. He thought the Nature of the Embarraſſments of Denmark called for the utmoſt Frankneſs towards Enemies as well as Friends, and believed that as little remains to be explained to France as to any other Country. He appeared on all theſe Points to ſpeak as of ſo many freſh Deciſions of Council, and deſirous I ſhould ſo underſtand them.

I make no Doubt that the withdrawing of the Troops ſent to Holſtein laſt Year will be completely effected, (Count Bernſtorff, however, always ſpeaks of a Cordon that will remain), and that the Government is ſincere in the Determination to oppoſe every Thing to France, if ſhe abuſe the extreme Condeſcenſion to which the Prince Royal has been brought. ——— glanced of his own Accord to the Conſequences of a contrary Line of Conduct, and of further Compliance towards the French Government, and did not ſcruple to declare, that the Effects alone of a War with England muſt deſtroy the Daniſh Monarchy in a Couple of Years.

According, then, to this Language, Matters have advanced to an Epoch in the Neutrality of Denmark. Holſtein will be deprived of its main Defence; it is foreſeen that it may be occupied by the Troops of France; Denmark will then be in *a State of War* with France, and will openly concert with Great Britain and Ruſſia, and poſſibly with Sweden, for the Defence of the Daniſh Iſlands and the Baltick.

To theſe the only Meaſures that remain, the different Parties may be deſirous of directing their own Views, and encouraging each other; but I have not ſcrupled, in Converſation with the proper Perſons here, to ſpeak of this Poſition as fallacious and inſecure, becauſe weak in its Nature, and liable to be ſurpriſed by the Arts and Activity of the Enemy, and by the Events which will ariſe.

If, however, the Daniſh Navy is in the State of Forwardneſs which has been repreſented, and nothing intervene to diſturb the good Intelligence of Great Britain and Ruſſia with Denmark, it may ſtill be hoped that every Effort of France will fail againſt the Power and Reſources of the Daniſh Iſlands.

I have not failed to repeat to this Government His Majeſty's moſt gracious and friendly Offer of Aſſiſtance and Support, if Denmark ſhould ultimately be forced into a War with France for the Preſervation of her own Independence; and I have the Pleaſure of informing your Lordſhip, that the Aſſurances of this conſtant Diſpoſition on the Part of His Majeſty have

have been received with every Expreſſion that can interpret the fulleſt Senſe of the Obligations and Thankfulneſs of the Daniſh Government.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Viſcount Howick. (Signed) B. GARLIKE.

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No. 10.

EXTRACT of a Diſpatch from Viſcount Howick to Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, dated Downing Street, January 9th, 1807.

HIS Majeſty has received with Satisfaction the Aſſurances that the Court of Denmark is determined to reſiſt the Demands of France, if puſhed to a Point that ſhould be inconſiſtent with the Honour and Independence of that Power. Of the Sincerity and Conſtancy of this Determination His Majeſty's Government will not allow itſelf to doubt. But it is neceſſary to repeat, that to make ſuch Determination effectual, timely Meaſures ſhould be taken.

An immediate Junction of a Swediſh Force to the Army of Denmark might, as has been ſtated by Count Bernſtorff, put an End at once to the Neutrality which the latter Government ſtill wiſhes to preſerve. But a previous and confidential Explanation and Concert with Sweden on the Meaſures neceſſary for the common Defence of the Two Powers, could not have this Effect, and is evidently neceſſary to render the Co-operation offered by Sweden of any Advantage, whenever the Time ſhall arrive at which the Court of Denmark may find itſelf deſirous of availing itſelf of this Offer.

Upon the beſt Means of Defence it is impoſſible for this Government to pretend to form a ſatisfactory Opinion. It may be true that the Peninſula affords no Poſition in which the Force of Denmark could hope to withſtand the Power of France; and it may be adviſable, therefore, to withdraw the Troops for the Defence of the Iſlands.

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No. 11.

EXTRACT of a Diſpatch from Benjamin Garlike Eſquire to Viſcount Howick, dated Copenhagen, 28th December 1806.—Received 12th January 1807.

My Lord,

IN Your Lordſhip's Diſpatch of the 3d December, the Paſſage relative to the poſſible Sacrifice of a Part of the Daniſh Navy to the French, concludes with theſe Words: "Should any Queſtion of this Sort ariſe, you "will at once ſtate, diſtinctly, and unequivocally, the Feelings of this "Government upon it."



I have

I have preſumed, that this Paſſage gave me ſome Latitude to judge of the Propriety, as to Time, of making the Declaration which the Chance of ſuch a Tranſaction would neceſſarily call for. It is therefore important that I ſhould inform your Lordſhip, that I have not communicated that Part of the Diſpatch to the Daniſh Government. The Ground on which I have ventured on ſuch a diſcretionary Reſerve is the ſtrong Belief, I truſt I am juſtified in entertaining, not only that no Propoſition of the Nature in Queſtion has as yet been ſubmitted to the Prince Royal; but that the Military Progreſs of the French Arms is not yet ſuch as to ſuggeſt an Arrangement ſo incompatible with the Sentiments and Principles which are known to predominate in that Prince's Character.

Without, therefore, ſome new and deſcribable Appearance to engage my Attention, different from thoſe which had poſſibly been conveyed to England when the Diſpatch was written, I humbly truſt it is conſonant to the Feelings of His Majeſty's Government towards that of Denmark, not to have taken a Step, which might at this Moment only wound the principal Perſons, and repel the Confidence they ſeem willing to manifeſt.

The Explanation into which I have entered, will, I hope, guard me from the Suppoſition of not endeavouring to give the proper Effect to the Inſtructions in Queſtion, on any Change of Circumſtances leading to the Suppoſition of your Lordſhip's Diſpatch. If I have already expreſſed ſome Alarm on the Chances of ſo bold an Attempt on the Part of the French Government as that to which I allude, it has not been from Apprehenſion of diſhonourable Compromiſe on the Part of Denmark, but of the Conſequences of Timidity and inadequate Preparation, by which the Enemy might be enabled rather to ſeize the Fleet than treat for it.

Your Lordſhip's Diſpatch No. 7. having been written on the Preſumption that the French Troops had entered Holſtein; and probably after your Lordſhip had received the Report of the Enquiries I had made as to the Retreat of thoſe of Denmark (in my No. ) I have alſo for the preſent deſiſted from a formal Application on the Subject of that Diſpatch; and humbly hope that my Conduct in both theſe Inſtances will not have met with His Majeſty's Diſapprobation.

I find it difficult to obtain preciſe Information as to the Number of Daniſh Troops in Holſtein, becauſe it is not aſcertained how far the Regiments ſtill there have been reduced. Two Regiments have returned to Funen. The Sleſwick and Jutland Regiments have alſo returned. Two Regiments belonging to the Garriſon of this Place, are left at Kiel, Ploen, and Gluckſtadt. Count Bernſtorff tells me that Four Thouſand Men are on the Line between thoſe Places; but theſe muſt be in the Towns and Villages. The Garriſons juſt mentioned, and that of Rendſburgh, compoſe therefore the only remaining active Force againſt the Enemy. I ſhall reſume this Subject without Delay.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. GARLIKE.

## No. 12.

EXTRACT of a Diſpatch from Viſcount Howick to Benjamin Garlike Eſquire, dated Downing Street, 22d January 1807.

UPON the Points referred to in your Diſpatches, I have already ſent you full Inſtructions. However deſirous His Majeſty may be of preventing any Embarraſſment to the Court of Denmark with reſpect to the Neutrality which that Government is deſirous of preſerving; this Conſideration, it is evident, can only apply to a *real* Neutrality, and cannot be carried ſo far as to admit of a Succeſſion of Meaſures dictated by the Fear of France, which would in effect place Denmark in a Situation of aiding the Hoſtilities of that Power.

It ſo nearly concerns the Safety of both Powers to cultivate the moſt friendly Underſtanding, in order to prepare the Means of Defence againſt a Danger which equally threatens both, that this alone ought to obliterate the Jealouſies which have too much prevailed between the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen.

So obvious and ſo preſſing a Conſideration, it is, however, but too evident from the Tenor of Your Diſpatches, has not had its due Weight; and your conſtant Attention and good Offices will be employed to remove, as much as poſſible, the Cauſes of that mutual Suſpicion and Diſtruſt, which muſt favour the Deſigns of the common Enemy. The evident Neceſſity of providing for the Security of his own Dominions muſt, as I have formerly ſtated, ſufficiently account for the Preparations of the King of Sweden. Situated as he is, it is as clearly neceſſary for his Swediſh Majeſty to require an Explanation of the Intentions of the Court of Copenhagen. You will therefore ſupport any Requiſition of this Nature, which may be made in a friendly Manner by the Swediſh Miniſter, with a View to thoſe Preparations of Defence ſo imperiouſly called for by the preſent Criſis.

# PAPERS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

# DANISH PRIZE SHIPS.

*Ordered to be printed 4th April,*
1808.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE,
4th April 1808.

Schedule of Papers relative to all Detained Daniſh Ships, the deciſion of which was depending on the 4th November 1807:—Prepared in purſuance of a Precept of the Honourable Houſe of Commons; dated 18th February 1808.

No. 1.—Liſt of the Daniſh Ships detained as Prize, the Deciſion of which was depending before the Court of Admiralty on the 4th November 1807; diſtinguiſhing the Voyage on which the Capture was made, and the date of the Capture or time of Detainment - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3.

No. 2.—Liſt of all Ships containing Property alledged to belong to Subjects of Denmark, the Deciſion of which was depending before the High Court of Appeal for Prizes on the 4th November 1807; diſtinguiſhing the Voyage on which the Capture was made, and the date of the Capture - - - - - - - - - - p. 9.

# DANISH PRIZE SHIPS.

## —No. 1.—

Liſt of The DANISH SHIPS detained as PRIZE, the Deciſion of which was depending before The High Court of Admiralty on the 4th of November 1807;—diſtinguiſhing the Voyage on which the Capture was made, and the date of the Capture or time of Detainment.

| Name of Ship, and Maſter. | | Nature of The Prize. | VOYAGE in which THE CAPTURE was made. | Date of The Capture or Time of Detention. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adelheid Margaretha - | Tornoe, - M[r] | Ship & Cargo | Vannes to Bergen | 26th Auguſt 1807 |
| Alexander - - - | Hildebrandt — | Ship & Cargo | St. Croix to Copenhagen | 28th — |
| Anna Catharina - - | Bigum — | Ship & Cargo | Frederickſhall to Cherbourg | 30th — |
| Æolus - - - | Ocken — | Ship & Cargo | Gottenburgh to Barcelona | 19th — |
| Aurora - - - | Regenberg — | Ship & Cargo | Riga to Carril | 30th — |
| Anna Chriſtina - - | Faae — | Ship | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 14th — |
| Amicitia - - - | Lorentzen — | Ship | Riga to Carril | 29th — |
| Aurora - - - | Baas — | Cargo | Wyberg to Amſterdam | 14th — |
| Adjutor - - - | Munthe — | Ship | Gottenburgh to Barcelona | 6th — |
| Anna Maria - - | Becker — | Goods | Tonningen to Bilboa and St. Anderow | 1ſt October 1806 |
| Amaranth - - - | Berſen — | Ship | Pernau to Oporto | 4th Auguſt 1807 |
| Anna Catharina - - | Behrenſon — | Ship & Freight | Cette to Elſineur and Copenhagen | 4th Sept[r] |
| Anna Maria - - | Becker — | Ship | Tonningen to Bilboa and St. Anderow | 1ſt October 1806 |
| Alvoen - - - | Meyneitz — | Ship & Freight | Bourdeaux to Tonningen | 10th Auguſt 1807 |
| Alida Georgiana - - | Tenſen — | Ship & Freight | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 11th — |
| Anna Birgitha - - | Larſen — | Ship & Freight | Bourdeaux to Elſineur | 15th — |
| Abel Margaretha - - | Smidt — | Ship & Cargo | Torreviega to Drontheim | 5th September |
| Aurora - - - | Breckloff — | Ship & Freight (if any) | Liſbon to Tonningen | 29th Auguſt |
| Andreas - - - | Hendricks — | Ship & Cargo | St. Thomas to Copenhagen | 27th Sept[r] |
| Aſſiſtance - - - | Hanſen — | Ship & Freight | Barcelona to Copenhagen | 6th July |
| Aurora - - - | Petterſon — | Ship & Freight | Liſbon to Antwerp | 21ſt July |
| Active - - - | Matthieſon — | Ship & Cargo | Cette to Copenhagen | 14th — |
| Æolus - - - | Aſmuſſen — | Ship & Cargo | Tonningen to St. Thomas | 7th Auguſt 1807 |
| Adelaide - - - | Otten — | Ship & Cargo | St. Thomas to Tonningen | 19th Sept[r] |
| Apollo - - - | Botterweg — | Cargo | Bourdeaux to Tonningen | 26th June |
| Boletta Elizabeth - | Waage — | Ship & Cargo | Varmes to Bergen | 26th Auguſt |
| Boletta - - - | Trumpy — | Ship & Cargo | Zante to Copenhagen | 31ſt — |
| Broderne - - - | Hanſen — | Ship & Cargo, ſave 88 hhds. Sugar | St. Croix to Copenhagen | 26th — |
| Chriſtianſhaab - - | Louſen — | Ship & Freight | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 21ſt Auguſt |
| Carl von Pleſſen - - | Scheél — | Ship & Freight | Cette to Tonningen. | 4th September |
| Charlotta Johanna - - | Reynert — | Ship, Freight & Goods claimed for the Owner | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 25th July |

1.—*The* Liſt of Ships detained as Prize, *continued.*

| Name of Ship, and Maſter. | | | Nature of The Prize. | VOYAGE in which THE CAPTURE was made. | Date of The Capture or Time of Detention. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cecelia Catharina - - | Mould | Mr | Ship & Cargo | La Matte in Alicant to Sondenberg | 29th Auguſt 1807 |
| Catharina - - - - | Gram | — | Ship & Freight | Bourdeaux to Tonningen | 3d — |
| Carl Wilhelm - - - | Lorentzen | — | Ship & Freight | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 20th — |
| Conferenz Rad Hanſon - | Uwen | — | Ship & Freight (if any) | Copenhagen to Oporto | 23d — |
| Commerce - - - - | Mahlin | — | Ship & Cargo | Leghorn to Copenhagen | 2d June |
| Copenhagen and its Dependencies - - | - | - | Ordnance Stores | | |
| Delphin - - - - - | Wizebue | — | Ship & Cargo | North Bergen to Bourdeaux | 28th Auguſt |
| De Gerhard - - - - | Wold | — | Ship & Cargo | Alicant and Torreviega to Drontheim | 18th September |
| Die Pérle - - - - | Aſmuſſen | — | Ship & Freight | Malaga to Tonningen | 30th Auguſt |
| Die Sonne - - - - | Michelſon | — | Ship | Amſterdam to Meſſina or Malta | 13th — |
| Die Geſſelchaft - - - | Volmers | — | Ship & Cargo ſave Goods Schedulate reſerved | Tonningen to Bilboa | 16th — |
| Die Einigkeit - - - | Ottzen | — | Ship & Cargo | Monaca to Fleriſburg | 27th September |
| Den Raſkebonde - - | Eſmand | — | Ship & Freight | Cette to Copenhagen | 1ſt Septr 1807 |
| Die Stadt Hamburgh - | Viſſer | — | Goods Schedulate | Bourdeaux to Tonningen | 14th Octr 1806 |
| Driſtigheden - - - | Neſhill | — | Freight | Smyrna and Zante to Amſterdam and Tonningen | 28th May 1807 |
| Die Enigkeit - - - | Siemſſen | — | Ship & Cargo | Benecarlo and Morriedio to Frederickſtadt | 7th July |
| Dorothea Maria - - | Buſch | — | Ship & Cargo | Bergen to Corunna | 29th Auguſt |
| Die Falck - - - - | Erichſon | — | Ship & Freight (if any) | Liſbon to Tonningen | 7th — |
| Delphin - - - - - | Collundt | — | Ship & Freight (if any) | Pernau to Oporto | 27th Auguſt |
| De Forende Haah - - | Poulſen | — | Freight | Salou to Portſmouth or Tonningen | 17th June |
| Den Reiſende Tobias - | Degn | — | Ship & Freight | Cette to Copenhagen | 24th July |
| Die Hoffnung - - - | Jacobſen | — | Freight | Cette to Copenhagen | 17th — |
| Driſtigheden - - - - | Buſch | — | Ship & Cargo | St. Croix to Copenhagen | 28th July |
| Eos - - - - - - - | Knudſen, otherwiſe Nuſke | — | Ship & Cargo | Bergen Arendahl to Marſeilles | 26th Auguſt |
| Emilie Auguſta - - - | Nielſon | — | Ship & Cargo | Copenhagen to Leghorn | 30th Auguſt |
| Edouard - - - - - | Harboe | — | Ship & Cargo | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 19th — |
| Expedite - - - - - | Lange | — | Ship | Riga to Rabadao | 28th — |
| Euphroſina - - - - | Voigt | — | Ship & Cargo, ſave 30 Hhds. Sugar | St. Cruz to Copenhagen | 27th September |
| Emanuel - - - - - | Schierhorſt | — | Ship and 24 Barrels Train Oil | North Bergen to Tonningen | 21ſt Auguſt |
| Emanuel Weijers - - | Rappeſtadt | — | Ship & Cargo | Drammen to Clonakilky | 28th — |
| Emanuel - - - - - | Maberg | — | Ship | Liſbon to Antwerp | 17th July |
| Elizabeth - - - - | Soeſtadt | — | Ship | Trieſte to Tonningen | 25th September |
| Ebenetzer - - - - | Evenſon | — | Ship & Freight | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 28th April |

1.—*The* Liſt of Ships detained as Prize, *continued.*

| Name of Ship, and Maſter. | | Name of The Prize. | VOYAGE in which THE CAPTURE was made. | Date of The Capture or Time of Detention. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europa - - - | Chriſtian Mr | Ship & partCargo | Tonningen to Cadiz | 6th Auguſt 1807 |
| Elizabeth - - - | Caſe — | Ship & Freight | Bourdeaux to Tonningen | 21ſt — |
| Elizabeth & Chriſtina - | Lorentzen — | Ship & Freight (if any) | St. Lucar to Peterſburg | 12th September |
| Emanuel - - - | Holds — | Ship & Freight | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 24th July |
| Enigheden - - - | Tioſtolſen — | Ship & Freight | Alicant to Copenhagen | 8th June |
| Elizabeth - - - | Hanſen — | Cargo | Leghorn to Tonningen | 14th July |
| Fortuna - - - | Farrer — | Ship & Cargo | Cagliari to Copenhagen | 5th September |
| Feyvende Engel - - | Sem — | Ship & Cargo | Marrennes to Bergen | 26th Auguſt |
| Fœdres Minde - - | Riſbrick — | Ship & Cargo | Serampoor to Copenhagen | 29th — |
| Fornoyelſen - - | Steendaht — | Ship & Cargo | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 26th — |
| Flyvende Swane - - | Baade — | Ship & Cargo | Stavanger to Nourmontier | 2d September |
| Fortuna - - - | Hanſen — | Ship | Alicant and Tonningen to Copenhagen | 20th — |
| Fameli - - - | Olſen — | Ship & Freight | Dram to Jerſey | 30th Auguſt |
| Flora - - - | Janſen — | Ship | Malaga to Guernſey | 6th October |
| Frue von Scholten (3d capture) - | Seminſen — | Ship & Cargo | St. Thomas to Amſterdam | 20th Auguſt |
| Fortuna - - - | Koedt — | Ship | Pernau to Oporto | 25th — |
| Ferdinandus - - | Krog — | Ship | Pernau to Oporto | 25th — |
| Fœdrenelandet - - | Tommer — | Ship & Cargo | St. Croix to Copenhagen | 21ſt — |
| Fœdrenelandet - - | Nybro — | Ship | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 19th — |
| Fortuna (2d capture) - | Pederſen — | Ship & Freight | Malaga to Copenhagen | 2d June |
| Friheden - - - | Pans — | Ship & Cargo | Trapanni to Lingſand | 27th Auguſt |
| Fortuna - - - | Kier — | Freight | Bourdeaux to Tonningen | 13th July |
| Frederick Julius Kaas - | Thorſen — | Ship & Cargo ſave Goods reſerved | St. Croix to Copenhagen | 23d Auguſt |
| George - - - | Nagel — | Ship & Cargo | Cagliari to Copenhagen | 30th Auguſt |
| Grimſtadt - - - | Griertzen — | Ship & Cargo | Tonſberg to Nantes | 25th — |
| Goede Anna - - | Nielſen — | Ship & Cargo | Copenhagen to Nantes | 12th — |
| Goede Henſight - - | Tellaſſen — | Ship | Gottenburgh to Amſterdam | 18th — |
| Graff Bernſtorff - - | Schipper — | Ship & Freight | Cette to Copenhagen | 13th July |
| Hercules - - - | Haſſing — | Ship & Goods documented as Daniſh Property or indorſed Daniſh St. Croix Produce | St. Croix and St. Thomas to Copenhagen | 19th September |
| Haabet (3d capture) - | Olſen — | Ship & Cargo | Bayonne to Tonningen | 21ſt Auguſt |
| Haabet - - - | Prentz — | Ship | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 14th — |
| Hoalfiſken - - - | Scheel — | Ship & Cargo | Leghorn to Copenhagen | 29th — |
| Harmonien (2d capture) | Neſkill — | Ship & Cargo | Torrevieja to Chriſtianſand | 29th — |
| Haabet - - - | Ipſen — | Ship & Freight (if any) | Oporto to Tonningen | 5th — |
| Haabet - - - | Schwendſon — | Ship & Cargo | Alicant and Torrevieja to Mandal | 23d — |
| Harmonie - - - | Legant — | Ship & Freight (if any) | St. Lucar to Peterſburg | 13th September |

1.—*The* Liſt of Ships detained as Prize—*continued.*

| Name of Ship, and Maſter. | | Name of The Prize. | VOYAGE in which THE CAPTURE was made. | Date of The Capture or Time of Detention. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hetty - - - | Boyeſen - Mr | Ship & Freight | St. Thomas to Amſterdam | 13th Septr 1807 |
| Hemma - - - | Flomer — | Ship & Cargo | St. Thomas to Amſterdam | 18th — |
| Hanna - - - - | Oolrog — | Ship & Goods | St. Croix to Copenhagen | 12th October |
| Hammonia - - - | Arianſen — | Goods | St. Thomas to Tonningen | 2d September |
| Junge Henrich - - | Cold — | Ship & Cargo | Bayonne to Copenhagen | 26th Auguſt |
| Jungfer Anna Boletta - | Hey — | Ship & Cargo | Riga to Rivadeo | 29th — |
| Johanna Charlotta - | Grieſen — | Ship & Cargo | Copenhagen to Bourdeaux | 12th September |
| Induſtry, otherwiſe Vindſkibelighed - | Janſen — | Ship | Helſingford to Malaga | 5th September |
| Jungfer Maria - - | Brun — | Ship & Cargo | Trepani to Tronheim | 5th October |
| Jubel Aaret - - | Olſen — | Ship & Cargo | Fredericksſhaven to Dort | 26th July |
| Juno - - - - - | Schmidt — | Ship & Cargo | St. Thomas to Amſterdam, but if blockaded to Tonningen | 14th September |
| Jenny (3d capture) - | Janſen — | Cargo | Bourdeaux to Tonningen | 27th Auguſt |
| Jonge Jan - - - | Oelhicks — | Cargo | Amſterdam to Elſineur | 11th July |
| Johan Heinrich - - | Wettern — | Goods Schedulate | Charleſton to Tonningen | 27th October |
| Induſtry - - - | Fiſcher — | Freight | Cette to Bremin | 12th May 1806 |
| Inger Margaretha - | Aſlagſen — | Freight | Bourdeaux to Lubeck | 25th October |
| Jacob - - - | Gudburg — | Ship | Liſbon to Tonningen | 20th Auguſt 1807 |
| Idocheten - - - | Jenſen — | Ship & Freight | Cette to Chriſtianſand | 25th September |
| Induſtria - - - | Warner — | Ship & Cargo | Bourdeaux to Chriſtiana | 25th July |
| Johanna Carolina - - | Weſch — | Freight | Bourdeaux to Tonningen | 29th — |
| Johann & Seigmund - | Nugel — | $\frac{1}{16}$ of Ship | Archangel to Memel | 17th December |
| Karen Margaretha - | Grimeneſs — | Freight | Lubeck to Cayenne | 11th January |
| Liebe - - - - - | Preſt — | Freight | Amſterdam to Copenhagen | 26th June |
| Leo - - - - - | Moll — | Ship & Cargo, ſave 1 bale and 2 cheſts Merchandize | Tonningen to St. Thomas | 6th July |
| Liſette - - - | Steg — | Ship | Tonningen to Liſbon | 25th Auguſt |
| Little Catharina - - | Hoeford — | Ship & Cargo | St. Croix to Copenhagen | 20th — |
| Minerva - - - - - | Jacobſen — | Ship & Cargo | Chriſtianſand to Bourdeaux | 27th — |
| Marianne - - - | Jacobſen — | Ship & Freight | Malaga to Copenhagen | 12th September |
| Mary - - - - - | Hanſen — | Ship & Cargo | Nantes to Copenhagen | 31ſt Auguſt |
| Mercurius - - - | Lyre — | Ship & Cargo | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | 23d — |
| Maria - - - | Holſt — | Freight | Leghorn to Tonnington | 12th April |
| Mercurius - - - | Thorſen — | Goods Schedulate | Tonningen to St. Sebaſtiana | 6th October 1806 |
| Metta & Mathilda - | Wolff — | Ship | Liſbon to Tonningen | 15th Auguſt 1807 |
| Maria & Sophia - - | Evenſon — | Ship & Cargo | Toraviteia to Arundel | 20th September |
| Magadore - - - | Slates — | Ship & Cargo | St. Thomas to Amſterdam | 23d September |
| Norge - - - | Moller — | Ship & Cargo | Alicant & Torrevechia to Chriſtiana | 29th Auguſt |
| Neptunus - - - | Thompſon — | Ship & unclaimed Goods | Stockholm to Lubeck | 30th — |
| Neptunus - - - | Neydig — | Ship & unclaimed Goods | St. Thomas & St. Croix to Flenſburg | 14th — |
| Niord - - - | Tayſen - - | Ship | Oporto to Tonningen | 18th — |

1.—*The* Liſt of Ships detained as Prize—*continued.*

| Name of Ship, and Maſter. | | Nature of The Prize. | VOYAGE in which THE CAPTURE was made. | Date of The Capture or Time of Detention. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nayade - - - | Janſen - Mr | Ship & Freight (if any) | Pernau to Oporto | 23d Auguſt 1807 |
| Neptunus - - - | Noack — | Ship & Freight (if any) | Pernau to Fiqueire | 25th — |
| Neptunus - - - | Gunderſon — | Ship & Cargo | Torrevieja to Schiew | 21ſt — |
| Norſke Acadamie - - | Nordhuns — | Ship & Cargo | Santa Cruz to Copenhagen | 2d October |
| Orion - - - - | Peterſon — | Ship & Cargo | Archangel to Leghorn | 10th — |
| Providentia - - - | Cold — | Ship & Cargo | Bergen to Benedatte | Auguſt |
| Probitas - - - | Jacobſen — | Ship & Cargo | Kiolwig & Repwog to Barcelona | 10th September |
| Providentia - - - | Troutman — | Freight | Amſterdam to Copenhagen | 5th July |
| Proveſteen - - - | Thayſen — | Freight | Riga to Carril | 29th Septr 1806 |
| Petter - - - | Theſtrup — | Ship | Stockholm to Bourdeaux | 24th Auguſt 1807 |
| Proveſteen - - - | Jacobſen — | Ship & Cargo | Trepani to Longſand | 7th September |
| Proveſteen - - - | Anderſon — | Ship & Freight | Gottenburgh to Bourdeaux | 14th Auguſt |
| Providentia - - | Faſmer — | Ship & Freight | Bourdeaux to Copenhagen | Apr il |
| Phœnix - - - | Breckling — | Cargo, ſave Goods for which a Claim was aſſerted | St. Croix to Copenhagen | 5th October |
| Reſtitution (2d capture) | Forbeck — | Ship & Cargo | Brewig to Antwerp | 27th Auguſt |
| Roſinette - - - - | Kornbeck — | Ship & Freight | Leghorn to Liſbon | 14th September |
| Randers Bye - - - | Dahl — | Ship & Cargo | Cette to Randers | 13th July |
| Reſolution - - - | Koch — | Ship & Cargo, ſubject to $\frac{1}{8}$ ſalvage | Torrevieja to Tonſberg | 13th September |
| Redeligheden - - - | Kloed — | Ship & Cargo, ſave Goods ſchedulated reſerved | St. Croix to Copenhagen | 29th Auguſt |
| Speculation - - - | Bohn — | Ship & Cargo | Loviſa to Malaga | 23d — |
| Suſanna - - - - - | Tuckis — | Ship & Cargo | Copenhagen to Algiers | 25th — |
| Sterkoder - - - - - | Bug — | Ship & Cargo | Moſs to Nantes | 26th — |
| Sophia Amelia - - (3d capture) | Deutſcher — | Ship | Tonningen to Oporto | 5th September |
| Skavven - - - | Thorſt — | Freight, and alſo 1 Cheſt of Scrapers, 20 Reams of Paper, and 1 Caſk Muſtard Seed | Amſterdam to Copenhagen | 5th May |
| Severine & Margaretha (2d capture) | Falkenburg — | Ship | Torrevieja to Lanig | 5th September |
| Trendre Brodre - - | Block — | Ship & Cargo | Torrevieja to Frederickſhall | 6th — |
| Thetis - - - | Bilerſen — | Ship & Freight | Cette to Elſineur and Copenhagen | 28th July |
| Theſeus - - - | Janſen — | Ship & Cargo | Silva and Monaca to Flensburg | 12th September |
| Trendre Venner - - | Carſten — | Ship & Freight | Stockholm to Alicant | 14th Auguſt |
| Twende Brodre - - | Krog — | Ship & Freight (if any) | Pernau to Oporto | 29th — |
| Trende Soſkende - - | Thoenſen — | Freight | Bourdeaux to Tonningen | 14th July |
| Twende Wenner - - | Bruhn — | Ship & Freight | Marſeilles to Copenhagen | 9th September |

1.—*The* Liſt of Ships detained as Prize *continued.*

| Name of Ship, and Maſter. | | Name of The Prize. | VOYAGE in which THE CAPTURE was made. | Date of The Capture or Time of Detention. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unge Jacob - - | Rye — | Ship & Cargo | North Bergen to Quinper or Port Louis | 28th Auguſt 1807 |
| Unitas - - - | Peterſon — | Ship & Cargo | St. Croix to Flenſburg | 24th September |
| Victoria (2d capture) - | Groot — | Ship & Cargo | Cette to Tonningen | 29th Auguſt |
| Venſkabet - - - | Extein — | Ship & Cargo | St. Martin's to Frederickſhall | 16th — |
| Wenſkabet - - - | Dreweſon — | Ship & Freight on Goods condemned | Leghorn to Tonningen | 28th September |
| Welfornoyhet - - | Kilgeſon — | Ship & Cargo | North Bergen to Dort | 1ſt — |
| Wilhelmine Thereſe - | Peterſon — | Ship & Freight | Torrevieja to Copenhagen | 29th Auguſt |
| Wilhelm - - - | Laland — | Ship & Cargo | Stavanger to Trieſte | 27th — |

—No. 2.—

List of all SHIPS containing Property alledged to belong to Subjects of DENMARK, the Decision of which was depending before the High Court of Appeals for Prizes on the 4th November 1807; distinguishing the Voyage on which the Capture was made, and the date of the Capture.

| Name of Ship, and Master. | From what Court appealed. | What claimed. | VOYAGE. | Date of CAPTURE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anna - - Swendsou, M[r] | Malta | Ship & Cargo | Bergen to Barcelona | 8th November 1804 |
| Mary - - - Bezares — | Tortola | D° | No Proceedings transmitted, and therefore Voyage and date of Capture not known. | |
| Flying Fish - - Pieters — | D° | D° | Same | |
| Henrietta - - Adelaide — | D° | Cargo | Same | |
| Dorothea - - Boysen — | D° | Ship & Cargo | Same | |
| Esculapio - - Coscilich — | Gibraltar | Moiety of Cargo | Same | |
| Hope - - - Webber — | D° | Cargo | Same | |
| Paolina - - - Radich — | Malta | 15 Casks Wine | Same | |
| Johanna et Christina Albrechten — | Gibraltar | Ship | Riga to Barcelona | 10th January 1805 |
| Neutrality - - Bryan — | Jamaica | Ship & Cargo | St. Domingo to St. Thomas | 27th Dec[r] 1800 |
| Harmony - - Paoli — | D° | D° | St. Thomas to Port Republican | 17th May 1800 |
| John - - - Buell — | D° | D° | Jeremie in Guadaloupe to St. Croix | 20th August 1800 |
| Christopher Kahresaab Bredahl — | D° | D° | St. Domingo to Copenhagen | 6th October 1800 |
| Nancy - - - Williams — | D° | D° | Aquin to St. Thomas | August 1799 |
| Nyt Gedacht - - Webraave — | High Court of Admiralty | Ship | Bergen to Dort | 27th March 1799 |
| Frederick Wilhelm - Royon — | D° | Cargo | Havannah to Embden | 1st August 1805 |
| Henrica Jacoba - Nanta — | D° | D° | Bourdeaux to Helvoetsluys | 27th April 1806 |
| Sophia Elizabeth - Prott — | D° | Ship | Tonningen to Algesiras | 14th Sept[r] 1806 |
| Klein Jurgen - - Henrickfen — | D° | D° | Tonningen to Algesiras | 24th Sept[r] 1806 |
| Magdalena - - Amey — | Tortola | Cargo | No Proceedings transmitted, and therefore Voyage and date of Capture not known. | |
| Eagle - - - Tatum — | D° | Ship & part Cargo | Same | |
| Commercium - - Brorsen — | Gibraltar | Ship & Freight | Same | |
| General Walterstorff - James — | Tortola | Part of Cargo | Guayana to St. Thomas | 18th Nov[r] 1805 |
| Forsoget - - Venzo — | Antigua | Ship & Cargo | St. Pierre, Martinique, to St. Thomas | 2d June 1804 |
| Argo - - - Michelly — | Jamaica | Ship and 41 New Negroes | St. Thomas to St. Jago de Cuba | 8th April 1806 |

# ACCOUNTS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

OF

# STORES TAKEN AT COPENHAGEN.

*Ordered to be printed 13th May,*
1808.

Admiralty-Office, 12th May 1808.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL STORES TAKEN AT COPENHAGEN;

Diſtinguiſhing the Quantity of each Deſcription, the Quality and Condition, and the Eſtimated Value;

VIZ.

(1.)—VICTUALLING-OFFICE.—An Eſtimate of the Value of ſuch Part of the Daniſh Stores Captured at Copenhagen, as have actually and bonâ fide been received; as far as relates to this Department:—


PORTSMOUTH - - - - - - - - - p. 3.
CHATHAM - - - - - - - - - - p. 5.
DEPTFORD - - - - - - - - - p. 7.


(2.)—NAVY-OFFICE.—An Account of the Quantity of Naval Stores Taken at Copenhagen; with their Quality and Eſtimated Value - - - - - - - p. 9.

VICTUALLING-OFFICE, London, 5th April 1808.

(1.)—AN ESTIMATE of the Value of ſuch Part of the DANISH STORES Captured at COPENHAGEN, as have actually and bonâ fide been received; as far as relates to this Department.

## RECEIVED into the STORES at PORTSMOUTH.

| SHIPS NAMES. | Caſks, old: Serviceable. | | | | Staves, old: Serviceable. | | | | | New Staves, great Tale. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Pipe. | | | | Hogſhead. | | | | Heading. | | | |
| | Leagers. | Hogſh$^{ds}$. | Barr$^{ls}$. | ½ Hogſh$^{ds}$. | Leagers. | Butts. | Pun. | Hhds. | Barr$^{ls}$. | M. | C. | Q$^{r}$. | St$^{s}$. | M. | C. | Q$^{r}$. | St$^{s}$. | M. | C. | Q$^{r}$. | St$^{s}$. |
| Denmark | 107 | 182 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minotaur | 37 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ganges | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Crowns | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Venus | 28 | 1 | - | - | 227 | 131 | - | - | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Waldemar | 20 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Frederickſtein | 6 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Crown Pf$^{s}$ Maria | - | 153 | - | 4 | 354 | - | - | 22 | - | 8 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 26 |
| Chriſtian | 20 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 28 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Princeſs Sophia Fredericka | 78 | 71 | - | - | 358 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Heir Apparent | 11 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Juſtitia | 56 | 174 | - | - | 81 | - | - | 36 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Skiold | 11 | 315 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Princeſs Caroline | 90 | 16 | - | 1 | 24 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Norge | 19 | 88 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chapman T$^{t}$ | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ocean | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Atlas | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Syeren | 26 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oden | 39 | 41 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 576 | 1,127 | 2 | 7 | 1,044 | 131 | - | 165 | 46 | 8 | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 26 |

Received at Portsmouth—*continued.*

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old Leagers - - | 576 N° - - - | a. 2 0 0 ea. - - | 1,152 — — |
| — Hogsheads - - | 1,127 — - - - - | - 0 10 6 — - - | 591 13 6 |
| — Barrels - - | 2 — - - - - | - 0 8 0 — - - | — 16 — |
| — Half Hogsheads - | 7 — - - - - | - 0 6 0 — - - | 2 2 — |
| — Leager Staves - | 1,044 — - - - - | - 45 0 0 p. M.G.T. | 46 19 7 |
| — Butt - - d° - | 131 — - - - - | - 30 0 0 — - | 3 18 7 |
| — Hogshead d° - | 165 — - - - - | - 18 0 0 — - | 2 19 4¾ |
| — Barrel - d° - | 46 — - - - - | - 15 0 0 — - | — 13 9½ |
| | M. Qr. Qrs. St. | | |
| New Pipe Staves - | 8. 0. 3. 2. - | - 61 1 7 — - | 493 6 3¾ |
| — Hogshead - - | 2. 9. 2. 25. - | - 29 9 5½ — - | 87 11 2 |
| — Heading, Single p$^{s}$ | 3. 1. 2. 26. - | - 19 9 1 — - | 61 14 0½ |
| | | £. | 2,443 14 4½ |

## RECEIVED into the STORES at CHATHAM.

| SHIPS NAMES. | Casks. | | | New Staves. | | | Old Staves. | | | | Iron Hoops, No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Leagers. | Hogsh$^{ds}$. | ¼ Hogsh$^{d}$. | Pipe. | Barrel. | Head$^{s}$. | Leagers. | Pun. | Hogsh$^{s}$. | Head$^{s}$. | |
| Crown Prince Frederick - | 47 | 49 | - - | 99 | 30 | 459 | 464 | 11 | 35 | 208 | 1,312 |
| Mercurius - - - | - - | 53 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 423 |
| Dolphinen - - - | - - | 44 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 328 |
| Perlen - - - - | 40 | 51 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 6 | - - | 5 | 7 | 922 |
| Rota - - - - | 21 | 29 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 349 | - - | 328 | 322 | 617 |
| Flying Fish - - - | - - | 18 | 6 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 171 |
| Sarpen - - - - | - - | 33 | 14 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 333 |
| Frederickswaern - - | 27 | 65 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 848 |
| Fylla - - - - | 14 | 75 | 9 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 848 |
| Glomen - - - | 4 | 21 | - - | 320 | 3,226 | 5,693 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 203 |
| Freya - - - - | - - | 56 | - - | 93 | 849 | 432 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 451 |
| Ornen - - - - | - - | 5 | 50 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 383 |
| Gluckstadt - - - | - - | 21 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 172 |
| Elven - - - - | - - | - - | 47 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 305 |
| Iris - - - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 8 |
| Breve Drageren - - | - - | 10 | 6 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 117 |
| Eideren - - - | - - | 23 | 10 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 103 | - - | 337 |
| Alaart - - - - | - - | 85 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 647 |
| Hav Fruen - - - | 54 | - - | - - | 6 | 636 | 2,666 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 569 |
| Nayaden - - - | 14 | 14 | 2 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 252 |
| Fuen - - - - | 20 | 430 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 87 | - - | 3,565 |
| Nymphen - - - | 37 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 364 |
| Steece - - - - | - - | 2 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 22 |
| | 278 | 1,085 | 146 | 518 | 4,741 | 9,250 | 819 | 11 | 558 | 537 | 13,197 |

Received at Chatham—*continued.*

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old Leagers - - | 278 N° - - | a. 1 12 0 ea. - - | 444 16 — |
| — Hogſheads - - | 1,085 — - - | - 0 9 0 — - - | 488 5 — |
| — Half Hogſheads | 146 — - - | - 0 4 6 — - - | 32 17 — |
| New Pipe Staves | 518 — - - | - 90 0 0 p.M.G.T. | 38 17 — |
| — Barrel D° - - | 4,741 — - - | - 75 0 0 — - - | 296 6 3 |
| — Heading - - | 9,250 — - - | - 20 0 0 — - - | 154 3 4 |
| Old Leager Staves - | 819 — - - | - 20 0 0 p.M.S.T. | 16 7 7 |
| — Puncheon D° - | 11 — - - | - 10 0 0 — - - | — 2 $2\frac{1}{4}$ |
| — Hogſhead D° - | 558 — - - | - 10 0 0 — - - | 5 11 7 |
| — Heading - - | 537 — - - | - 7 10 0 — - - | 4 — $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iron Hoops - - | 13,197 - - - | - 0 0 6 ea. - - | 329 18 6 |
| | | £. | 1,811 4 $11\frac{3}{4}$ |

## RECEIVED into the STORES at DEPTFORD.

| SHIPS NAMES. | Denomination and Quantities of Stores. | Eſtimated Price. | TOTAL Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Little Belt - - - | Foreign Caſk - - - 19 Hogſheads - | a. 0 12 0 each | 11 8 — |
| - - - D° - - - | - - D° - D° - - - 12 Half Hogs - | - 0 6 0 — - | 3 12 — |
| - - - Elwin - - | - - D° - D° - - - 25 Hogſhds - - | - 0 12 0 — - | 15 — — |
| - - - D° - - - | - - D° - D° - - - 20 Half Hhds - | - 0 6 0 — - | 6 — — |
| Ocean, Transt - - | New Brandy Staves - 80 N° - - - - | - 40 0 0 p.M.G.T. | 2 13 4 |
| - - - D° - - - | - - Barrel D° - - 344 — - - - - | - 25 0 0 — - | 7 3 4 |
| - - - D° - - - | - - Heading - - - 8,440 — - - - - | - 15 0 0 — - | 105 10 — |
| Zephyrus - - - | - - Brandy D° - - 160 — - - - - | - 40 0 0 — - | 5 6 8 |
| - - D° - - - | - - Barrel D° - - 3,200 — - - - - | - 24 0 0 — - | 64 — — |
| - - D° - - - | - - Heading - - - 4,420 — - - - - | - 15 0 0 — - | 55 5 — |
| - - D° - - - | Old Pipe Staves - - 234 — - - - - | - 20 0 0 — - | 3 18 — |
| - - D° - - - | - - Barrel D° - - 10 — - - - - | - 10 0 0 — - | — 1 8 |
| - - D° - - - | - - Heading - - - 90 — - - - - | - 6 5 0 — - | — 9 4½ |
| Ocean, Transt - - | New Iron Hoops, 330 } T. c. q. lb. | | |
| Zephyrus - - - | D° - - D° - 2,011 } wt 4. 6. 3. 3. - | - 17 10 0 p.Ton | 75 18 7 |
| | | £. | 356 5 11½ |

## ABSTRACT:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT of STORES Received at PORTSMOUTH - | 2,443 | 14 | 4½ |
| - - D° - - - - D° - - - - - - CHATHAM - - | 1,811 | 4 | 11¾ |
| - - D° - - - - D° - - - - - - DEPTFORD - | 356 | 5 | 11½ |
| TOTAL - - - £. | 4,611 | 5 | 3¾ |

*John Marſh.* *G. P. Towry.* *Thos Welſh.*

NAVY-OFFICE, 9th May 1808.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of NAVAL STORES Taken at COPENHAGEN; with their Quality and Eſtimated Value.

| SPECIES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | QUALITY, compared with Stores uſed in His Majeſty's Service. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. | £. s. d. | |
| Hemp | 258. 10. 1. 12. | 13,084 9 2 | The greater part equal, the remainder inferior. |
| Cordage | 1,402. 13. 1. 8. | 75,211 0 7 | D°. |
| old, Junk, &c. | 174. 19. 1. 5. | 2,625 6 2 | — |
| Oakum | 9. 8. 1. 15. | 201 15 7 | Equal. |
| Lines | 2. 8. 3. 11. | 156 15 10 | D°. |
| Twine | 1. 10. 1. 26. | 179 6 9 | D°. |
| Spunyarn | 133. 8. 2. 19. | 7,027 16 11 | D°. |
| | Loads. Feet. | | |
| Timber converted, Plank, &c. | 2,879. 17. | 31,550 19 2 | Generally equal to Canada Timber. |
| rough and unqualified | 3,064. 20. | 21,622 13 0 | D°. |
| Fir | 511. 5. | 3,360 4 11 | The greater part equal, the remainder inferior. |
| old | 13. 18. | 50 2 0 | — |
| Oak, old | 4. 49. | 12 9 0 | — |
| Deals of ſorts | - - - | 879 4 10 | D°. |
| Oak and Fir Board | - - - | 400 5 6 | D°. |
| | Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. | | |
| Lignum Vitæ | 127. 12. 3. 4. | 3,793 6 4 | D°. |
| Shivers | 0. 8. 3. 24. | 22 2 6 | D°. |
| | N°. | | |
| Maſts, Yards, and Bowſprits, converted and rough | 792. | 38,293 14 2 | Greater part equal, the remainder inferior. |
| Spars | 507. | 187 13 6 | Equal. |
| Oars | 20. | 14 0 6 | D°. |
| Treenails | 243,830. | 3,243 13 5 | Inferior to thoſe made in England. |
| Blocks of ſorts | 4,734. | 1,939 3 0 | D°. |
| Slabs | - - - | 22 9 0 | — |
| Fathom Wood | 22 Fathoms. | 11 5 6 | — |
| Carried forward | - - - | 203,889 19 4 | |

Received at the Navy-Office—*continued.*

| SPECIES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | QUALITY, compared with Stores uſed in His Majeſty's Service. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. | £. s. d. | |
| Brought forward | - - - | 203,889 19 4 | |
| Iron - - - - - | 623. 0. 3. 21. | 16,528 8 8 | Greater part equal to Swediſh, the remainder equal to Engliſh. |
| Knees - - - - | 30. 11. 1. 6. | 1,037 15 6 | - - Inferior. |
| Arms for D° - - - | 60. 17. 3. 0. | 1,826 12 6 | - - - D°. |
| Ballaſt - - - - | 335. 15. 3. 14. | 1,917 19 5 | - - Equal. |
| Nails - - - - | 63. 17. 2. 2. | 1,879 17 4 | - - - D°. |
| Articles of ſorts - - | 19. 1. 0. 12. | 514 1 4 | — |
| old, Buſhel - - - | 2. 17. 2. 0. | 27 6 3 | — |
| Puttock Plates, with Dead Eyes - - - - | 30 N°. | 15 1 0 | - - Inferior. |
| Anchors - - - - - | - - - | 13,421 2 9 | Inferior in point of ſhape. |
| | Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. | | |
| Copper Bolts, Sheets, &c. - - | 95. 1. 1. 2. | 12,868 4 0 | - - Inferior. |
| Articles - - - | 0. 3. 1. 17. | 29 7 4 | - - - D°. |
| old - - - - | 17. 6. 2. 14. | 1,779 6 10 | — |
| Metal Nails - - - - | 10. 8. 0. 23. | 1,725 2 2 | - - Inferior. |
| Lead - - - - - | 0. 1. 2. 17. | 3 5 2 | - - Equal. |
| Hair - - - - - | 3. 14. 0. 17. | 311 8 9 | - - - D°. |
| Tanned Leather - - - | 4. 11. 0. 24. | 600 10 7 | - - Inferior. |
| Hides - - - - - | 79 N°. | 92 18 6 | - - Equal. |
| Beds, hair - - - - | 494 — | 556 17 2 | - - - D°. |
| ſtraw - - - - | 3 — | 0 12 0 | — |
| Cots - - - - - | 2 — | 1 4 0 | - - - D°. |
| Canvas - - - - - | 4,822 Bolts. | 15,757 17 2 | Part ſuperior, part equal, and the remainder inferior. |
| Hammocks - - - | 8,450 N°. | 2,091 14 11 | - - - Equal. |
| Bags - - - - | 820 — | 61 10 0 | — |
| Sails - - - - - | - - - | 18,785 7 11 | New Sails equal, but ſome of them worn. |
| Fearnought - - - - | 1,590 Yards. | 168 19 9 | - - Equal. |
| Buntin - - - - - | 47,722 — | 1,000 2 3 | - - - D°. |
| | Cwt. qrs. lbs. | | |
| decayed - - - | 6. 1. 0. | 3 2 6 | — |
| Carried forward | - - - | 296,895 15 1 | |

Received at the Navy-Office—*continued.*

| SPECIES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | QUALITY, compared with Stores uſed in His Majeſty's Service. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | |
| Brought forward | - - - | 296,895 15 1 | |
| Colours of forts - - - | - - - | 705 1 6 | Greater part equal, the remainder inferior. |
| Tar - - - - - - | 1,276 Barrels. | 1,709 15 11 | - - Equal. |
| Pitch - - - - - - | 313 — | 479 1 5 | - - - D°. |
| Firehearths - - - - | 5 N°. | 881 13 4 | - - - D°. |
| Grindſtones - - - - | 4 — | 0 10 11 | - - Equal. |
| Paper - - - - - - | - - - | 277 4 3 | — |
| Various ſmall Articles of Ship-Chandlery Wares, &c. - - | - - - | 1,814 17 10 | — |
| Eſtimated Value of the Ballaſt not yet ſeen - - - - | 2,078 Tons. | 13,758 0 0 | — |
| | TOTAL - - £. | 316,522 0 3 | |
| Eſtimated Charge of the Duties on the Importation of the aforenamed Articles | | 46,281 13 9 | |
| | NET AMOUNT - - £. | 270,240 6 6 | |

N. B. The whole of the above-mentioned Stores were conſidered fit for His Majeſty's Service; thoſe that were not ſo were delivered to the Commiſſioners for Daniſh Affairs.

*R. Barlow.* *W^m Rule.* *H. Legge.*

# ACCOUNTS

OF

# STORES TAKEN AT COPENHAGEN.

*Ordered to be printed 13th May,*
1808.

# ELSINORE.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 April 1836;—*for*,

A RETURN of the SUMS collected at *Elsinore*, or any other Ports of *Denmark*, on BRITISH SHIPPING, year by year, from 1825 up to the latest period, under the name of BRITISH POOR-MONEY, EXTRA POOR-MONEY, or other similar denominations; stating the Authorities under which Sums are Levied, to whom they are Paid, and how they have been Distributed; also, the Balance of said Funds remaining in hand on the 1st January 1836.

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Mr. Consul *Macgregor* to the Hon. *W. Fox Strangways*.

Sir, Elsinore, 28 April 1836.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 4, dated the 19th instant, requiring me to transmit "a Return of the Sums collected at Elsinore, or any other Ports of Denmark, on British Shipping, year by year from 1825 up to the latest period, under the name of British Poor-money, extra Poor-money, or other similar denomination, stating the Authorities under which such Sums are levied, to whom they are paid, and how they have been distributed; also the balance of said funds, remaining on hand on the 1st January 1836," to be laid upon the table of the House of Commons.

In reply, I beg to state that there are three distinct charges to which the shipping is made liable at Elsinore, under the denomination of Poor-money; namely, 1, the Ordinary; 2, the Extraordinary; and 3, the British Poor-money: but I regret it being out of my power to furnish the returns above alluded to, not having any control, neither over the collection nor application of those funds. I must therefore confine myself to the following information upon the modality of each of them in particular:

The Ordinary Poor-money is a tax of 12 stivers, or 1*s*. 1 ½ *d*. sterling, payable upon every ship passing the Sound. It is imposed by the Sound Custom-house upon the shipping generally: however I do not find any other authority for it but custom, from time immemorial. Its produce may be calculated at about 5,600*l*. sterling.

The Extraordinary Poor-money is also levied by the Sound Custom-house upon the shipping generally; but only in particular cases. It is sanctioned by sec. 5, of the treaty of the 15th June 1701, concluded between Denmark and the United Provinces of the Netherlands; which stipulates, "that one specie dollar (about 4*s*. 6*d*. sterling) is to be paid by each vessel requiring to be cleared on Sundays or Holidays, or at a time either before or after the stipulated office-hours of the Customs' officers." But in the course of time the meaning of that paragraph has been gradually extended by the Customs; and it is at present also applied under the following circumstances:

1. Where the master wishes to have the Sound-pass for his vessel delivered in the morning before 8 or 9 o'clock, according to the season of the year.
2. Where a vessel, entering the Sound from the Cattegal, requires to be cleared before passing Cronborg-castle.
3. Where ships, laying at Copenhagen, forward their papers to the Sound Custom-house by land, with the view of being cleared before their arrival in Elsinore Roads.
4. Where the master, mate, or supercargo of a vessel in the Roads does not attend in person at the Custom-house, but sends one of the crew.
5. Where a master, after having delivered or sent on shore his papers, sails without waiting for his clearance.
6. Where ships required to be cleared on Fridays, between 9 A.M. and 2 ½ P.M.

The produce of this imposition which has increased in proportion to the greater frequency of the case, and may be estimated at 7,800*l.* sterling per annum, is in a great measure applied towards small pensions, and charities granted to indigent persons amongst the natives. A small part of it is distributed amongst the shipwrecked seamen arriving at Elsinore, in the following ratio: to a shipmaster, 18*s.*; a mate, 9*s.*; a seaman, 4*s.* 6*d.*; and to a boy 3*s.* sterling.

The British Poor-money of one specie dollar, or about 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling, per vessel, is a voluntary contribution on the part of the British shipowners, in consideration of certain advantages and relief granted by the merchants in the event of shipwreck, to the masters and crews of such vessels as may have contributed to the said fund. The monies thus collected, by each of the merchants, amongst his clients, are held and considered by him as applicable solely to the relief of the individual contributors, and of the crews under their command. There is, consequently, no general fund from which relief is administered; nor do the several collectors consider themselves bound to render an account of the distribution of the sums collected, the total of which does not at present exceed 500*l.* sterling per annum.

No trace whatever is to be found in the Consular Archives respecting the origin of the British Poor-box at this place. The only document I have been able to discover, is the draft of an agreement between the several collectors, dated the 22 January 1825, which appears to have been made under the auspices of Mr. Fenwick, the late consul, and of which I enclose a copy, sub. No. 1.

A consideration of the great expense accruing to the public, from the support of distressed seamen at Elsinore, notwithstanding the existence of a Poor-box established for that special purpose, prompted me soon after my arrival to submit to the collectors a plan for the better management of those funds; of which I enclose a copy, marked No. 2. Although the proposed plan was not adopted, still the collectors were thereby induced to extend their relief of shipwrecked seamen to the winter season, and to provide them with the necessary articles of clothing, as will appear from the resolutions of a meeting held on the 9th March 1831; annexed sub. No. 3.

His arrangement having been sanctioned by the Foreign-office as well as by the Navy-board, it was acted upon immediately, and its good effects soon became manifest. In lieu of 1,260*l.* which were required for the naval service, in each of the three last years preceding 1831, the sums expended by this Consulship, during the following five years ending with 1835, have not exceeded 448*l.* per annum; as will be seen from the enclosed comparative statement, marked No. 4.

I am not aware that Poor-money, upon the shipping, is levied in any other part of the Danish dominions but the Sound.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Francis C. Macgregor.*

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(First Enclosure.)

AGREEMENT between the Merchants of *Elsinore*, as to the extent of Relief to be granted to SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN, out of the "British Poor-money" collected by them.

WE, the undersigned, collecting money from the British ships, under the denomination of "British Poor-money," for the alleviation and support, to a certain extent, of British Shipwrecked Mariners, do hereby unanimously agree, as originally intended, to abide by the following regulations, and not to go beyond, or exceed the prescribed stipulations; viz.

1. To provide board and lodging for shipwrecked mariners, according to the degree of each, during their stay here, and until they can be accommodated with passages to return home; and no longer than the 1st December

2. To pay a master - - - - - - - - £. 2 8
— a mate - - - - - - - - 1 4
— a sailor - - - - - - - - - 12
— a boy - - - - - - - - - 8

in which payments the allowance from the Custom-house is included.

3. To furnish a suitable stock of tea, sugar, &c., according to circumstances, and according to the degree of each shipwrecked mariner, such as,

| | |
|---|---|
| To a master - - - - - - | ad libitum. |
| To a mate - - - - - - | 1 lb. congou tea. |
| — - - - - - - | 4 lbs. soft sugar. |
| — - - - - - - | ½ lb. tobacco. |
| To a sailor and boy - - - - - | ½ congou tea. |
| — - - - - - - | 2 lb. sugar. |
| — - - - - - - | ½ lb. tobacco. |

4. Any

4. Any necessaries exceeding the foregoing stipulations, not considered our duty to contribute, nor to supply them with any articles of clothing, &c. they might require.

5. Not to be considered bound to receive and support shipwrecked crews from vessels having cleared with us downwards, as also from upward-bound vessels that might be addressed to any of us, or who are sent to this place from any part of Jutland and the Scaw.

6. Not to be considered bound or liable to defray the expense incurred for shipwrecked sailors landed here in a sick or maimed state, who may require the assistance of the physician or be sent to the hospital.

Elsinore, 22 January 1825. (Signatures of the Merchants.)

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(Second Enclosure.)

OUTLINES of a PLAN for the better Management of the Funds levied by the Merchants of *Elsinore* upon the BRITISH SHIPPING, under the denomination of "British Poor-Money.

1. THE monies levied at the Port of Elsinore, under the denomination of "British Poor-money," amounting to one specie dollar, or 4*s*. 6*d*. sterling, on each British vessel passing the Sound, is to be collected as heretofore by the merchants and ship-agents to whom such vessels may be addressed.

2. The funds so collected are to be applied to the alleviation and support of shipwrecked British mariners.

3. Out of the said Poor-money all masters, mates and crews belonging to vessels (having contributed to the said fund) wrecked or cast away on their voyage to or from the Baltic, through the Sound, are to be subsisted and provided with the necessary clothing during a period commencing at the opening of the navigation, and ending on the 31st December each year, by those merchants to whom such ships are addressed. Those seamen that have been landed in a state of sickness are not to be included in the above provision, but recommended to His Majesty's Consul for admittance at the hospital.

4. On the departure of such masters and crews, the following customary donation is to be continued to them out of the said funds; namely,

| | |
|---|---|
| To a master | £. 1 10 |
| To a mate | – 15 |
| To a sailor | – 8 |
| To a boy | – 5 |

besides which they will respectively be entitled to the usual pecuniary allowance made by the Danish Custom-house to shipwrecked mariners.

5. On their departure for England, the individuals above described are moreover to be provided out of the monies of said fund, with the following customary sea-stock; namely,

| | |
|---|---|
| To a master | ad libitum. |
| To a mate | 1 lb. congou tea. |
| — | 4 lb. soft sugar. |
| — | ½ lb. tobacco. |
| To a sailor and boy | ½ lb. congou tea. |
| — | 2 lb. sugar. |
| — | ½ lb. tobacco. |

Any necessaries exceeding the foregoing stipulations will not be provided by the merchants who make the above supplies.

6. The balances ultimately remaining in the hands of the respective collectors, after deduction of the expenses authorized by the preceding four paragraphs, and of a commission of 5% on the whole sum collected, is to be paid on the 31st December of each year into the hands of "trustees for British Poor-money," consisting of His Majesty's Consul, as an honorary member, and two of the merchants and ship-agents, to be elected annually; one of whom is to act as treasurer.

7. Out of the fund thus placed in the hands of the treasurer for the Poor-money are to be defrayed the claims of those houses whose collections should have fallen short of the amount expended by them, in consequence of the stipulations contained in sections 3, 4, 5; and the residue, as far as it may be sufficient, is to be supplied by the said trustees to the subsistence and clothing of those distressed British mariners that may be detained here during the winter for want of an opportunity, and until they can be sent home on the re-opening of the navigation. In the above provision, however, are not to be included the sick mariners that may have remained at the hospital, and the expense of whom is to be defrayed as heretofore by His Majesty's Consul.

8. An account is to be rendered by the trustees of their administration on the 1st of January of every year, at a meeting to be held for the election of new members, where all matters concerning the fund are to be discussed by the parties interested, and by plurality of votes.

9. Any surplus of funds that may ultimately remain in such accounts, to be applied from time to time towards the payment of the hospital expenses for sick seamen, under the control of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

Elsinore, 1 March 1831. (signed) *Francis C. Macgregor.*

(Third Enclosure.)

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Undersigned, at a Meeting held on the 9th March 1831.

1. That the monies collected by each house, under the denomination of British Poor-money, being entirely a voluntary contribution on the part of the ship-owner, in consideration of certain advantages and relief, granted in the event of shipwreck, to the masters and crews of such vessels as may have contributed to that fund.

The said fund is consequently entirely of a private nature, in no degree partaking of the character of a public fund, nor is it to be considered subject to any other control than that of the parties immediately interested either in the contribution to, or in the appropriation of the said fund.

2. It being at the same time desirable that the funds thus collected should be rendered available to a greater extent than the limits prescribed by the regulations adopted in the year 1825; it is agreed, That in future each house supports the crews of vessels clearing with the said house, and suffering shipwreck in the Baltic, without applying to his Britannic Majesty's Consul for Government relief, unless in the particular case of a house having expended a greater sum in the support and maintenance of shipwrecked mariners than the sums collected by that house, under the denomination of "British Poor-money," have amounted to.

In this case the house in question must apply to His Majesty's Consul to take charge of the British sailors who would otherwise have been supported by that house, and to subsist them according to Act of Parliament; it being distinctly understood, that the funds in the possession of other merchants are to be held and considered by them as applicable solely to the relief of the individual contributors, and the crews under their command, who, in virtue of their subscription, have entitled themselves to specific relief at the hands of the said house, and consequently as not forming part of a general fund.

3. It is further declared, that the British Poor-box is not liable for the support and subsistence of any crews belonging to vessels shipwrecked in the Cattegat, before the said vessels have cleared at the Sound, and contributed to the fund in question.

4. The allowances to shipwrecked mariners to be continued on the same footing as formerly.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mr. M'Gregor, His Britannic Majesty's Consul.

In the event of any shipwrecked seamen being attacked by illness during the period of their detention at Elsinore, and it becomes necessary to place them in the hospital, it is to be understood that the hospital-expenses are not to be defrayed by the British Poor-box.

(signed) *Belfour, Ellah, Rainals & Co.*
*Chapman, Brown & Co.*
*Gordon Norrie.*
*Nicholas and Charles Fenwick & Co.*
*Mullens & Knox.*
*Brown & Burd.*
*Avan, Deurs & Co.*
*Nicholas Liebman.*
*Lepelley & Marcussen.*

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## (Fourth Enclosure.)

A comparative STATEMENT of the various Sums Expended by the British Consulate in *Denmark*, for the Subsistence and Clothing of, and Medical Attendance to, distressed British Seamen at *Elsinore*, Three Years previous, and Five Years subsequent to the Agreement made with the Collectors of British Poor-Money there; under date of 9 March 1831.

| YEARS. | Number of Ships which passed the Sound. | Number of Ships lost in the Baltic. | Number of distressed Seamen subsisted. | Number of Sick at the Hospital. | Total of Seamen sent Home. | Expenses for the Subsistence of distressed Seamen. | Hospital Expenses. | Expenses for Clothes. | Miscellaneous Expenses. | Sums total annually drawn for by the Consulate on the Naval Department. | Expense per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1828 - | 4,431 | unknown | 180 | 53 | 233 | 166 13 7 | 361 1 3 | 302 13 2 | 113 6 5 | 943 14 5 | 4 1 – |
| 1829 - | 4,805 | do. | 318 | 79 | 397 | 347 4 6 | 487 5 11 | 621 15 1 | 186 19 – | 1,643 4 6 | 4 2 9 |
| 1830 - | 4,274 | do. | 221 | 73 | 294 | 208 11 7 | 573 7 10 | 197 4 5 | 215 15 3 | 1,194 19 1 | 4 1 3 |
| In 3 Years | 13,510 | - - | 719 | 205 | 924 | 722 9 8 | 1,421 15 – | 1,121 12 8 | 516 – 8 | 3,781 18 – | 12 5 – |
| Average - | 4,503 | - - | 239 | 68 | 308 | 240 9 11 | 473 18 4 | 373 17 7 | 172 – 3 | 1,260 12 8 | 4 1 8 |
| 1831 - | 4,772 | 33 | 173 | 46 | 219 | 69 4 3 | 357 13 4 | 23 16 1 | 75 5 4 | 525 19 – | 2 8 – |
| 1832 - | 3,330 | 14 | 164 | 25 | 189 | 36 15 10 | 173 3 5 | 45 15 9 | 182 – 9 | 437 15 9 | 2 6 4 |
| 1833 - | 3,192 | 16 | 154 | 36 | 190 | 29 9 6 | 147 7 4 | 35 13 8 | 120 – 8 | 333 9 2 | 1 15 1 |
| 1834 - | 2,756 | 18 | 214 | 39 | 253 | 50 9 3 | 216 10 6 | 72 19 9 | 143 19 10 | 483 19 4 | 1 18 3 |
| 1835 - | 2,472 | 12 | 171 | 27 | 198 | 47 5 10 | 247 7 7 | 51 7 6 | 117 1 11 | 463 2 10 | 2 6 9 |
| In 5 Years | 16,522 | 93 | 876 | 173 | 1,049 | 233 4 8 | 1,142 2 2 | 229 12 9 | 638 17 6 | 2,243 17 1 | 10 14 5 |
| Average - | 3,304 | 19 | 175 | 35 | 210 | 46 12 10 | 228 8 5 | 45 18 7 | 127 15 6 | 448 15 4 | 2 3 – |

Elsinore, 26 April 1836.

*Francis C. Macgregor*, Consul.

# ELSINORE.

A RETURN of the Sums collected at *Elsinore*, or any other Ports of *Denmark*, on British Shipping, year by year, from 1825 up to the latest period, under the name of British Poor Money, Extra Poor-Money, or other similar denominations.

(*Dr. Bowring.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *May* 1836.

# PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

# THE TRANSIT DUTIES

LATELY IMPOSED BY DENMARK

ON GOODS PASSING BETWEEN HAMBURG AND LÜBECK.

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*Presented to the House of Commons, by the Queen's Command, in pursuance of their Address to Her Majesty of the 2nd of May,* 1839.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. HARRISON AND SON.

[184]

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# PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

# THE TRANSIT DUTIES,

LATELY IMPOSED BY DENMARK ON GOODS PASSING BETWEEN HAMBURGH AND LUBECK.

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No. 1.

*Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August* 18.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, August* 13, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying Royal Ordinance for a new system and Tariff of Customs, which is to commence on the *first* of next January; and which, placing Denmark and the Duchies on the same footing, puts an end to the exemptions hitherto enjoyed in certain districts of the latter, and by the nobility and other privileged classes.

As the interest of this long document is chiefly local, I have not thought it worth while to incur the expense of having it translated. The only Article to which I think it necessary to call your Lordship's attention, is the establishing a transit duty on the road between Hamburg and Lübeck.

The intercourse between those two cities has been hitherto free; and this exemption from toll is not considered as any favour on the part of Denmark, but as a right enjoyed for centuries during the existence of the German Empire, and one which the Dukes of Holstein have never contested. It is not therefore to be expected that this evasion of it should be submitted to without much opposition, and without the matter being brought before the Diet. Another circumstance, connected with this duty, worthy of remark is, the difference of its amount in each direction, ten sch. Hol. per hundred weight being levied on all goods going to Lubeck; whereas only one-half that sum is levied in the other direction, affording thereby a great advantage to Baltic produce.

I have, &c.

*Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.* (Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 2.

*Viscount Palmerston to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 30, 1838.

YOUR despatches to No. 36, inclusive, have been received and laid before the Queen.

I herewith transmit to you for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Hamburgh, relative to the transit duties which the Danish Government intend to levy after the 1st of January next, on goods passing between Hamburgh and Lubeck. Her Majesty's Government having taken the contents of that despatch into their consideration, I

have now to instruct you to remonstrate with the Danish Government against the impositions of this new, and as far as British interests are concerned, injurious impediment to trade.

I have, &c.

*Sir H. W. W. Wynn.* (Signed) PALMERSTON.
&c. &c. &c.

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Inclosure in No. 2.

*Mr. Canning to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August* 14, 1838.)

(Extract.) *Hamburgh, August* 10, 1838.

THE dangerous and almost impassable state of the roads through the Danish territory between Hamburgh and Lübeck had long been a source of annoyance and complaint; but lately the Danish Government, after much solicitation, has consented that a road shall he made from Lübeck, not on the shortest and most direct line, by Schönberg, but by a more circuitous way, through the lown of Oldesloe, where there is a bathing establishment and salt-works belonging to the King of Denmark.

This has been so far carried into effect, that nearly two-thirds of the road are complete; but at the point where it approaches the Hamburgh territory, the work is suspended, because contending interests interfere to prevent its being decided, whether it shall be continued direct over Hamburgh territory to Hamburgh, or circuitously over Danish ground in the direction of Altona.

These differences might possibly be capable of arrangement, if the Danes had not at this period given notice of their intention, after the first of January next, to levy a transit duty on goods passing over Danish roads, whether new or old, in the direction of the ports on the Baltic; and the tariff of this duty is to be officially made known on the 1st of October next.

According to information which has been communicated to me, it is proposed to take a duty of ten schillings, Holstein currency (or about eight pence three farthings sterling) per 100 pounds gross on goods transported from Hamburgh to Lübeck, and half that amount on goods from Lübeck to Hamburgh.

By this arrangement a difference of 50 per cent. on the transit duty is made in favour of Baltic, including Russian, produce brought from Lübeck, and to the prejudice of produce, including British produce and manufactures, brought from Hamburgh.

Pitch, feathers, undressed hemp, flax, hemp-seed, hemp-oil, isinglass, linseed, horsehair, hogsbristles, tallow, tar, cordage, ashes, and wax, being generally the staple articles of Russian export, are to be duty free.

The proposed rate of ten schillings will exceed the one per cent. minimum of the Sound dues. It will be, I am informed, one and a half per cent. on cotton, two per cent. on coffee, two and a quarter on tobacco, two and a half on sugar, four and a half on rice, ten on logwood. It will affect the British exports of cotton goods, and twist.

Duties having such an analogy to the Sound dues, and proposed to be laid on the transit of goods over a very few miles of territory, lying between Hamburgh and Lübeck have been met by decided resistance from the Lübeckers and Hamburghers, who have prepared instructions for their Minister at Frankfort to bring the question before the Diet.

They contend that they are by Imperial privileges, from the twelfth century, Guardians of the free Commercial Road across the Isthmus, between the Elbe and the Baltic; and they hope to be maintained by the Federal authority in the undoubted possession of a privilege, which, up to the present period, the Kings of Denmark, as successors of the Counts and Dukes of Holstein, have uninterruptedly respected, or been forced by Imperial decree to respect; and they contend that they have done nothing to invalidate their right. The Danes, however, say, that at various times the Hamburghers and Lübeckers have themselves broken the treaties which gave them certain privileges, and that they are therefore no longer valid. How far this may be correct is a

question; but certain it is, that goods sent by Danish merchants through Hamburgh destined for Lübeck, cannot pass without paying a duty of more than one half per cent., which operates as a transit duty, no matter by what other name it may be called, though from such a duty Hamburgh merchants are free; and on goods passing through Lübeck a regular transit duty of about one half per cent. is levied.

The magnitude of the duty proposed by the Danes, if it should be insisted on at the rate spoken of, would certainly be a just cause of resistance: but while a duty is taken in both of the Hans Towns, which operates as a transit duty, it seems difficult to reconcile to principles of equity and justice the resistance on their part to any transit duty whatever being levied by the Danes on goods passing over their roads.

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No. 3.

*Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 26.)*

(Extract.) *Copenhagen, October* 18, 1838.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the monthly messenger, of your Lordship's despatch of September 30th, inclosing one from Mr. Canning (August 10th) relative to the transit duties to be levied by the Danish Government after the 1st of January, on goods passing between Hamburgh and Lübeck. I have to refer your Lordship to my despatch of the 13th August, written on that subject, nearly at the same time. I therein mentioned, that the affair would probably be carried before the Diet, and your Lordship will have been informed that such an appeal has been made on the part of the two Cities. It is not believed that the Diet can interfere, as the Hans Towns have themselves been the first to invalidate the treaties on which they now found their right of free intercourse. By those treaties, Danish subjects enjoyed corresponding privileges and immunities, which have long ceased.

In conversation on the subject with M. de Krabbe, he said they were now contending for the principle; that with respect to the details, they had been settled after much consultation; but that the Danish Government, would be always ready to listen to representations as to any particular articles, on which the tranist duty of 10 or 5 schillings per hundred weight, may be found too high, and that the lower duty had been imposed on goods coming from the Baltic on account of their superior bulk. The exemption on certain articles of Russian produce, mentioned by Mr. Canning, rests on the Provisional Treaties of 1767, and the final one of 1773, by which parts of Holstein were exchanged for Oldenbourg and Delmenhorst. By these Treaties, Russia secured to herself immunities not only in the Duchies, but in every part of the Danish dominions, so extensive, that if asserted, not only the transit duty, but duties of all kind would have been impossible. They were not therefore insisted on in the Treaty of Commerce of 1782, and they remained dormant till the year 1831, when the Additional Articles were concluded, the main object of which was to place Finland and Courland ships, on the same footing as those of the other parts of the Russian dominions. Baron Nicolay took that opportunity of bringing forward these dormant claims, in order to obtain some compensation, which he did in the shape of a Royal *Ordinance*, which appeared at the same time as the Treaty, allowing the free importation of flax and hemp-seed, hemp-oil, potash, and undressed hemp, and the free transit of the other articles enumerated in Mr. Canning's despatch. With respect to the other point, mentioned by him, the new road between Hamburgh and Lübeck, part of it is already open to the public, and the whole would before now have been completed, had there not been some difficulty in settling the line it was to take, the Danish Government wishing it to pass on their territory, and some Hamburgh *Enclaves* preventing that which was most desirable. Count Reventlow Criminil, one of the Chiefs of the German Chancery, is at present

at Hamburgh engaged in a negotiation for the exchange of these detached pieces, so that there is every probabilty of the whole work being completed next year.

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No. 4.

*Viscount Palmerston to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 13, 1838.

WITH reference to your despatch, of the 18th ultimo, reporting what took place between you and M. de Krabbe on the subject of the transit duties levied on goods passing between Lübeck and Hamburgh, I have to inform you, that Her Majesty's Government can find nothing in what was stated to you by the Danish Minister, to alter the view originally taken by them of this question, or to justify such an imposition upon British commerce.

It can hardly be supposed that Great Britain should overlook the superior advantages enjoyed by Russia in regard to the transit of goods through Denmark; and you are accordingly directed to renew your remonstrances with the Danish Government against the imposition of the duties, as established by the tariff lately published, and to state that if those duties are persisted in, Great Britain will be obliged to retaliate upon Danish goods and shipping.

I have, &c.

*Sir H. W. W. Wynn.* (Signed) PALMERSTON.

&c. &c. &c.

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No. 5.

*Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December* 3.)

(Extract.) *Copenhagen, November* 23, 1838.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 13th of November, and, in compliance with the instructions therein contained, I took an early opportunity of having an interview with Monsieur de Krabbe, and of renewing my remonstrances against the transit duties as established by the tariff lately published. I cannot, however, flatter myself that they were attended with more success than on a former occasion, as, from the beginning, Monsieur de Krabbe rejected all idea of any favour whatever being shown to Russia, and this on the weak plea, that *Russian produce* was not mentioned in the Royal Ordinance, and that the articles enumerated were also the produce of other countries.

With respect to the other advantages enjoyed by Russia, of only half duties being imposed on all goods coming from the Baltic, he repeated, that this difference was made solely in consideration of the general superior bulk of Baltic produce, and to prevent the inconvenience of unloading the waggons, and making different charges on different packages. He promised shortly to communicate to me a memoir which the Director of the Chamber of Commerce was preparing, in order to explain the principle on which they had, in this instance, acted. He said, that the Danish Government had hoped that England, as well as the other Powers interested, would have waited to see the operation of the measure, and not thus have protested against it before it was put in execution, and commerce had felt its effect, which would not be so prejudicial as the cities of Hamburgh and Lübeck wished to represent it.

Observing how little was likely to be gained by verbal remonstrances, I thought it most advisable to deliver the inclosed note, drawn up in conformity with the text of your Lordship's despatch.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

*Sir H. W. W. Wynn to M. de Krabbe.*

*Copenhagen, November* 22, 1838.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, did not fail to give an account to Her Majesty's Government, of the conversation which he had the honour to have with His Excellency Monsieur de Krabbe, on the subject of the Transit Duties, which it is the intention of His Danish Majesty to levy on goods passing between Lübeck and Hamburgh.

Her Majesty's Government can find nothing in what was stated to the Undersigned by His Excellency, to alter the view originally taken by them of this question, or to justify such an imposition upon British Commerce.

It can hardly be expected that Great Britain should overlook the superior advantages enjoyed by Russia, in regard to the transit of articles almost exclusively of her produce through the Danish Dominions, and the Undersigned has been consequently directed to renew his remonstrances with the Danish Government against the imposition of the duties as established by the Tariff lately published, and to state that if these duties are persisted in, Great Britain will be obliged to retaliate on Danish goods and shipping.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) H. W. W. WYNN.

*His Excellency Monsieur de Krabbe Carisius.*

*&c. &c. &c.*

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No. 6.

*Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Dec.* 17.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, Dec.* 7, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I have received from Monsieur de Krabbe, in answer to that which I addressed to him on the subject of the transit duties.

As the arguments are nearly those, which the Danish Minister used in his different conversations with me, it is not necessary for me to make any remarks upon them, further than to call your Lordship's attention to the material difference in the supposed per centage on English goods from that at which it is rated by the advocates of the Hanse Towns.

I shall send this despatch and inclosures under flying seal to Mr. Canning, as he is best able to give your Lordship correct information on these points, and whether the 1 per cent., which Monsieur de Krabbe says it was originally the intention of the Danish Government to impose, would not have been less burthensome to English commerce than the present duties, which, though lower in some articles, greatly exceed that rate on others.

I have, &c.

*Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.* (Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

&c. &c. &c.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

*M. de Krabbe to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.*

Monsieur le Chevalier, *Copenhague, le* 4 *Décembre*, 1838.

J'AI reçu la note que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser dâtée du 22 du passé, et je dois beaucoup regretter que les observations verbales dont je vous ai fait part, n'ont pas suffi pour lever les objections du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique contre le Droit de Transit, que le Roi se propose de prélever, à compter du 1er Janvier prochain, sur la nouvelle route entre Lubeck et Hambourg.

Le Gouvernement du Roi ayant vivement à cœur, de convaincre tout-à-fait celui de Sa Majesté Britannique, qu'en adoptant la mesure en question, il est bien loin de vouloir introduire un changement qui put peser plus fortement sur le Commerce Anglais, que sur celui de toute autre nation, je m'empresse, Monsieur le Chevalier, de vous communiquer à cet égard les considérations suivantes, qui je m'en flatte, produiront l'effet désiré, quoique je ne me dissimule nullement la difficulté de combattre plutôt une opinion défavorable généralement énoncée, que des objections spéciales et motivées. Le droit de transit projeté, n'est une innovation que sur une des routes entre Hambourg et Lubeck, qui toutes traversent le Holstein. Sur les autres routes, par exemple sur celle entre Altona et Kiel, qui est très-fréquentée pour le transport de marchandises, sur deux des routes entre Hambourg et Lubeck, et généralement sur tout transport de marchandises à travers les Duchés de Slesvic et de Holstein, il a été depuis longtems prélevé, comme dans les autres états du Roi, un droit de transit, plus considérable même, que celui dont il est question aujourd'hui. La réorganisation entière du sytême des Douanes, dans les Duchés de Slesvic et de Holstein, l'abolition des immunités et des exemptions, l'établissement de nouvelles voies de communication, et plusieurs autres mesures importantes, ont rendu impossible de laisser subsister une franchise entière et gratuite, sur une route, tandis que les autres étoient frappées d'impositions considérables. Mais en établissant un droit de transit sur la seule route qui jusqu'ici était libre, et en l'assimilant à celui que pesait sur les différentes autres routes, on a reconnu qu'il fallait le modérer. Le Gouvernement du Roi avait d'abord songé à prendre un pour cent de la valeur des marchandises pour base du droit de transit, mais des calculs ayant démontré, qu'un tel droit serait trop onéreux, surtout pour les marchandises précieuses, et que sa perception gênerait considérablement le commerce, ce plan a été abandonné pour le tarif actuel, dont j'ai l'honneur de ci-joindre une traduction.

Le tarif commence par établir une différence entre les droits à prélevoir sur les marchandises qu'on exporte de la Baltique à la Mer du Nord, et entre ceux que payeront les marchandises envoyées de la Mer du Nord à la Baltique, les premières étant la moitié de ceux-ci. Il parait d'abord, que cette stipulation ne puisse dans son principe, être envisagée comme contraire aux intérêts du commerce Britannique. Elle a été provoquée par la nature des produits des pays avoisinants la Baltique, qui presque tous sont volumineux et pesants, et elle ne suffit pas, à beaucoup près, pour la placer aux mêmes conditions que les denrées qu'on importe dans la Baltique, qui généralement sont beaucoup plus précieuses, et d'un poids infiniment plus léger, relativement à leur prix. Cette stipulation est d'ailleurs également favorable aux pays qui entourent la Baltique, et aux nations qui consomment leurs produits, et parmi ces nations, la Grande Bretagne se raye en première ligne.

Quand à la base du tarif, j'ose croire, qu'il serait difficile d'en imaginer une qui fut plus commode pour le commerce en général, et particulièrement plus avantageux pour l'Angleterre, que celle qui a été adoptée. Les droits de transit sans égard à la valeur, et au prix des marchandises, se perçoivent uniquement d'après leur poids, à raison de 9*d. sterling*, ou 10 *schellings courant* par quintal de 100 livres, pour les marchandises qui traversent le pays de l'ouest à l'est ; et de 5 schellings courant ($4\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling) par quintal pour les marchandises qui vont de l'est à l'ouest. Ce mode de perception dispense les marchandises de tout examen minutieux, et de tout retard vexatoire, puisqu'il suffit, pour calculer les droits, de pêser les voitures chargées, ce qui se fait avec célérité au moyen des balanciers à bascule qui se trouvent aux différentes douanes. Lorsqu'on calcule le montant relatif des droits que payeront les différentes marchandises d'après ce tarif, on trouvera qu'il varie de $\frac{13}{1000}$ p. ct. à $\frac{1}{2}$ et $\frac{3}{4}$ p. ct. pour les marchandises suivantes, savoir :

La soie, le coton, et la laine filée, teints ou non, les soieries, les étoffes de coton et de laine de tout genre, les toiles, et autres tissus de lin, le safran, la cochenille, l'indigo, la gomme, le clou-de-girofle, le muscat, les bijouteries, et quincailleries, les couleurs et la toile cirée, l'acier, le cuivre en feuilles, les clous de zinc, la laine, l'ambre, &c., &c.

Le droit est d'à-peu-près 1 p. cent. pour le tabac, les peaux non tannées, la colle, le fil de fer et d'archal.

De 1 ¾ p. cent. pour le coton brut, le café, le savon blanc, le zinc en feuilles.

De 1 ⅔ à 2 p. cent. pour le vin, l'huile, les oranges, la potasse, le savon vert, les clous de fer, les étoupes, la farine de froment, les nattes.

De 2 à 3 p. cent pour le gingembre, le poivre, et le sucre brut.

D'environ 4 pour cent. pour le riz, le bois de teinture, l'alum, la verroterie, les chiffons, le zinc et le fer en barres.

Si les calculs publiés à Hambourg et à Lubeck, offrent un résultat plus onéreux pour le commerce en général, c'est qu'ils sont fondés sur une taxation beaucoup trop basse des prix des différentes marchandises, mais dans aucun cas, on ne saurait nier, que la base du droit de transit projeté, est au moins tout aussi favorable au commerce et à l'industrie de la Grande Bretagne, qu'à ceux de tout autre pays quelconque.

L'office que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser, Monsieur le Chevalier, m'autorise plus-tôt à croire que le Cabinet de St.-James fonde principalement ses objections contre le droit de transit, sur la circonstance, que plusieurs denrées Russes en sont entièrement libres; mais je dois d'abord vous faire observer, que d'une part, ce ne sont pas à beaucoup près, *tous*, ni même la principale partie des produits Russes, qui jouissent d'un tel exemption. La potasse, les étoupes, le lin et le chanvre serancé, les peaux brutes tannées et salées, le cuir de différentes espèces, les pelleteries, le savon, la toile à voile, et la toile dite de Russie, et bien d'autres objets d'exportation Russe, payent le droit qui est d'autant plus onéreux pour eux, que leur prix relativement au volume est moins élevé. D'autre part, un nombre assez considérable de marchandises qui ne sont nullement d'origine Russe, mais dont une grande partie proviennent surtout de l'Angleterre, sont également libres de droits de transit. Le § 3 lit. g. et h. en fournit entre autres, des preuves irrécusables. Au reste l'Angleterre en tant qu'elle consomme les produits Russes, libres de droit, profite tout aussi bien que cette Puissance de cet exemption. Si parmi les objets dont le transit est libre, il y en a qui jouissent de cette faveur en vertu des traités, que le Danemarc n'est pas libre de ne point respecter, ces concessions ont été faites et mises en vigueur, depuis nombre d'années sans provoquer précédemment des plaintes d'aucune part, et si elles ont été faites, ce n'est sans doute point gratuitement, mais à raison de concession réciproque. Il parait donc que de tels avantages qui profitent autant à tous les consommateurs des objets favorisés qu'aux producteurs, ne sauraient autoriser une autre Puissance à demander, sans offrir des concessions réciproques, de pareille faveur pour ses produits.

Je dois enfin vous rappeler, Monsieur le Chevalier, que la nouvelle loi pour les Douanes renferme la stipulation que tous les tarifs doivent être revisés tous les trois ans. Le Gouvernement Danois ne saurait montrer d'une manière moins équivoque, combien il est disposé à admettre dans les tarifs les changemens que les intérêts du commerce pourront rendre désirables.

En vous priant, Monsieur le Chevalier, de faire parvenir ces explications à votre Gouvernement, et de les appuyer auprès de lui, je saisis cette occasion pour vous offrir l'assurance de ma haute considération.

(Signé) KRABBE CARISIUS

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Sub-Inclosure in No. 6.

*Tarif du Droit de Transit.*

(Traduction.)

§ 1 *a.* LES Marchandises exportées par la Côte Orientale des Duchés, et celles qui les traversent dans la direction de l'Ouest à l'Est, payeront par 100 livres de poids brut .... 32 schellings Rigsbank, ou 10 schellings ancienne monnaie courante des Duchés.

6. Les Marchandises exportées par la Côte Occidentale des Duchés, et celles qui les traversent dans la direction de l'Est à l'Ouest payeront par 100 livres de poids brut 16 schellings Rigsbank ou 5 schellings ancienne monnaie courante des Duchés.

§ 2. Les Marchandises qui proviennent de l'Etranger, et qui sont destinées pour les possessions étrangères, enclavées dans les Etats Danois, pourront être assujetties à un droit de transit, qui, selon les circonstances, s'élèvera au taux des droits d'importation.

§ 3 *a.* Seront libres des droits de transit en vertu de l'Ordonnance du 27 Août, 1831, la poix résine, les plumes, le lin, et le chanvre ecrus, la graine de chanvre, l'huile de chanvre, le crin, la graine de lin, la colle de poisson, les soies de cochon, le suif, le goudron, les cordages, la cendre de tout genre, et la cire.

*b.* Des animaux vivans de tout genre, les poissons frais, la viande de boucherie, le lard frais.

*c.* Des arbres et des arbrisseaux, les légumes, les fleurs, du jonc, le fumier.

*d.* Les céréales, la drêche, le maïs, les vesces, les pois, les pommes de terre, le foin, la paille, les tourbes.

*e.* Le beurre, et le frommage produits dans le Duché de Lauenbourg, pourvu que l'origine soit dûment certifié.

*f.* L'or et l'argent en barres ou monnoyés, et généralement les monnaies.

*g.* Les objets d'art, tels que statues, bustes, bas-reliefs, médailles, des modèles de tout genre, des figures de plâtre, les livres, les cartes, des globes, des tableaux, des gravures, des lithographies, des sténographies, des notes de musique, des curiosités d'histoire naturelle, les écritures, du vieux papier.

*h.* Des voitures de toute espèce, des ouvrages des charrons et des cordiers.

*i.* Des pierres, l'écume de mer, des futaies, et caisses vides, qui ne forment point un objet de Commerce.

(*Translation.*)

Sir,

I HAVE received the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 22nd ultimo, and I have greatly to regret that the verbal observations I made to you have not been sufficient to do away with the objections felt by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty with respect to the transit duty which the King proposes to levy, on the new road between Hamburgh and Lübeck, from the 1st of January next.

The Government of the King being most anxious to convince the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, that in adopting the measure in question, they are far from intending to introduce a change which might weigh heavier on British commerce than on that of any other nation, I hasten, Sir, on this account to communicate to you the following considerations, which I flatter myself will produce the desired effect, although I do not conceal from myself how much greater is the difficulty of combating adverse opinions generally expressed, than special and reasoned objections.

The projected transit duty is an innovation on one of the roads only between Hamburgh and Lübeck, all of which traverse Holstein. On the other roads, as for instance, on that between Altona and Kiel, which is much used for the transport of goods, on two of the roads between Hamburgh and Lübeck, and generally, on all transit of goods through the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, as well as through the other states of the kingdom, a transit duty, even more considerable in amount than the one at present under discussion, has for a long time past been levied. The entire reorganisation of the custom-house system in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, the abolition of all privileges and exemptions, the establishment of new communications, and several other important measures, have rendered it impossible to allow an entire and gratuitous exemption from duties to subsist upon one road, whilst all others are burthened with considerable dues. But in establishing transit duties on the only road which has hitherto been exempt from them, and in assimilating them to those duties which have hitherto been levied on various other roads, the necessity of diminishing their amount has been admitted. The Government was at first disposed to take an *ad valorem* duty of 1 per cent. as the basis of these transit duties, but it having been proved by calculations that this duty would be too high, particularly on the more valuable merchan-

dize, and that considerable inconvenience would arise to commerce from this mode of levying it, the plan has, in the tariff actually decided upon, been abandoned, of which I have the honor herewith to inclose to you a translation

The tariff commences by establishing a difference between the duties to be levied on goods coming from the Baltic, and proceeding to the North Sea, and goods sent from the North Sea to the Baltic, the duty on the first amounting to half the duty on the latter. It would, in the first place, appear that this stipulation cannot, as far as the principle on which it is grounded is concerned, be considered adverse to the interests of British commerce. It derives its origin from the nature of the productions of the countries bordering the Baltic, which are almost all of great bulk and weight, and it is in no wise sufficient to place those productions in the same position as those imported into the Baltic, the latter, generally speaking, being of much greater value, and of an infinitely less weight when compared with their price. This stipulation is moreover equally favourable as well to all the countries on the Baltic, as to those nations which consume their produce; and among the latter Great Britain stands preeminent.

With respect to the basis of the tariff, I venture to believe that it would be difficult to find one less inconvenient for commerce in general, and more advantageous for Great Britain in particular, than the one which has been chosen. The transit duties are to be levied without regard to the value or price of the merchandize, solely according to its weight, at nine pence sterling, or ten schillings courant, per quintal of 100 lb. for goods traversing the country from west to east, and of five schillings courant (four pence half-penny) per quintal for goods passing from east to west. This method frees goods from all detailed examination, and from all vexatious delays, it being sufficient, with a view to the calculation of the duties, to weigh the loaded waggons; which is quickly done by means of weighing machines at the several custom houses. In calculating the amount of the duties respectively paid by the several articles of merchandize, according to this tariff, those duties will be found to vary from $\frac{13}{1000}$ per cent. to $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the following: that is to say,—on silk, cotton, and worsted yarn, died or plain; on silken goods, cotton goods, and woollen goods of all kinds, on linen cloths and other linen webs, on saffron, cochineal, indigo, gums, nutmegs, musk, jewelry, trinkets, colours, oil cloth, steel, copper sheathing, zinc, wool, and amber, nails, &c.

The duty amounts to about 1 per cent. on tobacco, undressed hides, glue, iron and brass wire.

To $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on raw cotton, coffee, white soap, and zinc sheathing.

To $1\frac{2}{3}$—2 per cent. on wine, oil, oranges, potash, green soap, iron nails, oakum, wheaten flour, mats.

To 2—3 per cent. on ginger, pepper, and raw sugars.

To about 4 per cent. on rice, dye-woods, alum, glass wares, rags, zinc, and bar iron.

If the calculations published at Hamburgh and Lubeck give a much more onerous result for commerce generally, it is because they have been grounded on much too low an estimate of the value of the several wares; but in no case can it be denied that the basis of the proposed transit duty is at least as favourable to British commerce and industry, as to that of any other nation whatsoever.

The note which you, Sir, have addressed to me, justifies me rather in believing that the objection of the Cabinet of St. James's to the transit duty is principally founded in the circumstance, that several Russian productions are entirely free from its operation: but I must, in the first place, observe to you, that this is by no means the case with all or even with the principal articles of Russian produce. Potash, oakum, bran, hackelled flax and hemp, hides raw, tanned, and salted, leather of various kinds, furs, soap, sail-cloth, and the cloth called Russian, and many other articles of Russian export, pay this duty, which is the more onerous upon them, as their value, with respect to their bulk, is less high. On the other hand, a considerable number of articles, which are not of Russian origin, and of which a considerable portion comes from England, are equally free from transit duty. Of this letters g and h, of Section 3, furnish undeniable proof.

England moreover, inasmuch as she consumes Russian produce free of duty, derives as much advantage from this exemption as Russia does. If among the articles, the transit of which is free, there are some which enjoy this exemption, by virtue of treaties which Denmark is bound to respect, that concession has been in force for years past, without (up to the present time) giving cause for complaint from any quarter, and has moreover not been granted gratuitously, but in consideration of reciprocal concessions. It would, therefore, appear that these advantages, in which all the consumers of the favoured articles equally participate, will not justfy a third Power in demanding similar favours for its produce, unless that Power should offer reciprocal concessions in return.

I must finally remind you, Sir, that the new law of Customs, contains the provision that all the tariffs are to be revised every three years. The Danish Government could not have shown in a more unequivocal manner, how much it is disposed to admit in those tariffs such changes as the interests of commerce may render expedient.

In requesting you, Sir, to transmit these explanations to your Government and to favour them with your support, I avail myself of this opportunity of requesting you to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) KRABBE CARISIUS.

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Inclosure in Note from M. de Krabbe to Sir Henry Wynn.

*Tariff of the Transit Dues.*

(Translation.)

§ 1 *a*. All goods exported by the eastern frontier of the Duchies, and such goods as traverse those duchies from the west to the east shall pay on every 100 lb. weight bruto, 32 shillings Rigsbank, or 10 shillings of the ancient current money of the duchies.

*b*. All goods exported by the western frontier of the duchies, and such as traverse those duchies from east to west, shall pay on every 100 lb. weight bruto, 16 shillings Rigsbank or 5 shillings ancient current money of the duchies.

§ 2. Goods coming from foreign parts, and destined for such portions of foreign territory as are surrounded by the Danish States, shall be subject to a transit toll, which, according to circumstances, may equal in amount the duties on importation.

§ 3. *a*. The following articles shall be free from transit duty, in conformity with the ordinance of the 27th of August, 1831; pitch, feathers, raw flax and hemp, hemp-seed, hemp-oil, horse hair, linseed, isinglass, hogsbristles, tallow, tar, cordage, ashes of all kinds, and wax.

*b*. All live animals, fresh fish, butcher's meat, and fresh bacon.

*c*. Trees and shrubs, vegetables, flowers, osiers and dung.

*d*. Grain, malt, Indian corn, tares, peas, potatoes, hay, straw.

*e*. Butter and cheese the produce of the duchy of Lauenburg, provided its origin be duly certified.

*f*. Gold and silver in bars or coin, and generally coins.

*g*. Objects of art, such as statues, busts, bas-reliefs, medals, models of all kinds, plaister casts, books, maps, globes, pictures, prints, lithographies music, natural curiosities, manuscripts, and old paper.

*h*. All sorts of carriages, wainwrights and cordwainers' work.

*i*. Stones, meerschaum, casks and empty boxes, not being objects of trade.

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No. 7.

*Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Dec. 22.)*

(Extract.) *Copenhagen, Dec.* 14, 1828.

AS in several conversations with Monsieur de Krabbe on the subject of the transit duties, he had held out the probability of their being equalized in both directions, I thought it advisable when I last saw him to ask him distinctly whether he would authorise me to make such a proposition to your Lordship.

He expressed his regret at not being yet able to do so, but he assured me, and Baron Blome was instructed also to assure your Lordship, that the Government were prepared to make very important concessions in this shape, or in that of diminishing the duty on individual articles.

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No. 8.

*Sir H. W. W. Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January* 14.)

(Extract.) *Copenhagen, January* 1, 1839.

I AM happy to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of the representations which your Lordship directed me to make, the transit duty, which is to commence to-day, on the Danish territory between Hamburgh and Lübeck, has been reduced to five schillings Holstein currency per cwt. in each direction.

The Royal Ordinance to this effect was signed a week ago, but it was not published till last Friday, in order that it might appear at the same time both here and in Holstein.

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No. 9.

*Viscount Palmerston to Sir H. W. W. Wynn.*

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, April* 29, 1839.

WITH reference to your despatch, of the 1st of January, reporting that the Danish Government had consented to a reduction of the transit duty levied on goods passing between Hamburgh and Lübeck, which was thence forward not to exceed the rate of five schillings Holstein currency per cwt. in each direction, I have to desire that you will express to M. de Krabbe the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received this proof of the disposition of the Danish Government to comply with the wishes and representations which the Government of Her Majesty have felt it their duty to address to them on this subject.

# PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 January 1840;—*for*,

COPIES of any WARRANTS under which any ANNUITY may have been granted to Prince *George* of *Denmark* by her late Majesty Queen *Anne*.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 25 January 1840.

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(Copy.)

QUEEN'S WARRANT, dated 20 January 1702.

ANNE, *R.*

WHEREAS in consideration of the entire love and affection which We bear towards Our Royal Husband Prince GEORGE hereditary of Denmark, and for the better support of his Royal Dignity, We have thought fit to grant and allow unto him the Annuity, yearly Rent or Pension of £. 50,000 per annum, one moiety thereof to be issuing and payable out of such part of Our hereditary and temporary Revenues of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors, as are applicable to the uses of Our Civil Government, and the other moiety to be issuing and payable out of Our Revenue arising by Our General Letter Office or Post Office or Office of Postmaster General: Our will and pleasure therefore is, and We do hereby direct, authorize and command, That you forthwith prepare a Bill for Our Royal Signature, to pass Our Great Seal of England, containing a Grant from Us to Our said Royal Husband of the said Annuity, yearly Rent or Pension of £. 50,000 per annum; one moiety thereof to be issuing and payable out of such part of Our hereditary and temporary Revenues of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors, as are applicable to the uses of the Civil Government, and the other moiety to be issuing and payable out of Our Revenues arising by Our General Letter Office or Post Office or Office of Postmaster General, of, for or by reason of the Postage or Carriage of Letters, Packets or other things within Our Kingdom of England, or elsewhere; To have, hold and enjoy the said Annuity, yearly Rent or Pension to Our said Royal Husband, for and during the joint natural lives of Ourself and Our said Royal Husband; the same to commence from the 24th day of June last, and to be paid or payable quarterly at the four most usual Feasts in the year, by equal portions: And you are to insert in the said Bill a precept to the Commissioners, Farmers, Receiver or Receivers General or Collectors of Our said Revenues of Excise, now and for the time being; as also to the Postmasters General now and for the time being; and the Receivers or Receiver General of Our Revenues arising within Our said General Letter Office or Post Office or Office of Postmaster General now and for the time being, and all others who have or shall have the receipt or management of the said Revenues, and every or any of them, from time to time, to pay, or cause to be paid, during the joint lives of Ourself and Our said Royal Husband; To Our said Royal Husband, his Treasurer or Assigns, the said Annuity, as the same shall become due, in such proportions and manner as is before mentioned: And a Clause that Our Letters Patent, hereby intended, together with the acquittance or acquittances of Our said Royal Husband, his Treasurer or Assigns, witnessing the receipt of any sum or sums of money in pursuance of Our said Grant, shall be good and sufficient discharges for the payment thereof, and that such payments shall be allowed upon the respective accounts of such Officers paying the same, without any further or other warrant or authority to be had or obtained from Us or from Our High Treasurer, or Commissioners of Our Treasury, for the time being, or otherwise howsoever: And you are also to insert a Clause, that Our High Treasurer and Under Treasurer or Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being, and other Officers to whom it may appertain, shall (when as often as it shall be desired by Our said Royal Husband, or by his Treasurer or Assigns) issue Warrants or Orders, or cause Tallies of Pro or other Tallies to be levied, or do other necessary acts or things for the due payment of the said Annuity, yearly Rent or Pension, or any arrearages thereof, from time to time, according to the true intent and meaning of Our Grant, and during the continuance of the same; and another Clause, that if at any time or times, by reason of the payment of the said Revenues, or any of them, into the receipt of Our Exchequer, or by other means, there shall be an arrearage of the said Annuity, yearly Rent or Pension, contrary to the true meaning of Our Grant, then and so often the arrearage shall and may be paid out of such money that shall be in the Exchequer of the said Revenues, or any of them, or any other Our Revenues applicable to the uses of the Civil Government. And you are likewise to insert all such necessary recitals, and all such other clauses, powers and authorities as you shall think requisite or necessary for the accomplishment of Our Royal intention hereinbefore declared, and for making Our Grant hereby intended most firm, valid and effectual; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's this 20th day of January 1702, in the first year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

To Our Attorney or Solicitor General.

(signed) *Godolphin.*

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# PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.

COPIES of any WARRANTS under which any ANNUITY may have been granted to Prince *George* of *Denmark* by her late Majesty Queen *Anne*.

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *January* 1840.

# SOUND DUES.

## DECLARATION.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and His Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, having examined the Tariff of Duties on Articles not enumerated in the Tariff of Christianople of the year 1645, which has been drawn up on the part of Great Britain by Mr. McGregor, Her Britannick Majesty's Consul at Elsinore, and on the part of Denmark by MM. C. G. Wessel, and H. H. Olrik, Translator, and Comptroller of the Royal Danish Custom House at the Oresound, have, in the name and on the behalf of their respective Governments, agreed that the rates of duty specified in that Tariff shall be adopted for the space of ten years to come, commencing from the 15th day of the present month, and, further, until the end of twelve months after either of the respective Governments shall have given notice to the other of its intention no longer to abide by this agreement.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON. (L.S.) ADOLPH BLOME.

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TARIFF of Articles, the Rates of which, corresponding with One per cent. ad valorem, upon the undermentioned valuations, have this day been agreed upon between Mr. McGregor, Her Britannick Majesty's Consul for the Oresound on the one part, and Messrs. Wessel and Olrik, Officers belonging to His Danish Majesty's Oresound Customs on the other part, subject to the approval of their respective Governments, and with the understanding that the said Rates are to be levied and paid at the Sound in Rix-dollars specie, equal to two Rix bank dollars in paper, and during the period of Ten Years, to commence on the 1st June, 1841.

*Remark.* The Coin in which the Sound Duty, Light Money, Fees, and other charges at the Sound are charged and paid, is the Rix-dollar specie, of which $9\frac{1}{4}$, say nine and a quarter Rix-dollars specie constitute, and shall for the future be held equal to, one Mark fine silver, Cologn weight. The Rix-dollar is divided into 48, say forty-eight parts, denominated Stivers. It is understood that the said Rates of Duty are also to be levied in the Belts.

| Denomination of Articles. | | Rate hitherto levied. | Unity Rated. | Value of such Unity agreed upon in Rix-dollars specie of 48 Stivers. | Rates agreed upon equal to 1 per cent. ad valorem. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In English. | In Danish. | | | | | |
| Annatto or Roucou | Orleans | 9 stivers | 100lb. | 20 rix-dollars | 9 stivers | Old valuation. |
| Argol or Tartar | Vünsteen | 6 stivers | 300lb. | 12½ rix-dollars | 6 stivers | Old valuation. |
| Arsenic | Arsenicum | 12 stivers | 300lb. | 15 rix-dollars | 8 stivers | |
| Auripigmentum | Arsenicum, röd | 9 stivers | 100lb. | 12 rix-dollars | 6 stivers | |
| Barilla | Souda eller Alkali | 6 stivers | 300lb. | 5 rix-dollars | 3 stivers | |
| Camel's Hair | Cameel Haar | 30 stivers | 50lb. | 23 rix-dollars | 12 stivers | |
| Canella Alba | Canella Alba | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 12 rix-dollars | 6 stivers | |
| Cardamoms | Cardemomme | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 35 rix-dollars | 18 stivers | |
| Cassia Fistula | Cassia Fistula | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 25 rix-dollars | 12 stivers | |
| Cassia Lignea | Cassia Lignea | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 17 rix-dollars | 9 stivers | |
| Cement | Cement | 36 stivers | 12 barrels | 24 rix-dollars | 12 stivers | |
| Cocoa | Cacao | 24 stivers | 100lb. | 12½ rix-dollars | 6 stivers | |
| Coffee | Caffebönner | 24 stivers | 100lb. | 12½ rix-dollars | 6 stivers | |
| Coney Wool | Caninhaar | 30 stivers | 50lb. | 60 rix-dollars | 30 stivers | |
| Cotton—Manufactures of, with the exception of white common Calicoes and those Articles herein specified | Manufacturvarer af Bomuld af alle slags med Undlagelse af hvide ordinaire Cattuner og de her opförte Slags | various | various | - - | 1 per cent. ad valorem | |

| Denomination of Articles. In English. | In Danish. | Rate hitherto levied. | Unity Rated. | Value of such Unity agreed upon in Rix-dollars specie of 48 Stivers. | Rates agreed upon equal to 1 per cent. ad valorem. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Stockings, men's and women's | Strömper, Bomulds - | 30 stivers | 50 pair | 12½ rix-dollars | 6 stivers | |
| " ditto, half, or children's | " halv og Börne | 30 stivers | 100 pair | 12½ rix-dollars | 6 stivers | |
| Cubebs - - - | Cubeber - - - | 12 stivers | 100 lb. | 15 rix-dollars | 8 stivers | |
| Isinglass - - - | Huusblas - - | 6 stivers | 100 lb. | 12½ rix-dollars | 6 stivers | Old valuation |
| Juniper Berries - - | Enebœr - - - | 36 stivers | 800 lb. | 13 rix-dollars | 6 stivers | |
| Lead Shot - - - | Hagel - - - | 4 stivers | 100 lb. | 4 rix-dollars | 2 stivers | |
| Manna Groats - - | Gryn, Manna - - | 9 stivers | 100 lb. | 4 rix-dollars | 2 stivers | |
| Ochre - - - - | Okker - - - | 9 stivers | 200 lb. | 2 rix-dollars | 1 stiver | |
| Oranges and Lemons, fresh | Appelsiner og Citroner | 2 stivers | 1 box. | 2 rix-dollars | 1 stiver | |
| Pimento - - - | Allehaande - | 9 stivers | 100 lb. | 10 rix-dollars | 4½ stivers | |
| Rhapontick root - - | Rapontica - - - | 36 stivers | 100 lb. | 75 rix-dollars | 36 stivers | Old valuation |
| Rhubarb - - - | Rhabarbara - - | 36 stivers | 100 lb. | 75 rix-dollars | 36 stivers | Old valuation |
| Rice in the husk, or Paddy | Rüs uskallet, eller Paddy | 15 stivers | 400 lb. | 11 rix-dollars | 6 stivers | |
| Sarsaparilla - - - | Sassaparille - - | 36 stivers | 100 lb. | 35 rix-dollars | 18 stivers | |
| Spices, not further enumerated or described | Specerier der ikke ere benæunte | 36 stivers | 100 lb. | - - | 1 per cent. ad valorem | |
| Sugar, raw - - - | Sukker, raat - - | 9 stivers | 100 lb. | 10 rix-dollars | 5 stivers | |
| Turmerick - - - | Gurgemeie - - | 12 stivers | 100 lb. | 8 rix-dollars | 4 stivers | |
| Verdigris - - - | Spanskgrönt - - | 9 stivers | 100 lb. | 20 rix-dollars | 9 stivers | Old valuation |
| Wood for Dyeing: | Farvetræ: | | | | | |
| " Sapan - - | " Japan - - | 30 stivers | 1000 lb. | 15 rix-dollars | 8 stivers | |
| " Sandal - - | " Sandel - - | | | | | |
| " Province - - | " Province - | | | | | |
| " Cam and Barwood - | " Cam, og Bar-træ | | | | | |
| " Caliatour - - | " Caliatour - | 36 stivers | 1000 lb. | 15 rix-dollars | 8 stivers | |
| " Campeachy and Honduras - | " Campeche og Honduras | | | | | |
| " Logwood - - | " Blauholt - | | | | | |
| " Galicia - - | " Galicia - - | | | | | |
| " Nicaragua or Peach | " Nicaragua, eller Fersken | 36 stivers | 1000 lb. | | | |
| " Sta. Martha - - | " St. Martens - | | | | | |
| " Rio de la Hacha - | " Rio de la Hacha | | | 24 rix-dollars | 12 stivers per 1000 lb. | |
| " Stockfish-wood - | " Stockfisk-træ | 30 stivers | 800 lb. | | | |
| " Fustick of all sorts | " Fustick af alle Slags | 37½ stivers | 1000 lb. | 15 rix-dollars | 8 stivers | |
| " Ficet-wood - - | " Ficet-holt - | 36 stivers | | | | |
| " not further enumerated or described | " som ikke ere videre opregnet og beskrevet | 30 stivers | 1000 lb. | - | 1 per cent. ad valorem | |
| Yarn, viz.: | Garn: | | | | | |
| " Cotton or Twist - | " Bomuld eller Twist | 36 stivers | 100 lb. | 32 rix-dollars | 16 stivers | |
| " Knitting Cotton - | " " Strikke - | 18 stivers | 50 lb. | | | |
| " Sewing Cotton - | " " Sye - - | 30 stivers | 50 lb. | 30 rix-dollars | 15 stivers | |
| " Turkey red - - | " " Tyrkisk röd | | | | | |
| " Embroidery - - | " " Brodeer - | | | | | |
| " Mohair - - | " Cameel - - | 30 stivers | 50 lb. | 37 rix-dollars | 18 stivers | |
| Zinck, or Spelter: | Zink: | | | | | |
| " from the North Sea | " fra Nordsöen - | 8 stivers | 100 lb. | 3 rix-dollars | 2 stivers | |
| " from the Baltick - | " fra Ostersöen - | 3 stivers | 100 lb. | | | |

Witness our Hands and Seals in London the 13th May, 1841.

(L.S.) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,
*Her Britannick Majesty's Consul for Denmark and the Oresound.*

(L.S.) C. G. WESSEL,
*Royal Second Translator at the Oresound Custom-house.*

(L.S.) H. H. OLRIK,
*Royal Comptroller at the Oresound Custom-hous*

# DECLARATION

RELATIVE TO

# THE SOUND DUES.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty*, 1841.

# FINAL ARRANGEMENTS

BETWEEN

# GREAT BRITAIN AND DENMARK,

RESPECTING THE

# SOUND DUES;

VIZ.;—AGREEMENT SIGNED AT ELSINORE, AUGUST 13, 1841,

AND

DECLARATION SIGNED AT COPENHAGEN, OCTOBER 7, 1841.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,*
1842.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

[349]

# SOUND DUES.

## DECLARATION.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Copenhagen, and His Danish Majesty's Minister of State and Chief of the Royal Department for Foreign Affairs, having examined the Articles of the Agreement regulating various matters relative to the Sound Toll and the mode of its Collection, concluded and signed at Elsinore, on the 13th day of August, 1841, on the part of Great Britain, by Francis Coleman Macgregor, Esq., Her Britannick Majesty's Consul at Elsinore; and on the part of Denmark, by the Chevalier Nicholas Holten, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, with the Silver Cross of the same Order, and His Danish Majesty's Councillor of Conference, and Director of the Oresound Customs, duly authorized to that effect by their respective Governments; have, in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannick Majesty, and of His Majesty the King of Denmark, approved and confirmed the said Articles of Agreement, which are to remain in force for the space of ten years, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the respective Governments shall have given notice to the other, of its intention no longer to abide by the said Articles of Agreement.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at Copenhagen, the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN. (L.S.) KRABBE-CARISIUS.

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(Official Translation.)

*Convention regulating various matters relative to the Sound Toll, and the mode of its Collection, concluded between the British and Danish Commissioners at Elsinore, the 13th August*, 1841.

THE Undersigned, namely, on the part of Great Britain and Ireland, Francis Coleman Macgregor, Esq., Her Britannick Majesty's Consul in the Kingdom of Denmark and for the Oresound; and on the part of Denmark, the Chevalier Nicholas Holten, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, His Danish Majesty's Councillor of Conference, and Director of the Oresound Customs; by their respective Governments duly appointed and authorized to act as Commissioners for the purpose of adjusting various matters relative to the Sound Toll and the mode of its collection, have, on the present day, agreed upon the following points, subject to approval, however, in a higher quarter.

§ 1.

In conformity with the principles established during the negotiations on the Sound Toll lately carried on in London, the Tariff of Christianople of the year 1645 is to remain in full force, and therefore no alterations are to be made in the several rates of duty therein specified.

§ 2.

All articles which are included in the annexed Schedule marked **A**, drawn up in London, continue to pay those rates of duty which have been agreed upon for each, in accordance with the Declaration of the respective Governments, dated London, 4th June, 1841.

§ 3.

In consequence of the revision of the Tariff in use at the Oresound Custom-house, made pursuant to instructions from their respective Governments, by the Undersigned Commissioners, with constant regard to the above principles, the several articles enumerated in the annexed Schedule marked **B**, are henceforward to be subject to those rates of duty that have this day been agreed upon between the said Commissioners, and which are noted therein against each particular article.

§ 4.

All other commodities included in the Tariff in use at the Oresound Custom-house are to remain liable to the same rates of duty as heretofore.

§ 5.

A general Tariff is forthwith to be prepared by the Oresound Customs, including all the articles belonging to the different heads before mentioned, specifying the several rates of duty agreed upon to be levied in future upon each article, and which, independently of a revised table of fees, is to contain a review of the Custom-house regulations.

§ 6.

All goods and wares, not enumerated in the revised Tariff thus to be drawn up by the Oresound Customs, and laden in British vessels, are to pay duty in conformity with the stipulations in Section 3 of the Convention of the 15th of June, 1701, namely, one per cent. *ad valorem*, according to their value at the respective places whence they are exported.

§ 7.

It is further agreed, that non-enumerated articles laden in a British vessel, when shipped at a port *not* British, and bound to a port *not* privileged at the Sound, are henceforth to pay one per cent. *ad valorem* only, in lieu of one and a quarter per cent., hitherto charged.

§ 8.

In like manner, Spanish and Portuguese wines, shipped in British vessels, under the same circumstances as mentioned in the preceding section are henceforth to pay thirty-six stivers per hogshead only, in lieu of one specië-dollar hitherto levied.

§ 9.

Wines, the produce of the Canary Islands, are in future to be considered at the Sound as Spanish wines, and shall be reduced accordingly from one specië-dollar to thirty-six stivers per hogshead, when laden in British vessels.

§ 10.

It has been further agreed, that the impost called "Rosenoble duty," of four specië-dollars and three quarters, hitherto levied upon the cargoes of British ships proceeding from a port *not* British, and bound to certain places in the Baltic, is to be entirely abolished.

§ 11.

The following objects, viz.: wood for fuel; paving stones; fresh fish, with the exception of lobsters and oysters; bullion and coin of gold and silver; used household furniture and wearing apparel; quicklime and limestone; chalk and gypsum in lumps; small stones for fishing-nets; coals and cinders; small grindstones; cordage and other ships' materials proceeding from a wreck; and various species of clay, with the exception of pipe-clay, continue exempt from duty at the Sound and Belts by ancient usage. The vessels laden with such objects are, however, subject to the light-dues stipulated in Sections 28 and 29.

§ 12.

In conformity with Section 2 of the Convention of the 15th of June, 1701, the weights and measures specified in the general Tariff, are to be considered and taken upon the same footing as is done at the places where the goods liable to duty have been shipped. It is stipulated, however, that the tables indicating the calculatory proportions adopted by the Customs for reducing foreign weights and measures, to the units rated in the Tariff, shall be carefully revised by the Commissioners; and any mistake that may have crept in, shall be rectified accordingly.

§ 13.

Each British merchant-vessel, calling at Elsinore, is bound to hoist her colours, that is to say; when coming from *the northward*, previously to passing the Castle of Cronborg; and when coming from *the southward*, previously to passing the Danish Guardship stationed in the roads.

§ 14.

In the like manner, every British merchant-vessel is liable to the payment of duty, when on her voyage she passes the Custom-house line, by which is understood, in *the Sound;* an imaginary line drawn between

the flag-battery of Cronborg Castle and the northern point of Helsingborg on the opposite shore; in the *Large Belt*, the line between Halskow in Zealand and Knudshoved in Funen; and in the *Little Belt*, the line between Strib in Funen, and the old Ferry-bridge at Fredericia in Jutland.

§ 15.

The general rule established by the preceding Article, however, is subject to the following modifications:—

*a.* Vessels which by stress of weather seek the roads for shelter, or come in to wait for convoy, but return again, are entirely exempt from all clearance and charges.

*b.* Vessels which call for orders and return again without loading or unloading, are not subject to the payment of any dues, except light-money and Customs' fees inwards.

*c.* Vessels carrying a pendant, and reporting to have merchandize on board, although liable to duty upon the rated articles of their cargo, as heretofore, are exempt from light-money and all Customs' fees.

§ 16.

For the preservation of public order, it has been agreed, that British shipmasters, or other British subjects who come on shore at Elsinore for the purpose of clearing the Sound Toll, are to proceed directly from the landing-place to the Oresound Custom-house, there to deliver their papers and to make the required declaration, in order that no unnecessary delay may occur in the despatch of their vessels.

§ 17.

As to the mode of computing the duties in certain cases, the following stipulations have been made:—

The duty of one per cent. *ad valorem*, alluded to in Section 6, is to be calculated upon the value or prices stated in the ship's papers; but where *they* do not afford the information required, or where the statements made prove to be incorrect, the Customs' officers are to make the valuation, if practicable, according to prices-current, quoting the actual ruling prices at the respective places of shipment; where these, however, are not obtainable, it must be left to the officers to act according to the best of their judgment, and upon principles of equity.

§ 18.

Where the value of the goods actually shipped is not stated on the reverse of the paper called "Cocket," and where no regular invoice accompanies the same, the value in front of such cocket shall be adopted by the Customs in the first instance for calculating the duty payable. But if any overcharge is proved to have resulted in consequence of that proceeding, the case shall be disposed of in the manner pointed out in the following paragraph.

§ 19.

Where from the deficient state of the ship's papers, or from some other cause, the duty on any parcel of merchandize belonging to British subjects has been overcharged by the Sound Customs, the difference is to be refunded to the claimants on their affording sufficient proofs to that effect, within the term of a year, to commence from the time that such dues were paid.

§ 20.

In the event of any disagreement arising hereafter about the amount of Sound duty lawfully due, and actually paid upon any parcel of merchandize belonging to British subjects, it shall be incumbent upon the Oresound Customs to deliver to the parties applying for the same, and gratuitously, a detailed statement made out in due form, of the duty so charged and paid, which document is to be attested, *gratis*, by the British Consul, when required.

§ 21.

With regard to the fees of the Customs' officers at the Sound, it has been covenanted and agreed, that the charge of the *inspector* or *searcher*, of one specië-dollar and six stivers upon British vessels *with a cargo*, shall continue to be paid upon the same footing as heretofore. But as respects vessels *in ballast*, the said fee is henceforth to be levied upon such British ships only as do not bring with them any clearances whatever from their port of departure. Where, however, either the national character of the ship, or the circumstance of her sailing in ballast, is omitted in the "Clearances" and "Victualling Bills" produced, these documents are in future to be admitted by the Customs notwithstanding, on being amended by the master's declaration on oath to that effect, before the British Consul, without further prejudice to the said master in the despatch of his vessel at the Sound.

§ 22.

The *Interpreter* of the Oresound Customs' for reporting the cargoes for entry, and for rendering a detailed account of the Sound dues showing the proportion to be paid by each of the shippers or consignees, is to continue to levy the fee hitherto allowed him for that service, of thirty-two stivers for a number of from one to four bills of lading; where such bills of lading, however, exceed four in number, the rate hitherto paid upon such excess, of *eight* stivers, is to be reduced for the future to *four* stivers for each bill of lading.

Where no bills of lading are on board, the interpreter is allowed to charge for any number not exceeding six cockets, *thirty-two stivers;* and for each cocket over and above that number, *four stivers*. The fee of twelve stivers for ships in ballast, or laden with coals, remains unaltered.

British vessels proceeding from the following countries are exempt from the interpreter's charge, and pay only eight stivers for a copy of their pass, where they require to have the same returned; namely, from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Finland, (with the exception of Wyburgh and Frederickshamn,) from the Baltick provinces of Russia, (with the exception of St. Petersburgh and Narva,) and from Mecklenburgh, with the exception of Rostock.

§ 23.

On the other hand, all fees which have hitherto been levied upon British trade in the Sound, according to the Danish Table of Fees, are herewith recognized, with the exception of the modifications made by Sections 21 and 22.

§ 24.

In consideration of the necessity, however, which exists for increasing the establishment of the officers of the Customs, in order that British ships arriving at the Sound may experience no delay in their clearance,

the fee payable to the keeper of the seals, the cashier, &c., to be mentioned in the following section, is to be raised from one specië-dollar to one specië-dollar and ten stivers per ship.

§ 25.

The amount of all fees to be levied by the Customs' officers upon each British merchant-vessel, on clearing at the Sound and Belts, (with the exception of the casual fees mentioned in Sections 21 and 22,) has therefore been established as follows:—

| | Spec. | Stiv. |
|---|---|---|
| 1°. To the Director . . . . | | 24 |
| 2°. To the four Camereers . . . . | 1 | 0 |
| 3°. To the Keeper of the Seals, and the Cashier, including pass-money . . . | 1 | 10 |
| 4°. To two extra Messengers . . . | | 8 |
| 5°. To the Guardship . . . . | | 6 |
| Total amount of fees specië rd. dollars | 3 | 0 |

say three specië-dollars, which are to be charged henceforth in one sum, under the denomination of "Customs' Fees," and for which, as well a for any of the casual fees, an acquittance in due form is to be given on the Sound pass.

British vessels *under* forty tons' register, however, are for the future to be charged two specië-dollars only, on account of fees.

§ 26.

In order to give every possible facility to trade, and to secure prompt despatch to vessels clearing at the Sound, it has been deemed necessary to extend the number of office-hours of the Customs' officers, making incumbent upon them as a duty, to grant clearances to vessels at all hours of the day without intermission. They are in consequence instructed to be in daily attendance at the Custom-house at the following periods, that is to say:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From 1st April to 31st October, | from 6 o'clock A.M., to 9 o'clock P.M. |
| During the month of March, | from 7 o'clock A.M., to 9 o'clock P.M. |
| During the winter months, November, December, January, and February, | from 8 o'clock A.M. to 6 o'clock P.M. |

Moreover, four officers have been appointed for the express purpose of being present at the Custom-house out of the clearance-hours above-mentioned, in order there to receive the papers and declarations of ship-masters, preparatory to subsequent despatch, namely:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From 1st April to 30th September, | from 4 o'clock A.M., to 10 o'clock P.M. |
| And during the rest of the year, | from 6 o'clock A.M., to 8 o'clock P.M. |

In consequence of these arrangements it has been agreed, that the charge denominated "Extra poor-money," of one specië-dollar per ship, as regards the specific hours in which it has hitherto been levied on the working-days, is to be discontinued. Where the clearance of a vessel, however, is demanded and granted out of the office-hours above specified, the extra poor-money is to be paid as heretofore; and all British vessels

are moreover to remain liable to the same, who shall demand their clearance, and are despatched on Sundays and on the holidays lawfully appointed.

§ 27.

For the further promotion of despatch at the Sound, it has also been stipulated, that as soon as any British shipmaster shall have delivered at the Custom-house the papers referring to his cargo, and have made the declarations required of him, he shall, at his request, and on giving good security to the Customs, through his agents, for the payment of the dues, be furnished with a blank pass, in order that he may be enabled to prosecute his voyage, if the wind be favourable, without being obliged to wait for a regular Custom-house clearance.

§ 28.

As regards the *light-money* payable at the Sound and Belts, it has been agreed, that the stipulation according to which Swedish vessels under forty tons pay the same on a lower scale, is henceforth to be extended also to British shipping. Accordingly, British vessels proving to be under forty tons' register, when in *ballast*, will be liable in future to one specië-dollar and a half only, and when *laden*, to two specië-dollars only, for light-money, each time they clear.

§ 29.

Where a British vessel is laden with bricks or tiles, or with a quantity of goods under six lasts or twelve tons, she is to be considered in ballast and shall pay light-money accordingly. As to liquids, one last is held to be equal to eight hogsheads. Of dry goods by the weight, one last is reckoned at twelve ship-pounds of 300 lb. net, and by barrel measure, at so many barrels as constitute a last of each of the respective articles according to the Tariff. A ship with eight horses or black cattle, is considered, however, as having a full cargo.

§ 30.

The pleasure yachts belonging to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadrons in England are entirely exempt from light-money and clearing-charges at the Sound and in the two Belts, on the necessary proofs being afforded by them to the satisfaction of the Customs.

§ 31.

It has further been appointed, that if the Danish Government, in compliance with the petitions of British shipmasters, consents to establish and maintain the following lights, namely:—

1°. A lighthouse of a suitable elevation, on the north-west point of Jutland, at a place called "the Holmen."
2°. A floating light on the reef, extending in an eastern direction from the Island of Anholt and denominated "the Knoben;"

And if the Danish Government, moreover, comes to an understanding with that of Sweden, to the effect, that,—

3°. The present coal-light on Falsterbo be either changed into an efficient lamp-light, or that a floating-light be stationed outside the reef at a place conveniently situated,

The present rate of light-dues of two specië-dollars upon a vessel in ballast, and four specië-dollars upon a vessel with cargo, stipulated by the Treaty of the 12th February, 1647, is to be augmented, in order to

cover the additional expenses thus to be incurred, which is to be effected in such proportion, that all British merchant-vessels of the burthen of forty tons' register and upwards, when in ballast, are henceforth to contribute *two specië-dollars and a quarter*, and when laden with a cargo, *four specië-dollars and a half*, each time they are passing the Sound or the two Belts. The payment of these rates is to commence from the 1st January, 1842, on it appearing that the light-establishments stipulated for, are in a state of preparation.

§ 32.

The duties, light-money, fees, and other dues at the Sound and in the two Belts, are henceforth to be levied and paid in specië rix-dollars of 48 stivers, of which $9\frac{1}{4}$, say nine and one quarter specië rix-dollars constitute one mark fine silver, Cologne weight; it is, however understood, that the notes issued by the Danish National Bank are to be received in payment at the current exchange.

§ 33.

Due care will be taken, on the part of the British Government, that the several papers referring to ship and cargo granted by the Customs of the United Kingdom to vessels clearing out for the Baltic, are made out in due form, and that in particular the cockets on board be numbered as heretofore, filed upon a string and sealed with the Customs' seal to a label upon which the number of such cockets is expressed in letters, as stipulated by former Treaties.

§ 34.

Towards indemnifying shipmasters for the expenses necessarily attendant upon their coming on shore to clear the Sound dues, the customary allowance of four per cent. on the amount of duty payable upon their cargoes, will be granted by the Oresound Customs as heretofore to every British shipmaster who shall have made a true report and manifest of his cargo. In the like manner, British masters and seamen, who, having suffered shipwreck, arrive at Elsinore in distress and apply to the Oresound Custom-house, either in person or through the medium of the British Consul, are to receive as heretofore the customary donation out of the extra poor-money mentioned in Section 26, the amount of which donation is to be increased according to circumstances, in case the state of that fund shall hereafter allow it.

§ 35.

On the other hand, the following penalties established by former enactments for an infraction of, or deviation from, the established regulations of the Customs, are herewith confirmed, namely:—

1°. For making a false entry of the quantity or quality of the cargo, and for running the ship past the Custom-house, (except in cases of distress,) with a manifest intention of defrauding the revenue of the Sound, a penalty is to be imposed adequate to the degree of culpability of the party, that is to say, over and above the lawful duty, a sum, in the worst case, not exceeding double the amount of which the revenue was intended to be so defrauded.

2°. Where shipmasters are bound to Copenhagen and sail thither without having previously cleared the Sound duty, although they send their papers down to Elsinore for clearance, they are liable to a penalty of two specië-dollars and a half.

3°. A fine of one specië-dollar is payable where the ship's papers are forwarded to Elsinore for despatch previously to the vessels' arrival from the southward, or where the papers are brought on shore by any other person than the master, mate, or supercargo

§ 36.

With reference to the penalties of the first class, mentioned in the preceding Section, it is agreed, that henceforward such penalties are not to be inflicted on British subjects without the British Consul being made acquainted by the director of the Oresound Customs, with the grounds and particulars thereof. In return, the Consul, when required, is to co-operate to the best of his ability, with the director, in superintending the execution of the Treaties on the Sound Toll with equal justice to both the parties interested; to the effect, that inasmuch as no new duties and taxes are to be levied upon British subjects other than those stipulated for by the present agreement, so, in the like manner, the revenue of His Danish Majesty at the Sound is not to suffer loss or detriment from any incorrect report at the Custom-house of the cargoes liable to duty, or from any other irregular practices, if it can in any way be prevented.

§ 37.

The revised Tariff, together with the Table of Fees and the Regulations of the Oresound Customs alluded to in Section 5, after having been sanctioned by the respective Governments, are to take effect at the Sound and Belts on the 1st of January, 1842; and official copies of the same are to be transmitted to the British Government without delay.

§ 38.

The Danish Government, on proposals to that effect being made, also consents to cause such improvements to be introduced into the existing quarantine establishment at Elsinore, as may appear calculated in future to prevent all unnecessary delay in the transactions of the British ship-masters with the quarantine officers.

§ 39.

The present Convention (which shall not in any way prejudice the Treaty between the respective Governments of the 11th July, 1670, nor the Treaties on the Sound Toll; of Christianople of the 13th August, 1645, and of Copenhagen of the 15th June, 1701,) has been concluded for the space of ten years, to commence from the 15th June of the present year, being the day on which the Tariff **A** of non-enumerated articles made out in London, took effect at the Sound; and it is to remain in force for twelve months longer, after either of the respective Governments shall have given notice of its intention no longer to abide by this agreement.

In witness whereof the Undersigned Commissioners have hereunto set their hands and seals at Elsinore, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) Francis C. Macgregor. (L.S.) Holten.

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The Undersigned Commissioners do hereby certify and attest, that the foregoing is a true and faithful translation from the German, of the Convention concerning various matters relative to the Sound Toll and the mode of its collection, concluded between the said Commissioners on the 13th August of the present year, the originals of which have been transmitted by them to their respective Governments.

In testimony whereof the said Commissioners have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Elsinore, the 22nd September, 1841.

(L.S.) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR. (L.S.) HOLTEN.

## *SCHEDULE* A.

A STATEMENT of Articles not enumerated in the Tariff of Christianople of 1645, the rates of which, corresponding with one per cent. *ad valorem*, were agreed upon in London, on the 13th May last, to be levied on the British Trade, at the Sound and the Two Belts, for the period of ten years, to commence from the 15th June, 1841, in conformity with the Declaration of the British and Danish Governments, dated the 4th June of the same year.

| Denomination of Articles. | | Rates hitherto levied. | Unity Rated. | Rates to be levied from the 15th June 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In English. | In Danish. | | | |
| | | Stivers. | | Stivers. |
| Annatto or Roucou | Orlean | 9 stivers | 100lb. | 9 stivers |
| Argol or Tartar | Vünsteen | 6 stivers | 300lb. | 6 stivers |
| Arsenic | Arsenicum | 12 stivers | 300lb. | 8 stivers |
| Auripigmentum | Arsenik, röd | 9 stivers | 100lb. | 6 stivers |
| Barilla, Alkali, or Soda | Soda | 6 stivers | 300lb. | 3 stivers |
| Camel's Hair | Camelhaar | 30 stivers | 50lb. | 12 stivers |
| Canella Alba | Canella Alba | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 6 stivers |
| Cardamoms | Cardemomme | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 18 stivers |
| Cassia Fistula | Cassia Fistula | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 12 stivers |
| Cassia Lignea | Cassia Lignea | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 9 stivers |
| Cement | Cement | 36 stivers | 12 barrels | 12 stivers |
| Cocoa | Cacao | 24 stivers | 100lb. | 6 stivers |
| Coffee | Caffebönner | 24 stivers | 100lb. | 6 stivers |
| Coney Wool | Caninhaar | 30 stivers | 50lb. | 30 stivers |
| Cotton—Manufactures of, of all kinds, with the exception of white common Calicoes and those Articles herein specified | Manufactur-varer af Bomuld af alle slags med Undlagelse af hvide ordinaire Cattuner og de her anförte Slags | various | various | 1 per cent. ad valorem |
| " Stockings, men's and women's | Bomulds Strömper | 30 stivers | 50 pair | 6 stivers |
| " ditto, half, or children's | " halv og Börne Strömper | 30 stivers | 100 pair | 6 stivers |
| Cubebs | Cubeber | 12 stivers | 100lb. | 8 stivers |
| Isinglass | Huusblas | 6 stivers | 100lb. | 6 stivers |
| Juniper Berries | Enebœr | 36 stivers | 800lb. | 6 stivers |
| Lead Shot | Hagel | 4 stivers | 100lb. | 2 stivers |
| Manna Groats | Manna Gryn | 9 stivers | 100lb. | 2 stivers |
| Ochre | Okker | 9 stivers | 200lb. | 1 stiver |
| Oranges and Lemons, &c. | Appelsiner, Lemoner, &c. | 2 stivers | 1 box. | 1 stiver |
| Pimento | Allehaande | 9 stivers | 100lb. | 4½ stivers |
| Rhapontick root | Rapontica | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 36 stivers |
| Rhubarb | Rhabarbara | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 36 stivers |
| Rice in the husk, or Paddy | Rüs uskallet | 13⅓ stivers | 400lb. | 6 stivers |
| Sarsaparilla | Sassaparille | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 18 stivers |
| Spices, not otherwise enumerated or described | Specerier der ikke ere benæunte | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 1 per cent. ad valorem |
| Sugar, raw | Sukker, raat | 9 stivers | 100lb. | 5 stivers |
| Turmerick | Gurgemeie | 12 stivers | 100lb. | 4 stivers |
| Verdigris | Spanksgrönt | 9 stivers | 100lb. | 9 stivers |
| Wood for Dyeing, viz.: | Holt, Farvetræ: | | | |
| " Sapan and Sandal | " Sapan and Sandel | 30 stivers | 1000lb. | 8 stivers |
| " Province | " Provence | | | |
| " Cam and Barwood | " Cam og Bar-holt | | | |
| " Caliatour | " Caliatour | 36 stivers | 1000lb. | 8 stivers |
| " Campeachy and Honduras | " Campeche og Honduras | | | |
| " Logwood | " Blauholt | | | |
| " Galicia | " Galicia | | | |

| Denomination of Articles. | | Rates hitherto levied. | Unity Rated. | Rates to be levied from the 15th Jun 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In English. | In Danish. | | | |
| | | Stivers. | | Stivers. |
| Wood for Dyeing, viz.: | Holt, Farvetræ: | | | |
| " Nicaragua, or Peach | " Nicaragua | 36 stivers | 1000lb. | 12 stivers per 1000lb. |
| " Sta. Martha - - | " St. Martens - | | | |
| " Rio de la Hacha - | " Rio de la Hacha | | | |
| " Stockfish - - | " Stockfisk - - | 37½ stivers | 1000lb. | |
| " Fustick of all sorts - | " Fustick af alle slags | 37½ stivers | 1000lb. | |
| " Ficet - - - | " Ficet - - | 36 stivers | 1000lb. | 8 stivers |
| " not otherwise enumerated or described | " som ikke ere videre opregnet eller beskrevet - | 30 stivers | 1000lb. | 1 per cent. ad valorem |
| Yarn, viz.: | Garn, nemlig: | | | |
| " Cotton or Twist - | " Bomuld eller Twist | 36 stivers | 100lb. | 16 stivers |
| " Knitting Cotton - | " " Strikke-garn | 18 stivers | 50lb. | 15 stivers |
| " Sewing Cotton - | " " Sye--garn - | 30 stivers | 50lb. | 15 stivers |
| " Turkey red - - | " " Tyrkisk röd | | | |
| " Embroidery Cotton - | " " Brodeer-bomuld | | | |
| " Mohair - - - | " Camelgarn - - | 30 stivers | 50lb. | 18 stivers |
| Zinck or Spelter: | Zink: | | | |
| " from the North Sea | " fra Nordsöen - | 8 stivers | 100lb. | 2 stivers |
| " from the Baltick - | " fra Ostersöen - | 3 stivers | 100lb. | |

*Dated London, 13th May,* 1841.

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We, the Undersigned Commissioners, do hereby certify and attest, that the Rates of Duty specified in the preceding Schedule, are those agreed upon in London for each of the several articles therein named, and which were sanctioned by a Declaration on behalf of the respective Governments, dated London, the 4th June, 1841. We also certify, that the said rates took effect and were levied at the Oresound Custom-house, from the 15th June of the present year, and continue to be so levied pursuant to an order from His Majesty the King of Denmark. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Elsinore, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR. (Signed) HOLTEN.

## *SCHEDULE* B.

A STATEMENT of such Articles enumerated in the Tariff in use at the Oresound Custom-house, as were this day reduced, in consequence of an agreement between the Undersigned Commissioners, to the respective rates undermentioned, to be levied at the Sound and the Two Belts, from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, viz.:—

| Denomination of Articles. | | Rates hitherto levied. | Unity Rated. | Rates to be levied from the 1st January, 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In English. | In Danish. | | | |
| | | Stivers. | | Stivers. |
| Baize, double | Bay, dobbell | 6 stivers | 1 piece | 3 stivers |
| „ Swan | Svane-bay | 6 stivers | 1 piece | 3 stivers |
| Blankets, for beds and horses, fine | Dækkener, til senge og heste, füne | 90 stivers | 2 dozen | 15 stivers |
| Brandy, viz.: | Brændevün: | | | |
| „ Arrack | „ Arrak | 36 stivers | 30 velts | 24 stivers |
| „ Charente | „ Charente | 36 stivers | 30 velts | 24 stivers |
| „ Cognac | „ Cognac | 36 stivers | 30 velts | 24 stivers |
| „ Potatoe and Corn | „ Kartofler og Korn | 6 stivers | 1 barrel | 4 stivers |
| Buckram, fine | Dvælg, fünt | $3\frac{3}{5}$ stivers | 4 pieces | 3 stivers |
| Bullocks | Tyre | 36 stivers | per head | 18 stivers |
| Calves | Kalve | 24 stivers | per head | 8 stivers |
| Cattle-bones | Kreatur-been | 1 per cent. ad valorem. | 1 shippound | 1 stiver |
| Cinnabar, fine | Vermillion | 36 stivers | 100 lbs. | 24 stivers |
| „ ordinary | Zinnober | 24 stivers | | |
| Cows | Koer | 36 stivers | per head | 18 stivers |
| Coriander Seed | Coriander | 9 stivers | 200 lbs. | 3 stivers |
| Deals of Fir and Pine: | Dekler af Fyr og Gran: | | | |
| „ from Prussia | „ of 21 feet and upwards | 48 stivers | 60 pieces | 36 stivers |
| | „ under 21 feet | 36 stivers | 60 pieces | |
| „ from other places | „ of 21 feet and upwards | 48 stivers | 60 pieces | |
| | „ from 18 to under 21 feet | 24 stivers | 60 pieces | 24 stivers |
| | „ from 15 to under 18 feet | 24 stivers | 60 pieces | 36 stivers per 1000 |
| | „ under 15 feet | 36 stivers | 1000 pces. | 36 stivers |
| Dozens, double | Dosinken, dobbelte | 18 stivers | 4 pieces | 9 stivers |
| Fish, viz.: | Fisk, nemlig: | | | |
| „ red, or smoked Herrings | „ röget sild | 12 stivers | 1 last or 12 barrels | 3 stivers |
| „ River Lampreys | „ Negenaugen | 8 stivers | 1 barrel | 5 stivers |
| Gallipot, a kind of Rosin | Gallipot | 9 stivers | 100 lbs. | 2 stivers |
| Goats-hair, common | Gedehaar, almindelige | 9 stivers | 1 shippound | 5 stivers |
| Grease | Ister | 6 stivers | 1 shippound | $4\frac{1}{2}$ stivers |
| Groats: | Gryn: | | | |
| „ peeled, shelled, and hulled Barley | „ Bankebyg | 36 stivers | last or 12 barrels | 30 stivers |
| „ Barley Groats | „ Byg Gryn | | | |
| „ French and Scotch | „ Graupen | | | |
| „ Eyer Groats | „ Eyer Gryn | 9 stivers | 100 lbs. | 2 stivers |
| „ Pearl Barley | „ Perle Gryn | 9 stivers | 200 lbs. | $2\frac{1}{2}$ stivers |
| „ not further specified | „ uder særskilt Benævnelse | 18 stivers | 400 lbs. | 5 stivers |
| Gutters of Wood | Tagrender af Træ | $4\frac{8}{25}$ stivers | 3 pieces | 2 stivers |
| Heifers | Quier | 36 stivers | per head | 18 stivers |
| Hides, salted | Huder, saltede | 60 stivers | 10 dickers | 36 stivers |
| Iron Pans | Iern Pander | 12 stivers | 1 shippound | 6 stivers |
| Juniper-berries | Enebær | $2\frac{1}{2}$ stivers | 1 barrel | $\frac{3}{4}$ stiver |
| Kelp | Tangaske | 6 stivers | 1 shippound | 4 stivers |

| Denomination of Articles. In English. | In Danish. | Rates hitherto levied. | Unity Rated. | Rates to be levied from the 1st January, 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Stivers. | | Stivers. |
| Laths: | Lægter: | | | |
| „ from Fredericksham | „ fra Frederiksham | 16 stivers | 1000 pces. | To be charged duty according to their lengths, as other laths. |
| „ „ Memel | „ „ Memel | 3 stivers | 150 pces. | |
| „ „ Narva | „ „ Narva | 16 stivers | 1000 pces. | |
| „ „ Pernau | „ „ Pernau | 48 stivers | 100 pces. | |
| „ „ St. Petersburgh | „ „ St. Petersburgh | 16 stivers | 1000 pces. | |
| „ „ Wyburgh | „ „ Wyborg | 16 stivers | 1000 pces. | |
| „ „ Sweden and Norway | „ „ Sverrig and Norge | 20 stivers | 1000 pces. | 8 stivers |
| Minium, or Red Lead | Mönne | 9 stivers | 100 lbs. | 2 stivers |
| Oxen | Oxer | 36 stivers | per head | 18 stivers |
| Pears | Pærer | 2 stivers | 2 barrels | 1 stiver |
| Potatoes | Kartofler | 1 per cent. ad valorem. | 100 barrels | 18 stivers |
| Prunes, St. Catherine's | Cathrine blommer | 9 stivers | 100 lbs. | 4½ stivers |
| „ of Brignoles | Pruneller | 9 stivers | 100 lbs. | 4½ stivers |
| „ Hungary | Svedsker, Ungerske | 18 stivers | 400 lbs. | 9 stivers |
| "Ribs," a kind of Spars: | Ribber: | According to their dimensions as Masts and Rafters | | |
| „ from Russia and Prussia | „ fra Rusland and Preussen | | 60 pces. | 48 stivers |
| „ „ Sweden and Norway | „ „ Sverrig and Norge | | From 5 to 6 inches to be charged 4 stivers for 10 pieces; of other dimensions, as Swedish or Norway spars. | |
| "Rickers," a kind of Spars | Ricker | 12 stivers | 60 pces. | To be charged as Fir spars according to their length and thickness. |
| Rockmoss, Swedish | Bjergmoes, fra Sverrig | 9 stivers | 1 shippound | 3 stivers |
| Silk, Floret or Ferret | Silke, Flok eller Floret | 18¾ stivers | 10 lbs. | 3 stivers |
| Spars, from Memel | Sparrer, fra Memel | 3 stivers | 150 pces. | see Rickers |
| Staves, from Sweden | Staver, fra Sverrig | 6 stivers | 8 shock | 1 stiver |
| „ headings for | „ Bundedertil | 3 stivers | 2 shock | Are reduced to staves, and charged accordingly. |
| Toys, Nuremberg | Nurnberger Varer | 30 stivers | 1 cask | 1 per cent. ad valorem |
| Trees, excavated stems of | Rendetraer | 37½ stivers | 25 pces. | 36 stivers |
| Wine, Spanish, viz.: Pedro Ximenes, Iviça Canary and Palma Sack, Teneriffe, Vidonia, and all other Wines, the produce of the Canaries | Vüne, Spanske, som Pedro Ximenes, Iviça Canaria and Palmsekt, Tenerife, Vidonia, og alle Vüne der ere producerede paa de Canariske öer | 48 stivers | 1 hgsd. | 36 stivers |
| Wood | Pastel, eller Vaide | 4½ stivers | 100 lbs. | 2 stivers |
| Wood, Azya | Holt, Azyn | 30 stivers | 800 lbs. | 1 per cent. ad valorem |
| „ used for building | „ Bauholt | 37½ stivers | 25 pces. | 36 stivers |
| „ "Half-wood" | „ Half-holt | 37½ stivers | 25 pces. | 36 stivers |
| „ "Long-wood" | „ Lang-holt | 37½ stivers | 25 pces. | 36 stivers |
| „ Cooper's wood | „ Büttner, eller | 4 stivers | 4 shock | 3 stivers |
| | „ Bodker Holt | 3 stivers | 4 shock | |
| Wool, Noile and Waste | Uld, Klal-og Affalds | 9 stivers | 1 shippound | 5 stivers |
| „ Spanish Sheep | „ Spansk | 18 stivers | 100 lbs. | 3 stivers |
| Yarn, Elberfeld | Garn, Elberfeld's | 60 stivers | 100 lbs. | 36 stivers per shippound |
| „ Linen | „ Linned | | | |

With regard to the terms and abbreviations used in the preceding Schedule, it is understood, that the "shippound," when relating to commodities from Russia and Sweden, is 400 pounds, and from all other countries, 300 pounds weight; a "dicker" is ten pieces, and a "shock" sixty pieces; "pces." means pieces, and "lbs." means pounds weight. In witness whereof, they, the said Commissioners, have signed their names hereunto, at Elsinore, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR. (L.S.)

(Signed) HOLTEN. (L.S.)

# RETURN to an Address of the House of Commons, for "Copies or Extracts of any Correspondence relating to an Order in Council, dated 1st April, 1835, granting to Danish Vessels the privilege of trading with the British Colonies."

*Presented to the House of Commons, by Her Majesty's Command, August,* 1844.

No. 1.

*The Baron de Blome to His Grace the Duke of Wellington.*

39, *Grosvenor Place,* 8 *Janvier,* 1835.

LE Soussigné, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Danoise, est chargé de présenter à Sa Grace le Duc de Wellington la communication suivante, et de réclamer ses bons offices et son intervention bienveillante pour l'objet qu'elle touche.

En 1824, à l'époque de la conclusion du dernier Traité de Commerce entre le Danemark et la Grande Bretagne, le Cabinet de Londres fit à celui de Copenhague la proposition d'ouvrir réciproquement les Colonies respectives aux Indes Occidentales aux vaisseaux des deux pays. Le système de commerce exclusif adopté alors pour l'Ile de St. Croix ne pouvant être subitement changé, le Gouvernement Danois à son grand regret ne put profiterd e cette offre. Dès-lors cependant il mit tous ses soins à abolir peu à peu ce système exclusif, et à amener un état de choses qui ne mettrait plus d'entraves à l'adoption de la proposition susmentionnée faite par le Gouvernement Anglais.

Par une ordonnance royale en date du 6 Juin, 1833, les ports de l'Ile de St. Croix ont été ouverts aux pavillons étrangers, à compter du 1er Octobre, 1833. D'après les dispositions de cette ordonnance tout vaisseau Danois ou étranger peut entrer et sortir des ports de la dite île, quel que soit le lieu de son départ ou de sa destination, et il peut y importer ou en exporter indistinctement toute marchandise quelconque. Les droits de ports d'entrée et de sortie sont les mêmes pour tous les vaisseaux, et ce n'est que dans le commerce direct entre les colonies et la métropole (ainsi qu'il est le cas aussi en Angleterre) que le pavillon national est favorisé.

En conséquence de cette ordonnance et vu que déjà antérieurement les ports de St. Thomas et de St. Jean étaient des ports francs, tous les ports des colonies Danoises aux Indes Occidentales se trouvent ouverts au pavillon Britannique.

Par l'Article V d'un Acte du Parlement en date du 28 Août, 1833, le Gouvernement Anglais est autorisé à ouvrir les ports de ses colonies aux vaisseaux de ces pays, qui, possédant des colonies, en ont ouvert les ports aux vaisseaux Britanniques.

Le Gouvernement Danois ayant rempli les conditions requises par cet acte, le Soussigné se trouve chargé de prier le Gouvernement Anglais de bien vouloir faire parvenir les ordres nécessaires aux autorités respectives des colonies Britanniques aux Indes Occidentales pour que le pavillon Danois puisse les fréquenter.

Il se flatte d'autant plus que cette demande ne rencontrera aucune objection, que son accomplissement est dans l'intérêt même de l'Angleterre, et que l'extension des relations commerciales ne saurait que resserrer les liens d'amitié qu'il a toujours été l'objet du Gouvernement Danois de rendre de plus en plus intimes et indissolubles.

Le Soussigné en priant Sa Grace le Duc de Wellington de bien vouloir appuyer auprès du Département des Colonies le désir du Gouvernement Danois, profite de cette occasion, &c.

(Signé) ADOLPHE BLOME.

(Translation.)

39, *Grosvenor Place, January* 18, 1835.

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Denmark at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty, has been directed to make to His Grace the Duke of Wellington the following

communication. and to request his good offices and his friendly intervention with respect to the matters to which it relates.

In 1824, at the period of the conclusion of the last Treaty of Commerce between Denmark and Great Britain, the Cabinet of London proposed to the Cabinet of Copenhagen to open the respective colonies in the West Indies reciprocally to the shipping of the two nations. It not being practicable suddenly to change the system of exclusive commerce, which was at the time in force, as regards the Island of St. Croix, the Danish Government, to its great regret, was not able to avail itself of this offer. Since that period, however, the Danish Government has given itself every pains to abolish this exclusive system by degrees, and to bring about a state of things which might offer no further impediment to the acceptance of the above-mentioned proposition of the English Government.

By a royal ordinance dated the 6th of June, 1833, the ports of the Island St. Croix have been opened to foreign flags from the 1st of October, 1833. According to the provisions of this ordinance every Danish or foreign vessel may enter into and depart from the ports of the said island, whatever may be the place from whence it comes or the place to which it is bound, and such vessel may import to or export from such ports all merchandize without distinction. The port duties on entry or departure are the same for all vessels, and it is only with respect to the direct trade between the colonies and the mother country, as is the case likewise in England, that the national flag is favoured.

As the ports of St. Thomas and St. John were already previously free ports, all the ports of the Danish colonies in the West Indies have, in consequence of this ordinance now been opened to the British flag.

By Article V of an Act of Parliament dated the 28th of August, 1833, the English Government is empowered to open the ports of the British Colonies to the vessels of such countries which, having colonies of their own, shall have opened the ports of such colonies to British vessels. The Danish Government having fulfilled the conditions required by this Act, the Undersigned has been directed to request the English Government to cause the necessary orders to be transmitted to the respective authorities of the British colonies in the West Indies to allow the Danish flag to frequent those colonies.

The Undersigned flatters himself the more that this request will meet with no objection, in as much as it is in the interest of England itself to grant it, and in as much as the extension of commercial relations cannot but draw closer those bonds of amity which it has always been the object of the Danish Government to render more and more intimate and indissoluble.

In requesting His Grace the Duke of Wellington to support the wishes of the Danish Government with the Department of the Colonies, the Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of renewing to His Grace the assurance of sentiments of the highest consideration.

(Signed) ADOLPHE BLOME.

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No. 2.

*His Grace the Duke of Wellington to the Baron de Blome.*

*Foreign Office, March* 16, 1835.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the official note addressed to him on the 8th January last by the Baron de Blome, &c., in which he requests that orders may be given for the admission of the Danish flag into the British ports in the West Indies, the ports of the Danish colonies having been, for some time past, opened to British commerce.

In reply, the Undersigned has the honour to inform Baron Blome, that an order in council to the effect desired will be forthwith submitted to His Majesty for his royal approbation.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

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PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

# PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE

AND

# CONVENTION OF ARMISTICE

CONCLUDED BETWEEN

# THE KING OF DENMARK

AND

# THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin, July 10, 1849.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*
*July* 1849.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1105]

# PRELIMINARIES of Peace and Convention of Armistice concluded between His Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the King of Prussia. Berlin, July 10, 1849.

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No. 1.

*The Earl of Westmorland to Viscount Palmerston.*—(*Received July* 11.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, July* 8, 1849.

I HAVE the satisfaction of announcing to your Lordship that at a conference held this morning at my house, all the Articles of the Preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark, and of the Armistice, have been gone through and agreed to, and signed with the initials of the two Plenipotentiaries, Baron Schleinitz and M. de Reedtz.

These documents will be drawn up and translated from the French into German and Danish, and the formal signature will take place at my house on Tuesday next.

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No. 2.

*The Earl of Westmorland to Viscount Palmerston.*—(*Received July* 13.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, July* 10, 1849.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the Preliminaries of Peace between Prussia and Denmark, and the Armistice which I reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 8th July, had been initialed by the two Plenipotentiaries, M. de Schleinitz and M. de Reedtz, and which have this day at my house been formally drawn up and signed by them.

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No. 3.

*Sir Henry Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.*—(*Received July* 23.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, July* 19, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note I have received from Count Moltke, covering copies of the late Conventions signed at Berlin, and expressing his hopes that Her Majesty's Government would continue their good offices for the attainment of a permanent peace.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

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Inclosure in No. 3.

*Count Moltke to Sir Henry Wynn.*

M. le Chevalier,

J'AI l'honneur de vous prévenir que le 10 de ce mois ont été signé à Berlin une Convention d'Armistice entre le Danemarc et la Prusse, et les Préliminaires d'un paix définitive entre le Danemarc et l'Allemagne.

Les deux Conventions ont été ratifiées hier par Sa Majesté le Roi mon auguste maître, et les ratifications Royales ont immédiatement été expédiées pour Berlin, afin d'y être échangées dans le plus bref délai possible contre celle de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse.

Je remplis un devoir, M. le Chevalier, en vous réitérant mes sincères remercîmens pour la part active que vous n'avez cessé de prendre aux négociations qui ont précédé la conclusion des deux Conventions signées en dernier lieu à Berlin.

Le Roi aime à apprécier vos efforts, et Sa Majesté m'a chargé d'avoir l'honneur de vous en exprimer ici sa haute satisfaction.

Je m'empresse de vous transmettre sous ce pli une copie* confidentielle des deux Conventions, que je vous prie de porter à la connaissance de votre Gouvernement, qui je n'en doute pas trouvera dans les nouveaux et grands sacrifices que le Danemarc a faits dans l'intérêt du rétablissement de la tranquillité du Nord, et du commerce des Puissances amies et alliées, un motif de plus pour appuyer notre juste cause et pour nous conserver un concours si nécessaire pour assurer un résultat satisfaisant aux négociations définitives de paix qui vont incessamment s'ouvrir à Londres.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) A. MOLTKE.

(Translation.)

M. le Chevalier,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a Convention of Armistice and the Preliminaries of a definitive peace between Denmark and Germany were signed at Berlin on the 10th instant.

These two Conventions were ratified yesterday by the King my august master, and the Royal ratifications have been sent immediately to Berlin for the purpose of being exchanged within the shortest possible time against those of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

I fulfil a duty, M. le Chevalier, in repeating to you my sincere thanks for the active part which you have not ceased to take in the negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the two Conventions lately signed at Berlin.

The King is happy in appreciating your efforts, and His Majesty has commanded me to express to you his high satisfaction with those efforts.

I hasten to communicate to you under this cover a confidential copy of these two Conventions, which I beg you to bring to the knowledge of your Government, which I do not doubt will find in the new and great sacrifices made by Denmark in the interest of the re-establishment of the peace of the North, and of the commerce of allied and friendly Powers, an additional reason for supporting our just cause, and for preserving to us a co-operation so necessary in order to secure a satisfactory result to the definitive negotiations of peace which are about to be immediately opened in London.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) A. MOLTKE.

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* For Inclosure, vide Inclosure in No. 4.

No. 4.

*The Earl of Westmorland to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 23.)*

(Extract.) *Berlin, July 19, 1849.*

I HAVE the honour of transmitting the legalized copy of the Protocol containing the Preliminary Articles of Peace, and of the Armistice, as they have been signed by the Prussian and Danish Plenipotentiaries and ratified by the King of Prussia.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

*Preliminaries of Peace between Denmark and Prussia, signed at Berlin on the 10th of July, 1849.*

PROTOCOLE.

LES Soussignés, Plénipotentiaires nommés respectivement par Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, à l'effet de poser les bases d'une paix définitive destinée à aplanir le différend qui s'est élevé entre eux sur les rapports du Duché de Slesvig, sont convenus, avec le concours du Comte de Westmorland, Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique à Berlin, comme Représentant de la Puissance médiatrice, des Articles Préliminaires de Paix suivans :—

ARTICLE I.

Le Duché de Slesvig aura une Constitution séparée pour ce qui regarde sa législature et son administration intérieure, sans être uni au Duché de Holstein, et laissant intacte l'union politique qui rattache le Duché de Slesvig à la Couronne Danoise.

ARTICLE II.

L'organisation définitive du Duché de Slesvig résultant de cette base, fera l'objet de négociations ultérieures, auxquelles les Hautes Parties Contractantes inviteront la Grande Bretagne à prendre part en qualité de Puissance médiatrice.

ARTICLE III.

Les Duchés de Holstein et de Lauenbourg continueront à faire partie de la Confédération Germanique.

Le règlement définitif de la position que ces duchés occuperont dans le susdit corps politique, par suite des changemens qui vont s'opérer dans la constitution de l'Allemagne, est réservé à une entente ultérieure entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes.

L'un des objets de cette entente sera de maintenir autant que le comportent le principe consacré par l'Article I de la présente Convention, et la position future du Duché de Holstein vis-à-vis des autres Etats Allemands, les liens non-politiques des intérêts matériels qui ont subsisté entre les Duchés de Holstein et de Slesvig.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, Duc de Holstein, accordera à ce duché dans le plus bref délai possible, une Constitution Représentative.

ARTICLE IV.

Il est entendu que les stipulations renfermées dans les Articles précédens ne préjugeront en aucune manière la question de la succession dans les Etats réunis sous le sceptre de Sa Majesté Danoise, ni les droits éventuels de qui que ce soit.

Afin de prévenir les complications qui pourraient résulter des doutes soulevés relativement à l'ordre de succession, Sa dite Majesté, aussitôt après la paix définitive, prendra l'initiative de propositions tendantes à régler cet ordre de succession d'un commun accord avec les Grandes Puissances.

## ARTICLE V.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent de réclamer la garantie des Grandes Puissances pour la stricte exécution de la paix définitive relativement au Duché de Slesvig.

Le présent Protocole, expédié en double, sera revêtu de l'approbation de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, et les deux exemplaires ainsi approuvés respectivement, seront échangés à Berlin dans l'espace de huit jours, ou plustôt si faire se peut, à compter du jour de la signature, après quoi communication de ce Protocole sera faite de part et d'autre à Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires ont signé ce Protocole, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Berlin, ce dix Juillet, l'an mil huit cent quarante-neuf.

(Signé) REEDTZ. (L.S.) (Signé) SCHLEINITZ. (L.S.)

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries named respectively by His Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the King of Prussia, for the purpose of settling the bases of a definitive peace, having for its object the removal of the differences which have arisen between them as regards the relations of the Duchy of Schleswig, have with the concurrence of the Earl of Westmorland, Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Berlin, as Representative of the mediating Power, agreed upon the following preliminary Articles of Peace :

## ARTICLE I.

The Duchy of Schleswig shall have a separate constitution as regards its legislature and interior administration, without being united to the Duchy of Holstein, and leaving intact the political union which attaches the Duchy of Schleswig to the Danish Crown.

## ARTICLE II.

The definitive organization of the Duchy of Schleswig which results from this basis, shall form the subject of ulterior negotiations in which the High Contracting Parties will invite Great Britain in her character as mediating Power to take part.

## ARTICLE III.

The Duchies of Holstein and of Lauenburg shall continue to form a part of the Germanic Confederation.

The definitive arrangement of the position which these duchies shall occupy in the above-named political body, by reason of the changes which shall be effected in the constitution of Germany, is reserved for a future understanding between the Contracting Parties. One of the objects of this understanding shall be to maintain, as far as may be compatible with the principle recorded in Article I of the present Convention, and with the future position of the Duchy of Holstein as regards the other German States, the non-political connection of material interests which has subsisted between the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig.

His Majesty the King of Denmark, Duke of Holstein, will grant within the shortest possible time, a Representative Constitution to that duchy.

## ARTICLE IV.

It is understood that the stipulations contained in the preceding Articles shall in no manner prejudge the question of the succession in the States united under the sceptre of His Danish Majesty, nor the eventual rights of any one.

In order to obviate the complications which may result from the doubts raised as to the order of succession, His said Majesty shall immediately after the conclusion of the definitive peace, take the initiative in making proposals calculated to regulate this order of succession by common accord with the Great Powers.

## ARTICLE V.

The High Contracting Parties agree to claim the guarantee of the Great Powers for the strict execution of the definitive peace as regards the Duchy of Schleswig.

The present Protocol, signed in duplicate, shall receive the approval of His Majesty the King of Denmark and of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the two copies thus respectively approved, shall be exchanged at Berlin within the space of eight days, or sooner if possible, to reckon from the day of the signature, after which communication of this Protocol shall be made by one and the other Party to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the 10th of July, 1849.

(Signed) REEDTZ. (L.S.) (Signed) SCHLEINITZ. (L.S.)

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Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

*Convention of Armistice between Prussia and Denmark, concluded at Berlin, July* 10, 1849.

LA signature des Préliminaires de la Paix entre Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc d'une part et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse de l'autre, ayant eu lieu ce jour, leurs dites Majestés ayant vivement à cœur de mettre dès à présent un terme aux calamités de la guerre et à l'effusion du sang, et croyant en outre devoir prendre par rapport au Duché de Slesvig, des mesures propres à y préparer les voies à une pacification définitive et durable, en conformité du principe établi par l'Article I des susdits Préliminaires, ont résolu de conclure dans ce double but, une Convention d'Armistice, et ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, le Sieur Holger Christian de Reedtz, son Chambellan, Commandeur de son Ordre du Danebrog avec la Croix d'Argent du même ordre, Commandant de l'Ordre Royal de l'Etoile Polaire de Suède, de celui de la Légion d'Honneur de France, et de celui de Léopold de Belgique ;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, le Sieur Alexandre Gustave Adolphe Baron de Schleinitz, son Chambellan, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi de Hanovre, son Altesse Royale le Grand Duc d'Oldenbourg, son Altesse le Duc de Brunswick, son Altesse le Prince de la Schaumbourg-Lippe, Chevalier des Ordres Prussiens de St. Jean de Jérusalem et de l'Aigle Rouge, troisième classe, décoré du Nichan Iftihar ;—

Lesquels, avec le concours du Comte de Westmorland, Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique à Berlin, comme Représentant de la Puissance médiatrice, et après avoir échangé leurs pleinspouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté les Articles suivans :

## ARTICLE I.

A dater du jour de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention, il y aura une suspension complète des hostilités par terre et par mer pendant six mois, et au-delà de ce terme, jusqu'à l'expiration de six semaines après que l'Armistice aurait été dénoncé de part ou d'autre.

Si le présent Armistice était dédit, les troupes Prussiennes et Allemandes pourront occuper la partie continentale du Duché de Slesvig, laquelle, dans ce cas, serait évacuée par les troupes neutres qui d'après l'Article V pourraient s'y trouver encore.

## ARTICLE II.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse fera transmettre au général Commandant-en-chef l'Armée Prussienne et Allemande réunie dans le Jutland et dans les Duchés de Slesvig et de Holstein, l'ordre d'évacuer le Jutland, et de prendre, dans l'espace de vingt-cinq jours, les positions indiquées dans les Articles III et V.

## ARTICLE III.

Le Général-en-chef des troupes Danoises et celui des troupes Prussiennes et Allemandes nommeront des officiers Danois et Prussiens, lesquels, dans le but de fixer la délimitation des territoires à occuper respectivement par les troupes Prussiennes et neutres, tireront et consigneront sur une carte une ligne de démarcation à partir d'un point sur la côte près et au sud-est de la ville de Flensbourg, jusqu'à un point sur la côte et au nord-ouest de la ville de Tondern, laissant la première de ces villes, ainsi que les enclaves Jutlandaises au nord, et la ville de Tondern au sud de la dite ligne de démarcation.

## ARTICLE IV.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse pourra conserver, pendant la durée de l'Armistice, dans le Duché de Slesvig et au midi de la susdite ligne de démarcation, un corps d'armée dont la force n'excédera pas 6000 hommes. Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc pourra continuer d'occuper militairement les Iles d'Als et d'Arroe.

## ARTICLE V.

Ces troupes Danoises et Prussiennes seront les seules forces militaires qui pourront rester dans le Duché de Slesvig pendant la durée de l'Armistice, à l'exception d'un corps de troupes neutres dont la force n'excédera pas 2000 hommes et qui occupera la partie continentale du Duché de Slesvig située au nord de la ligne de démarcation.

L'entretien et la solde des dites troupes neutres seront à la charge de Sa Majesté Danoise.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes inviteront Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège à vouloir bien fournir ce corps de troupes neutres.

Il ne sera pas mis de part ou d'autre, de garnison dans les enclaves Jutlandaises dans le Duché le Slesvig pendant la durée de l'Armistice.

## ARTICLE VI.

En même temps que les troupes réunies sous les ordres du Général Commandant-en-chef l'armée Prussienne et Allemande prendront les positions désignées dans l'Article III, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc fera lever les blocus des ports Prussiens et Allemands établis par ses forces navales.

Les ordres relatifs à l'exécution des Articles précédens seront expédiés le même jour aux généraux et officiers commandans les armées et les forces navales respectives.

## ARTICLE VII.

Tous les bâtimens marchands qui ont été amenés de part ou d'autre, depuis le commencement des hostilités, seront rendus, ainsi que leurs cargaisons, immédiatement après la levée du blocus. Quant aux bâtimens ou aux cargaisons qui auraient été vendus, leur valeur sera restituée.

En revanche Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse s'engage à restituer et à faire restituer les contributions en argent prélevées dans le Jutland par les troupes Prussiennes et Allemandes, ainsi que la valeur des chevaux requis militairement pour l'usage de l'armée Prussienne et Allemande, sans avoir été rendue depuis à qui de droit. L'approvisionnement et le logement des dites troupes, ainsi que les fourrages qui leur ont été fournis, demeureront à la charge du pays.

Afin de régler ce remboursement, un Commissaire nommé par Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et un Commissaire nommé par Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, se réuniront sur les lieux six semaines après l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention.

Ces Commissaires régleront cette affaire dans l'espace de quatre semaines, et si à l'expiration de ce terme il y avait encore des réclamations contestées à l'égard desquelles ils n'auraient pas pu tomber d'accord, ces réclamations seront soumises à la décision définitive d'un arbitre que les Hautes Parties Contractantes inviteront le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique à vouloir bien désigner.

Le montant des différentes compensations sera remboursé au plus tard six mois à compter du jour de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Tous les prisonniers de guerre et politiques seront mis en liberté de part et d'autre sans restrictions. L'échange des prisonniers sera effectué à Flensbourg tout au plus tard vingt-cinq jours après l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention.

## ARTICLE IX.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse invitera tous les Gouvernemens qui ont pris une part active à la guerre actuelle contre le Danemarc, à déclarer, aussi promptement que possible, leur accession à la présente Convention, dont les stipulations deviendront par là obligatoires pour eux, en même temps qu'elles recevront leur pleine application pour ce qui les concerne.

## ARTICLE X.

Il sera établi, pour la totalité du Duché de Slesvig, une Commission Administrative (*Landes-Verwaltung*), qui, pendant la durée de l'Armistice gouvernera ce pays au nom de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc.

Elle sera composée de deux membres, dont l'un sera choisi par Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et l'autre par Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, aux quels sera adjoint un commissaire que Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne sera invitée à nommer pour décider, en qualité d'arbitre, en cas de diversité d'opinions entre les deux autres membres.

Les fonctions de cette Commission seront d'administrer le Duché de Slesvig conformément aux lois en vigueur et d'y maintenir l'ordre et la tranquillité. Elle sera investie, dans ce but, de toute l'autorité nécessaire, à l'exception toutefois du pouvoir législatif, qui restera suspendu pendant la durée de l'Armistice.

Quant aux lois, ordonnances et mesures administratives quelconques émanées pour le Duché de Slesvig depuis le 17 Mars, 1848, la dite Commission aura la faculté d'examiner et de décider lesquelles de ces lois, ordonnances et mesures administratives, il conviendra d'abroger ou de maintenir, dans l'intérêt bien entendu du pays.

## ARTICLE XI.

Les forces militaires nécessaires pour le maintien de l'ordre seront fournies à la Commission Administrative, et sur sa requisition: pour les Iles d'Als et d'Arroe, par le Général commandant les troupes Danoises; dans la partie méridionale du Duché de Slesvig, par le Général commandant les troupes Prussiennes; et pour la partie continentale du Duché de Slesvig située au nord de la ligne de démarcation, par le Commandant-en-chef des troupes neutres stationnées respectivement dans ces districts.

## ARTICLE XII.

La Commission Administrative du Slesvig s'entendra avec le Gouvernement Danois pour convenir d'un Pavillon intérimaire, sous lequel les navires Slesvigois pourront naviguer pendant la durée de l'armistice, en jouissant des mêmes avantages que les bâtimens Danois.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Les postes et autres communications intérieures reprendront leur cours régulier. Le passage libre des postes par le Duché de Holstein, et le maintien de l'établissement postal à Hambourg, sont expressément réservés.

## ARTICLE XIV.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Berlin dans l'espace de huit jours, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut, à dater du jour de la signature.

La présente Convention, expédiée en double, a été dressée en langue Française, Danoise, et Allemande. Il est convenu que les doutes qui pourraient s'élever sur l'interprétation de la Convention, seront décidés d'après la teneur du texte Français.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Convention, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Berlin, ce dix Juillet, l'an mil huit cent quarante-neuf.

(Signé) REEDTZ. (L.S.) (Signé) SCHLEINITZ. (L.S.)

(Translation.)

THE signature of the Preliminaries of Peace between His Majesty the King of Denmark on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Prussia on the other part, having taken place this day, their said Majesties having greatly at heart to put an end at once to the calamities of war and to the shedding of blood, and believing it moreover to be their duty to take, with respect to the Duchy of Schleswig, such steps as may be calculated to prepare the way for a definitive and lasting pacification in conformity with the principles recorded in Article I of the above-named Preliminaries, have resolved to conclude a Convention of Armistice for this double purpose, and have with this view named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Sieur Holger Christian de Reedtz, his Chamberlain, Commander of his Order of Danebrog, with the Silver Cross of the same order, Commander of the Royal Order of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the Legion of Honour of France, and of Leopold of Belgium;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Sieur Alexander Gustav Adolph Baron de Schleinitz, his Chamberlain, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of His Majesty the King of Hanover, His Royal

Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, His Highness the Duke of Brunswick, His Highness the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, Knight of the Prussian Orders of St. John of Jerusalem and of the third class of the Red Eagle, decorated with the Nishan Iftihar ;—

Who, with the concurrence of the Earl of Westmorland, Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Berlin, as Representative of the mediating Power, and after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles :

## ARTICLE I.

From the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, there shall be a complete suspension of hostilities by land and sea for the space of six months, and further until after the expiration of six weeks from the time at which the Armistice shall have been denounced by the one or the other Party.

If the present Armistice should be denounced, the Prussian and German troops shall be at liberty to occupy the continental portion of the Duchy of Schleswig, which in such case shall be evacuated by the neutral troops who in conformity with Article V may still find themselves there.

## ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to transmit to the General Commanding-in-chief the Prussian and German united army in Jutland and in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, orders to evacuate Jutland, and to take up, within the space of twenty-five days, the positions specified in Articles III and V.

## ARTICLE III.

The General Commanding-in-chief of the Danish troops and the General Commanding-in-chief of the Prussian and German troops, shall appoint Danish and Prussian officers, who, for the purpose of laying down the limits of the territories to be occupied respectively by the Prussian and neutral troops, shall trace on a map a line of demarcation, to commence at a point on the coast near and to the south-east of the town of Flensburg, and running to a point on the coast to the north-west of the town of Tondern, leaving the former of these towns, as well as the Jutland enclaves to the north, and the town of Tondern to the south, of such line of demarcation.

## ARTICLE IV.

His Majesty the King of Prussia shall be at liberty to retain, pending the duration of the Armistice, in the Duchy of Schleswig, and to the south of the aforesaid line of demarcation, a corps of troops whose strength shall not exceed 6000 men.

His Majesty the King of Denmark shall be at liberty to continue to occupy militarily the Islands of Als and Arroe.

## ARTICLE V.

These Danish and Prussian troops shall be the only military force which, pending the duration of the Armistice, shall be at liberty to remain in the Duchy of Schleswig, with the exception of a body of neutral troops, whose strength shall not exceed 2000 men, and which shall occupy the continental portion of the Duchy of Schleswig situate to the north of the line of demarcation.

The provision and the pay of the said neutral troops shall be at the charge of His Danish Majesty.

The High Contracting Parties will invite His Majesty the King of Sweden and of Norway to furnish this body of neutral troops.

No garrisons shall be placed, pending the duration of the Armistice, by either party in the Jutland enclaves in the Duchy of Schleswig.

## ARTICLE VI.

At the same time that the troops united under the orders of the General commanding the Prussian and German army in chief shall take up the position specified in Article III, His Majesty the King of Denmark will cause the blockade of the Prussian and German ports which has been established by his naval force to be raised.

The orders relative to the execution of the preceding Articles shall be dispatched on the same day to the Generals and Officers commanding the troops and naval forces respectively.

## ARTICLE VII.

All merchant-vessels which shall have been captured by either side from the commencement of hostilities, shall be restored together with their cargoes immediately after the blockade shall have been raised. As regards the vessels and cargoes which shall have been sold, their value shall be restored.

On the other hand, His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to repay and to cause to be repaid the contributions in money which have been raised in Jutland by the Prussian and German troops, as well as the value of the horses which shall have been militarily required for the use of the Prussian and German army, without having subsequently been restored to their owners.

The provisioning and the lodging of the said troops, as well as the forage which shall have been furnished to them, shall remain at the charge of the country.

In order to arrange this reimbursement, a Commissioner named by His Majesty the King of Denmark and a Commissioner named by His Majesty the King of Prussia shall meet on the spot six weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

These Commissioners shall arrange this matter within the space of four weeks, and if on the expiration of this period there should still be contested claims with respect to which they should not have been able to come to an agreement, such claims shall be submitted to the final decision of an arbiter whom the High Contracting Parties will request the Government of His Britannic Majesty to appoint.

The amount of the respective compensations shall be paid six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, at latest.

## ARTICLE VIII.

All prisoners of war and political prisoners shall be set at liberty by one and the other Party without restriction.

The exchange of prisoners shall be effected at Flensburg twenty-five days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, at latest.

## ARTICLE IX.

His Majesty the King of Prussia will call upon all the Governments which have taken an active part in the present war against Denmark, to declare as quickly as possible their accession to the present Convention, the stipulations of which will then become obligatory upon them, at the same time that they will receive their full application as far as those Governments are concerned.

## ARTICLE X.

There shall be established for the whole of the Duchy of Schleswig an Administrative Commission (*Landes-Verwaltung*), which during the duration of the Armistice shall govern that country in the name of His Majesty the King of Denmark.

That Commission shall be composed of two members, of whom one shall be chosen by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the other by His Majesty the King of Prussia, and to these shall be joined a Commissioner whom Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain shall be invited to appoint, who will have to decide in the character of arbiter, in case of a diversity of opinion between the two other members.

The functions of the Commission shall be to administer the Duchy of Schleswig, conformably to the laws in force, and to maintain order and tranquillity with that duchy. With this view, the Commission shall be invested with all the requisite authority, excepting always legislative power, which shall remain suspended pending the duration of the Armistice.

As regards the laws, ordinances, and administrative measures of whatsoever nature, which shall have been promulgated for the Duchy of Schleswig since the 17th of March, 1848, the said Commission shall be empowered to examine and decree which of such laws, ordinances, and administrative measures it may be expedient to abrogate or to maintain, in the well-understood interest of the country.

## ARTICLE XI.

The military forces necessary for the maintenance of order shall be furnished to the Administrative Commission, upon its requisition: in the Islands of Als and Arroe, by the General commanding the Danish troops; in the southern portion of the Duchy of Sleswig by the General commanding the Prussian troops; and in the continental portion of the Duchy of Schleswig situated to the north of the line of demarcation, by the commander of the neutral troops respectively stationed in the said districts.

## ARTICLE XII.

The Administrative Commission of Schleswig shall come to an understanding with the Danish Government as regards a Provisional Flag under which Schleswig ships shall be permitted to sail pending the duration of the Armistice, and to enjoy the same advantages as Danish vessels.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The posts and other internal communications shall resume their regular course.

The free passage of the posts by the Duchy of Holstein, and the postal establishment at Hamburgh, are expressly reserved.

## ARTICLE XIV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin at the expiration of eight days, or sooner, if possible, from the date of the day of signature.

The present Convention, of which duplicates have been signed, has been drawn up in the French, Danish, and German languages. It is agreed that if

any doubts should arise as to the interpretation of the Convention, they shall be decided according to the tenour of the French text.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the tenth of July, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

(Signed) REEDTZ. (L.S.) (Signed) SCHLEINITZ. (L.S.)

PRELIMINARIES of Peace and Convention of Armistice concluded between His Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the King of Prussia.

*Berlin, July* 10, 1849.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. July* 1849.

# EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH

FROM

# THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND,

INCLOSING

# THE TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN

# THE KING OF PRUSSIA

AND

# THE KING OF DENMARK,

Signed at Berlin on the 2nd of July, 1850.

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*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of their Address of the 26th of July,* 1850.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1258]

# Extract of a Despatch from the Earl of Westmorland, inclosing the Treaty of Peace between the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark, signed at Berlin on the 2nd of July, 1850.

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No. 1.

*The Earl of Westmorland to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 5.)*

(Extract.) *Berlin, July 2, 1850.*

I AM happy to report to your Lordship that the Treaty has this evening at 9 o'clock been signed at my house by the respective Plenipotentiaries, and at the request of both Parties I have added my signature, as representing the Mediating Power.

I have the honour of inclosing a copy of this Treaty and of the Protocol which accompanies it.

I cannot but congratulate your Lordship upon the termination under your auspices of this prolonged and arduous negotiation, the result of which, I hope will be not only the re-establishment of peace between the Powers engaged in the negotiation of the present Treaty, but also the reconciliation of the Duchies with their legitimate Sovereign, and their return to that state of tranquillity which can alone secure to them the degree of prosperity which they formerly enjoyed.

I cannot close this despatch without stating that Baron Meyendorff, the Russian Minister, has been unremitting in his exertions to bring about the termination of this negotiation, and that, fortified by the declarations which have lately emanated from his Government, and guided by his own ability and discretion, he has greatly contributed to that result.

With reference to the situation in which I have been placed during this negotiation, I can only desire to bear testimony to the conciliatory and friendly feeling with which, as your Lordship's representative, I have on all occasions been treated by the Prussian Plenipotentiaries, Baron Schleinitz and M. d'Usedom, as by those of Denmark, Baron Pechlin, M. de Reedtz, and M. de Scheel. These distinguished persons, while anxiously desiring to carry out the important interests of their respective countries, have always evinced the greatest consideration for every communication or proposal which through me has emanated from your Lordship; and I hope the successful result of their labours will be the best proof of the value of your recommendations.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

*Traité de Paix entre Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, en son nom et au nom de la Confédération Germanique, d'une part, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, de l'autre.*

SA Majesté le Roi de Prusse, en son nom et au nom de la Confédération Germanique, d'une part, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, de l'autre, animés du désir de rétablir entre la dite Confédération et le Danemarc, la paix et la bonne harmonie, interrompues par les différends relatifs aux Duchés de Slesvig et de Holstein, ont pour cet effet nommé et autorisé comme Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, le Sieur Charles George Louis Guido d'Usedom, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près le St. Siége et les Cours de Toscane, de Parme, et de Modène, Chevalier des Ordres Prussiens de St. Jean de Jerusalem et de l'Aigle Rouge troisième classe avec le nœud;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, les Sieurs Frederic Baron de Pechlin, son Chambellan et Conseiller Intime des conférences, Grand-Croix de son Ordre du Danebrog, et décoré de la Croix d'Honneur du même Ordre, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Léopold et Chevalier de celui de la Couronne de Fer de la première classe, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Sainte Anne de la première classe, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre du Lion d'Or de Hesse, Grand-Croix de celui de Zaehringué;

Le Sieur Holger Christian de Reedtz, son Chambellan, Commandeur de son Ordre du Danebrog, et décoré de la Croix d'Honneur du même Ordre, Commandeur de l'Ordre Royal de l'Etoile Polaire de Suède, de celui de la Légion d'Honneur de France, et de celui de Léopold de Belgique;

Et le Sieur Antoine Guillaume de Scheel, Docteur en Droit, Auditeur-Général de son Armée, Chevalier de son Ordre du Danebrog, et décoré de la Croix d'Honneur du même Ordre, Chevalier de l'Ordre Norvégien de St. Olaf;

Les susdits Plénipotentiaires,—avec le concours du Comte de Westmorland, Pair du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Lieutenant-Général des Armées de Sa Majesté Britannique, Colonel du 56 Régiment de la Ligne, Chevalier Grand-Croix du très honorable Ordre du Bain, et Commandeur de la Section Militaire du même Ordre, Chevalier Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse, et de l'Ordre Militaire des Guelphes, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Saint Ferdinand des Deux Siciles, de Saint Joseph de Toscane, et de Henri le Lion de Brunswick, Chevalier de l'Ordre Impérial et Militaire de Marie Thérèse, décoré de la Médaille Militaire Britannique pour la Guerre Péninsulaire et de celle de la Russie pour la campagne de l'année 1814, Conseiller de Sa Majesté Britannique en son Conseil Privé, et son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, comme Représentant de la Puissance Médiatrice,—après s'être communiqué leurs pleinpouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :—

## ARTICLE I.

Il y aura à l'avenir, paix, amitié, et bonne intelligence entre le Danemarc et la Confédération Germanique.

On apportera des deux côtés la plus grande attention à maintenir l'harmonie si heureusement rétablie, et évitera soigneusement tout ce qui pourrait l'altérer.

## ARTICLE II.

Tous les Traités et Conventions conclus entre le Danemarc et la Confédération Germanique sont par le présent Traité rétablis dans leur vigueur.

## ARTICLE III.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent tous les droits qui leur ont appartenu réciproquement avant la guerre.

## ARTICLE IV.

Après la conclusion du présent Traité, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, Duc de Holstein, conformément au droit Fédéral, pourra réclamer l'intervention de la Confédération Germanique, pour rétablir l'exercice de son autorité légitime dans le Holstein, en communiquant en même temps ses intentions sur la pacification du pays. Si sur cette réclamation la Confédération ne jugeait pas devoir intervenir pour le présent, ou que son intervention restât inefficace, Sa Majesté Danoise sera libre d'étendre au Holstein les mesures militaires et d'employer à cet effet ses forces armées.

## ARTICLE V.

Dans l'espace de six mois après la signature du présent Traité, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et la Confédération Germanique nommeront des Commissaires pour fixer, d'après les documens et autres preuves y relatifs, la limite entre les Etats de Sa Majesté Danoise non-compris dans la Confédération Germanique et ceux qui y appartiennent.

## ARTICLE VI.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Berlin dans l'espace de trois semaines, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi le Ministre de la Puissance Médiatrice et les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Berlin, ce 2 Juillet, 1850.

(Signé) WESTMORLAND.
F. PECHLIN.
H. C. REEDTZ.
USEDOM. A. W. SCHEEL.

(Translation.)

*Treaty of Peace between His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name and in the name of the Germanic Confederation, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Denmark on the other part.*

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name and in the name of the Germanic Confederation, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the other part, animated by the desire to re-establish between the said Confederation and Denmark, the peace and good understanding which was interrupted by the differences relating to the Duchies of Schleswig and of Holstein, have for that purpose named and authorized as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Charles George Louis Guido d'Usedom, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See and to the Courts of Tuscany, Parma and Modena, &c.;

His Majesty the King of Denmark, Frederick Baron Pechlin, his Chamberlain, and Privy Councillor, Grand Cross of his Order of Danebrog, &c.;

Holger Christian de Reedtz, his Chamberlain, Commander of his Order of Danebrog, &c.;

And Anthony William de Scheel, Doctor in Law, Auditor-General of his Army, Knight of his Order of Danebrog, &c.;

The above-named Plenipotentiaries,—with the concurrence of the Earl of Westmorland, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Lieutenant-General in Her Britannic Majesty's Army, Colonel of the 56th Regiment of the Line, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Commander of the Military Division of that Order, &c., one of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia, as Representative of the Mediating Power,—after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

## ARTICLE I.

There shall be for the future peace, friendship, and good understanding between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation.

The greatest attention shall be devoted by both Parties to the maintenance of the harmony so happily re-established, and they will carefully avoid every thing which may disturb it.

## ARTICLE II.

All the Treaties and Conventions concluded between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation are by the present Treaty re-established.

## ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves all the rights which reciprocally belonged to them before the war.

## ARTICLE IV.

After the conclusion of the present Treaty, His Majesty the King of Denmark, Duke of Holstein, in conformity with the Federal law, may claim the intervention of the Germanic Confederation, to re-establish the exercise of his legitimate authority in Holstein, communicating at the same time his intentions with respect to the pacification of the country. If upon this application the Confederation should not consider it to be its duty to interfere for the time, or if its intervention should prove to be inefficacious, His Danish Majesty shall be at liberty to extend military measures to Holstein, and to employ an armed force for that purpose.

## ARTICLE V.

Within six months after the signature of the present Treaty, His Majesty the King of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation shall name Commissioners to determine, according to the documents and other proofs relative to the subject, the boundary between those States of His Danish Majesty not comprised in the Germanic Confederation and those which belong thereto.

## ARTICLE VI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within three weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the Minister of the Mediating Power and the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Berlin, the 2nd July, 1850.

(Signed) WESTMORLAND.
F. PECHLIN.
H. C. REEDTZ.
USEDOM. A. W. SCHEEL.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

*Protocol.*

SA Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse venant de conclure la paix entre le Danemarc et la Confédération Germanique, par le Traité signé aujourd'hui par leurs Plénipotentiaires, sont en outre convenus des stipulations suivantes:

## ARTICLE I.

Immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications Danoise et Prussienne du présent Protocole, Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse retirera entièrement hors des Duchés de Slesvig, de Holstein et de Lauenbourg, les troupes Prussiennes

stationnées en vertu de l'Article IV de la Convention d'Armistice du 10 Juillet, 1849, dans le Slesvig Méridional. Les troupes neutres stationnées au nord de la ligne de démarcation quitteront le Slesvig en même temps que les troupes Prussiennes.

Sa Majesté Prussienne s'oblige à ne mettre aucun obstacle aux mesures militaires qui après l'évacuation du Duché de Slesvig seraient prises dans ce duché par le Gouvernement Danois.

Avant que les troupes Prussiennes n'aient effectué leur retraite du Duché de Slesvig, le Danemarc ne fera entrer aucune force militaire sur le continent de ce duché, à moins que les troupes Holsteinoises n'y entrent. Toutefois les troupes Danoises ne pourront pas dépasser la ligne de démarcation avant que les troupes Prussiennes n'aient entièrement évacué le Slesvig conformément à l'Article suivant.

## ARTICLE II.

Onze jours après l'échange des ratifications Danoise et Prussienne du présent Protocole, les troupes Prussiennes devront avoir passé la frontière qui sépare le Slesvig du Holstein.

Onze jours après ce dernier terme elles devront avoir évacué les Duchés de Holstein et de Lauenbourg.

## ARTICLE III.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à ratifier le présent Protocole et en faire échanger les ratifications à Berlin dans l'espace de huit jours, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

Fait à Berlin, ce 2 Juillet, 1850.

(Signé) WESTMORLAND.
F. PECHLIN.
H. C. REEDTZ.
USEDOM.
A. W. SCHEEL.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the King of Prussia having concluded peace between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, by the Treaty signed by their Plenipotentiaries this day, have also agreed to the following stipulations:

## ARTICLE I.

Immediately after the exchange of the Danish and Prussian ratifications of the present Protocol, His Majesty the King of Prussia shall withdraw altogether out of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, the Prussian troops stationed in Southern Schleswig by virtue of Article IV of the Convention of Armistice of the 10th July, 1849. The neutral troops stationed to the north of the line of demarcation shall quit Schleswig at the same time as the Prussian troops.

His Prussian Majesty binds himself not to oppose any obstacle to the military measures, which, after the evacuation of the Duchy of Schleswig, may be taken in that duchy by the Danish Government.

Until the Prussian troops have effected their withdrawal from the Duchy of Schleswig, Denmark shall not suffer any military force to enter the continent of that duchy, unless the Holstein troops shall enter it. In any case the Danish troops shall not pass the line of demarcation before the Prussian troops have entirely evacuated Schleswig in conformity with the following Article.

ARTICLE II.

Eleven days after the exchange of the Danish and Prussian ratifications of the present Protocol, the Prussian troops shall have passed the frontier which separates Schleswig from Holstein.

Eleven days after this last term they shall have evacuated the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties engage to ratify the present Protocol, and to exchange the ratifications at Berlin in the space of eight days, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Berlin, this 2nd of July, 1850.

(Signed) WESTMORLAND.
F. PECHLIN.
H. C. REEDTZ.
USEDOM.
A. W. SCHEEL.

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No. 2.

*Viscount Palmerston to the Earl of Westmorland.*

My Lord, *Foreign Office, July* 5, 1850.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 2nd instant, inclosing the copy of a Treaty of Peace signed at Berlin on that day by the Plenipotentiaries of Denmark and Prussia, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the ability and perseverance as well as the spirit of conciliation which your Lordship has displayed in conducting, as Representative of the Mediating Power, this long and difficult negotiation, and in assisting to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion; and Her Majesty's Government also approve your having, in compliance with the earnest request of the Prussian and Danish Plenipotentiaries, affixed your signature to the Treaty, in addition to theirs.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

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# RESOLUTION

TO BE MOVED

## By THE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

That it appears that great Advantages have resulted from Proceedings of Reconcilement and Arbitration, from the Experience of the Proceedings in the Kingdom of Denmark, in which the following were the Results for the Twenty Years ending 1846:

A Survey of the Cases treated by the Commissioners of the Courts of Reconcilement in Denmark, in the Years 1827 to 1846, inclusive.

| —— | Undertaken. | Adjusted, or stopt. | Postponed. | Referred to the Law Courts. | Causes tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1827 | 24,941 | 17,084 | 446 | 7,411 | 2,235 |
| 1828 | 21,766 | 15,427 | 420 | 5,919 | 1,874 |
| 1829 | 21,322 | 14,651 | 341 | 6,330 | 1,762 |
| 1830 | 25,459 | 18,180 | 347 | 6,932 | 2,056 |
| 1831 | 28,786 | 19,944 | 362 | 8,480 | 2,538 |
| 1832 | 27,795 | 19,758 | 296 | 7,741 | 2,464 |
| 1833 | 23,925 | 16,783 | 305 | 6,837 | 2,368 |
| 1834 | 22,233 | 15,445 | 261 | 6,527 | 2,142 |
| 1835 | 26,929 | 18,398 | 271 | 8,260 | 2,599 |
| 1836 | 28,911 | 20,254 | 285 | 8,372 | 2,730 |
| 1837 | 30,208 | 20,992 | 279 | 8,937 | 2,818 |
| 1838 | 28,933 | 19,978 | 282 | 8,673 | 2,587 |
| 1839 | 23,224 | 16,297 | 296 | 6,631 | 2,410 |
| 1840 | 21,872 | 14,924 | 449 | 6,499 | 2,161 |
| 1841 | 23,279 | 15,584 | 414 | 7,281 | 2,273 |
| 1842 | 30,403 | 21,028 | 422 | 8,953 | 2,678 |
| 1843 | 31,338 | 21,512 | 299 | 9,527 | 2,817 |
| 1844 | 22,994 | 15,234 | 276 | 7,484 | 2,459 |
| 1845 | 24,631 | 16,551 | 291 | 7,789 | 2,352 |
| 1846 | 24,625 | 16,068 | 324 | 8,233 | 2,761 |

# RESOLUTION

TO BE MOVED

By THE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

*June* 1851.

# TREATY

RELATIVE TO

# THE SUCCESSION

TO

# THE CROWN OF DENMARK.

*Signed at London, May* 8, 1852.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*
*June* 1852.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[505]

# Treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Prince President of the French Republic, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Sweden and Norway, on the one part, and the King of Denmark on the other part, relative to the Succession to the Crown of Denmark.

*Signed at London, May* 8, 1852.

[*Ratifications exchanged at London, June* 19, 1852.]

Au nom de la Très Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, le Prince Président de la République Française, Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, considérant que le maintien de l'intégrité de la Monarchie Danoise, lié aux intérêts généraux de l'équilibre Européen, est d'une haute importance pour la conservation de la paix, et qu'une combinaison qui appellerait à succéder à la totalité des Etats actuellement réunis sous le sceptre de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark, la descendance mâle, à l'exclusion des femmes, serait le meilleur moyen d'assurer l'intégrité de cette Monarchie, ont résolu, à l'invitation de Sa Majesté Danoise, de conclure un Traité, afin de donner aux arrangemens relatifs à cet ordre de succession, un gage additionnel de stabilité par un acte de reconnaissance Européenne.

En conséquence, les Hautes Parties Contractantes ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable Jacques Howard, Comte de Malmesbury, Vicomte Fitzharris, Baron Malmesbury, Pair du Royaume Uni, Membre du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté Britannique, et Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, le Sieur Louis Charles Baron de Kübeck, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Sainte Anne de Russie de la seconde classe, Commandeur de l'Ordre du Sauveur de Grèce, et de l'Ordre du Lion d'Or de la Maison Electorale de Hesse, Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique près la Cour de Sa Majesté Britannique;

Le Prince Président de la République Française, le Sieur Alexandre Colonna Comte Walewski, Commandeur de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Saint Janvier des Deux Siciles, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre du Mérite de Saint Joseph de Toscane, Ambassadeur de la République Française près Sa Majesté Britannique;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, le Sieur Chrétien Charles Josie Bunsen, Commandeur de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de la Maison Ducale Ernestine de Saxe, &c., &c., Conseiller Intime Actuel de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, le Sieur Philippe Baron de Brunnow, Chevalier des Ordres de Saint Alexandre Newski en diamans, de l'Aigle Blanc, de Sainte Anne de la première classe, de Saint Stanislas de la première classe, de Saint Wladimir de la troisième classe, ayant la Médaille pour la Campagne de Turquie, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Danebrog de Danemark, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Saint Etienne de Hongrie, Chevalier des Ordres

de Prusse de l'Aigle Rouge de la seconde classe, et de Saint Jean de Jérusalem, et de plusieurs autres Ordres étrangers, son Conseiller Privé, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique ;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, le Sieur Jean Gothard, Baron de Rehausen, Commandeur de l'Ordre de St. Olaf, et Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Etoile Polaire, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Danebrog de Danemark, son Chambellan, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique ;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark, le Sieur Christian de Bille, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Danebrog, décoré de la Croix d'Argent du même Ordre, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de l'Etoile Polaire de Suède, Commandeur de celui des Guelphes de Hanovre de la première classe, Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Conception de Portugal, Chevalier de celui du Sauveur de Grèce, son Chambellan, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

## ARTICLE I.

Après avoir pris en sérieuse considération les intérêts de sa Monarchie, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark, de l'assentiment de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Héréditaire, et de ses plus proches Cognats, appelés à la succession par la Loi Royale de Danemark, ainsi que de concert avec Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, Chef de la Branche aînée de la Maison de Holstein-Gottorp, ayant déclaré vouloir régler l'ordre de succession dans ses Etats, de manière à ce qu'à défaut de descendance mâle en ligne directe du Roi Frédéric III de Danemark, sa Couronne soit transmise à Son Altesse le Prince Christian de Slesvig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, et aux descendans issus du mariage de ce Prince avec Son Altesse la Princesse Louise de Slesvig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, née Princesse de Hesse, par ordre de primogéniture, de mâle en mâle ; les Hautes Parties Contractantes, appréciant la sagesse des vues qui ont déterminé l'adoption éventuelle de cette combinaison, s'engagent d'un commun accord, dans le cas où l'éventualité prévue viendrait à se réaliser, à reconnaître à Son Altesse le Prince Christian de Slesvig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, et aux descendans mâles, issus en ligne directe de son mariage avec la dite Princesse, le droit de succéder à la totalité des Etats actuellement réunis sous le sceptre de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark.

## ARTICLE II.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes, reconnaissant comme permanent le principe de l'intégrité de la Monarchie Danoise, s'engagent à prendre en considération les ouvertures ultérieures que Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark jugerait à propos de leur adresser, si, ce qu'à Dieu ne plaise, l'extinction de la descendance mâle, en ligne directe, de Son Altesse le Prince Christian de Slesvig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, issue de son mariage avec Son Altesse la Princesse Louise de Slesvig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, née Princesse de Hesse, devenait imminente.

## ARTICLE III.

Il est expressément entendu que les droits et les obligations réciproques de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark et de la Confédération Germanique, concernant les Duchés de Holstein et de Lauenbourg, droits et obligations établis par l'Acte Fédéral de 1815, et par le droit Fédéral existant, ne seront pas altérés par le présent Traité.

ARTICLE IV.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent de porter le présent Traité à la connaissance des autres Puissances, en les invitant à y accéder.

ARTICLE V.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres dans le délai de six semaines, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, le huit Mai, l'an de grâce mil huit cent cinquante-deux.

(L.S.) MALMESBURY. (L.S.) BILLE.
(L.S.) KUBECK.
(L.S.) A. WALEWSKI.
(L.S.) BUNSEN.
(L.S.) BRUNNOW.
(L.S.) REHAUSEN.

(Translation.)

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Prince President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace, and that an arrangement by which the succession to the whole of the dominions now united under the sceptre of His Majesty the King of Denmark, should devolve upon the male line, to the exclusion of females, would be the best means of securing the integrity of that Monarchy, have resolved, at the invitation of His Danish Majesty, to conclude a Treaty, in order to give to the arrangements relating to such order of succession, an additional pledge of stability by an act of European acknowledgment.

In consequence, the High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries; that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable James Howard, Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Fitzharris, Baron Malmesbury, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Lewis Charles Baron de Kübeck, Knight of the Order of St. Anne of Russia of the second class, Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece, and of the Order of the Golden Lion of the Electoral House of Hesse, Chargé d'Affaires of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty;

The Prince President of the French Republic, the Sieur Alexander Colonna Count Walewski, Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Januarius of the Two Sicilies, Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of St. Joseph of Tuscany, Ambassador of the French Republic to Her Britannic Majesty;

His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Sieur Christian Charles Josiah Bunsen, Commander of the Order of the Red Eagle, Grand Cross of the Order of the Ducal Ernestine House of Saxony, &c., &c., Privy Councillor of His Majesty the King of Prussia, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Philip Baron de Brunnow, Knight of the Orders of St. Alexander Newski in diamonds, of the White Eagle, of St. Anne of the first class, of St. Stanislaus of the first class, of St. Wladimir of the third class, having the Medal for the Campaign of Turkey, Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog of Denmark, Commander of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the Orders of Prussia of the Red Eagle of the second class, and of St. John of Jerusalem, and of several other foreign Orders, his Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, the Sieur John Gothard Baron de Rehausen, Commander of the Order of St. Olaf, and Knight of the Order of the Polar Star, Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog of Denmark, his Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Sieur Christian de Bille, Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog, decorated with the Silver Cross of the same Order, Grand Cross of the Order of the Polar Star of Sweden, Commander of that of the Guelphs of Hanover of the first class, Commander of the Order of the Conception of Portugal, Knight of that of the Redeemer of Greece, his Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

## ARTICLE I.

After having taken into serious consideration the interests of his Monarchy, His Majesty the King of Denmark, with the assent of His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince, and of his nearest Cognates, entitled to the succession by the Royal Law of Denmark, as well as in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Head of the elder Branch of the House of Holstein-Gottorp, having declared his wish to regulate the order of succession in his dominions, in such manner that, in default of issue male in a direct line from King Frederick III of Denmark, his Crown should devolve upon His Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, and upon the issue of the marriage of that Prince with Her Highness the Princess Louisa of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, born a Princess of Hesse, by order of primogeniture, from male to male; the High Contracting Parties, appreciating the wisdom of the views which have determined the eventual adoption of that arrangement, engage by common consent, in case the contemplated contingency should be realized, to acknowledge in His Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, and his issue male in the direct line by his marriage with the said Princess, the right of succeeding to the whole of the dominions now united under the sceptre of His Majesty the King of Denmark.

## ARTICLE II.

The High Contracting Parties, acknowledging as permanent the principle of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, engage to take into consideration the further propositions which His Majesty the King of Denmark may deem it expedient to address to them, in case (which God forbid) the extinction of the issue male, in the direct line, of His Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, by his marriage with Her Highness the Princess Louisa of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, born a Princess of Hesse, should become imminent.

## ARTICLE III.

It is expressly understood that the reciprocal rights and obligations of His Majesty the King of Denmark, and of the Germanic Confederation, concerning the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, rights and obligations established by the Federal Act of 1815, and by the existing Federal right, shall not be affected by the present Treaty.

## ARTICLE IV.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to bring the present Treaty to the knowledge of the other Powers, and to invite them to accede to it.

## ARTICLE V.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.) MALMESBURY.
(L.S.) KUBECK.
(L.S.) A. WALEWSKI.
(L.S.) BUNSEN.
(L.S.) BRUNNOW.
(L.S.) REHAUSEN.

(L.S.) BILLE.

# Treaty relative to the Succession to the Crown of Denmark.

*Signed at London, May* 8, 1852.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. June* 1852.

# PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

# THE SUCCESSION

TO THE

# THRONE OF DENMARK.

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*Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty.*
1853.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1675] ~~[259]~~

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# Papers relative to the Succession to the Throne of Denmark.

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No. 1.

*Sir H. W. Williams Wynn to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)*

My Lord, *Copenhagen, May 11, 1853.*

M. QUAADE, the Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, called upon me yesterday afternoon, and delivered to me, from M. de Bluhme, the inclosed copy of a despatch* addressed to the different Ministers accredited at the Courts of the Sovereigns who were parties to the Treaty of the 8th of May last year.

Your Lordship will observe that M. de Bille is instructed to communicate it to you, with a "précis" of the discussions which have taken place in the United Chambers, founded on differences of opinion on the spirit and exact tenor of that Treaty.

M. Quaade said that M. de Bluhme had no doubt that the different Governments would acknowledge that a right view had been taken by the Danish Government of that agreement, and that the right of succession, according to the Lex Regia, had been, both for the present and future, abolished.

He added, that the different Ministers were not instructed to make any such formal request, but that a spontaneous declaration by the Sovereigns of their interpretation of this Treaty would be very acceptable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

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No. 2.

*M. de Bille to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 17.)*

M. le Comte, *Légation de Danemark, le 16 Mai, 1853.*

J'AI l'honneur de soumettre ci-joint à votre Excellence une dépêche que le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères à Copenhague vient de m'adresser en date du 9 de courant. Elle renferme des données plus précises et explicites que celles que jusqu'ici je me suis trouvé à même de fournir à votre Excellence, sur les différences d'opinion entre le Gouvernement du Roi et la majorité de la dernière Diète d'un côté, et la minorité de cette Assemblée de l'autre, sur le Message Royal touchant le règlement de la succession en conformité avec le Traité du 8 Mai, 1852.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) BILLE.

* See Inclosure in No. 2.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte, *Danish Legation, May* 16, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith to your Excellency a despatch which the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen has addressed to me, dated the 9th instant. It contains information more precise and explicit than that which I have hitherto found myself in a position to furnish to your Excellency, as to the differences of opinion between the King's Government and the majority of the last Diet on the one hand, and the minority of that Assembly on the other, on the Royal message respecting the regulation of the succession, in conformity with the Treaty of May 8, 1852.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) BILLE.

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Inclosure in No. 2.

*M. de Bluhme M. de Bille.*

Monsieur, *Copenhague, ce* 9 *Mai*, 1853.

PAR la dépêche qui j'ai eu l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence le 20 du passé, en lui annonçant la dissolution de la Diète, je me suis réservé de lui faire parvenir quelques explications sur les vues du Gouvernement du Roi, ainsi que sur celles de l'Opposition, à l'égard du Message Royal du 4 Octobre dernier.

Je crois de mon devoir, et envers le Gouvernement du Roi et envers la Diète, de contribuer, en tant qu'il dépend de moi, à mettre les Puissances signataires du Traité de Londres à même d'asseoir un jugement correct non seulement de la ligne de conduite que le Roi a observée en soumettant à la Diète le susdit message, dans sa forme et dans sa rédaction actuelle, mais aussi des motifs pour lesquels cette proposition de Sa Majesté n'a pu obtenir le consentement requis par la constitution du royaume.

Je commencerai par constater que le choix fait par le Roi de la personne du Prince Christian du Glücksbourg a rencontré l'approbation unanime dans les Chambres réunies de la Diète comme dans la nation entière ; les discussions de la dite assemblée font foi de la reconnaissance la plus sincère envers les Puissances qui ont consacré, par un acte public, les dispositions prises par le Roi pour établir éventuellement la dynastie de ce Prince sur le trône de Danemark.

Je vous ai en son temps fait part, M. le Ministre, du rapport du comité chargé par la Diète avant-dernière de soumettre le Message Royal à des considérations préalables, et vous n'avez donc pas besoin d'une assurance plus positive pour être convaincu, que même les membres de la Diète qui ont le plus décidément fait opposition au Gouvernement, ont depuis longtemps salué, avec la plus grande joie, la perspective de voir dans l'avenir le Prince Christian et sa descendance occuper le trône.

Mais tout en se déclarant prête à donner le consentement voulu par la loi fondamentale pour que le Prince Christian et la descendance mâle el agnatique de son mariage actuel puisse éventuellement succéder, l'Opposition soutient cependant que le Message Royal, en proposant l'abolition de la succession établie par la Lex Regia, va plus loin que le Traité de Londres n'exige.

Le Roi annonce dans le message l'intention d'établir, pour tous les pays soumis à son sceptre, une forme de succession, telle que, dans le cas où viendraient à s'éteindre les descendants mâles du Roi Frédéric III en ligne masculine, qui, en vertu de la Loi Royale rendue par ce Souverain le 14 Novembre, 1665, ont des droits de succession au trône de Danemark, *toute succession selon les Articles* XXVII-XL *de cette Loi Royale devra dès lors être supprimée*, et la succession au trône, pour tous les pays réunis sous le sceptre de Sa Majesté, sera dévolue au Prince Christian de Glücksbourg et à la descendance mâle de ce Prince, issue de son mariage avec la Princesse Louise, née Princesse de Hesse.

C'est le passage sous-ligné ci-dessus qui a fait naître la dissidence dans les Chambres réunies. Les adversaires du message trouvent dans ce document deux propositions distinctes; une ayant pour but de transférér la succession au Prince Christian et sa descendance mâle, et une autre supprimant l'ordre de succession établi par la Lex Regia. La première de ces propositions a été considérée comme

suffisante pour donner suite à toutes les dispositions du Traité de Londres, et approuvée à l'unanimité ; mais la seconde a rencontré l'opposition d'une minorité, qui a été assez forte pour repousser le message, le § 4 de la loi fondamentale du Royaume de Danemark exigeant pour des changements dans l'ordre de succession de la Lex Regia une majorité de $\frac{3}{4}$ des votants.

En prenant pour point de départ les actes et négociations antérieurs au Traité de Londres, les adversaires du message font observer que l'abrogation de l'ordre de succession de la Loi Royale se trouverait en contradiction avec les dits actes et négociations, et de là ils concluent que le Traité de Londres ne peut pas avoir pour but de supprimer cet ordre de succession. Ils tâchent de mettre la teneur expresse du Traité en harmonie avec leur thèse, en faisant distinction entre la totalité des Etats réunis sous le sceptre du Roi et les différentes parties de la monarchie prises séparément. Ils soutiennent que le Traité de Londres ne s'occupe que de la succession à la totalité des Etats du Roi ; ils admettent que pour cette totalité le Traité introduit la succession agnatique, mais ajoutent que rien n'a été stipulé pour ce qui regarde les divers pays composant l'ensemble de la monarchie, et de là ils infèrent qu'il n'est pas contraire au Traité en question, que l'ordre de succession de la Loi Royale, et nommément l'ordre de succession cognatique, soit conservé à côté de l'ordre de succession résultant de la teneur expresse du Traité, dans le but d'être appliqué subsidiairement dans toutes les parties de la monarchie où il peut légalement être appliqué, à defaut de descendance agnatique du Prince Christian ou enfin au cas que les prétentions de la Maison de Gottorp revivraient, conformément aux réserves prises par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie.

Le Gouvernement du Roi ne saurait partager cette manière de voir. Il considère l'abrogation de la Loi Royale, qui appelle les femmes et la descendance des femmes à la succession, comme la conséquence logique du Traité de Londres, qui exclut les femmes expressément. Il ne saurait donc admettre que le message puisse être divisé en deux parties distinctes dont l'une serait superflue ou plutôt de trop ; parceque, à son avis, toute mesure tendant à mettre le dit Traité à exécution et ne stipulant pas, en même temps, la suppression de toute loi de succession, établie en faveur des femmes ou de leurs descendants, serait incomplète, obscure, et dangereuse. Les transactions qui ont précédé le Traité de Londres ne changent rien à la teneur expresse de cet acte ; d'abord parcequ'il est d'une date plus récente, et puis parcequ'il n'existe pas de connexité entre les engagements pris par les Puissances avec lesquelles le Gouvernement du Roi a contracté, et les dispositions spéciales des dites transactions.

Il y a entre le Message Royal et l'arrangement voulu par l'Opposition une grande différence, et, bien qu'elle ne soit pas évidente au premier coup d'œil,— bien que nommément elle reste sans aucun effet pratique, aussi longtemps que les descendants mâles et agnatiques du Prince Christian et de la Princesse Louise se succèdent sur le trône, puisque pendant tout ce temps là il ne serait pas question de succession cognatique,— cette différence n'en est pourtant pas moins réelle.

D'après le message l'abrogation de toutes les dispositions de la Lex Regia. relatives à la succession, aurait lieu dès l'extinction de la descendance agnatique et mâle du Roi Frédéric III ; et la nouvelle dynastie succéderait donc, non pas en vertu de la Loi Royale, mais uniquement en vertu de l'acte par lequel le Roi,—libre de disposer de la Couronne par suite du Protocole de Varsovie et des actes par lesquels ses plus proches cognats ont fait abandon de leurs droits,— donne suite à l'engagement pris par l'Article 1 du Traité de Londres en règlant définitivement l'ordre de succession. Ce Traité servirait ainsi exclusivement de base au nouvel arrangement. Les adversaires du message, au contraire, bien qu'ils admettent que la Loi Royale doit être temporairement modifiée dans son Article XXXVII, afin que le Prince Christian puisse prendre place parmi les héritiers légitimes, soutiennent que ce Prince doit succéder uniquement en vertu de la Loi Royale dans toutes les parties de la monarchie, où cette loi peut être appliquée, et s'ils ne disconviennent pas qu'un acte spécial soit nécessaire pour que la nouvelle dynastie succède à la totalité de la monarchie, nommément aux territoires où la succession pourrait être contestée, ils prétendent toutefois que cet acte, ayant pour objet une combinaison basée en plus grande partie sur la Loi Royale, doit aussi être principalement fondé sur la dite loi.

D'après le message, à l'extinction de la descendance mâle du Prince Christian, la succession à la Monarchie Danoise serait ouverte, tandisque, selon

les vues de l'Opposition, les droits de succession à toutes les parties de la Monarchie, où les dispositions de la Loi Royale peuvent être appliquées, seraient dans la même éventualité transférés, suivant l'ordre prescrit dans la susdite loi, à la descendance cognatique du Prince Christian ou plutôt de la Princesse Louise.

En comparant les avantages qui seraient la conséquence de l'adoption du message avec ceux qui résulteraient de l'arrangement voulu par l'Opposition, on ne saurait méconnaître que le message offre au Roi une très-grande liberté dans la mise à exécution de l'Article II du Traité de Londres, en ce que, pour prendre l'initiative mentionné à cet Article, Sa Majesté n'aurait pas besoin de rechercher d'abord les renonciations successives des ayant droits exclus par le Traité ou rendus impossibles par d'autres raisons. Si au contraire les dispositions de la Loi Royale étaient conservées, il en résulterait qu'à l'extinction de la ligne mâle du Prince Christian, l'affaire de la succession Danoise serait réduite exactement au même état où elle se trouve maintenant, ou plutôt où elle se trouva avant que le Roi se fût concerté préalablement avec ses plus proches cognats. Si l'ordre de succession est règlé d'après le message, le Roi sera dès-lors à même de constater quelles sont les prétentions qui puissent être mises en avant relativement à la succession. Sa Majesté pourra donc, dès ce moment là, travailler à les faire disparaître. Enfin, en laissant subsister l'ancien ordre des choses, on s'exposerait à voir revivre, dans un avenir plus ou moins rapproché, des doutes, des espérances, et des velléités comme celles dont nous venons de subir les effets, tandisqu'en adoptant le message et en substituant ainsi l'interprétation claire et stricte du Traité de Londres aux dispositions règlant jusqu'ici l'ordre de succession à la Monarchie Danoise, on écarterait en même temps toute prétention qui ne fût pas fondée sur ce Traité.

Sous le point de vue politique le plus grand avantage qui résulterait de l'adoption du Message Royal, serait indubitablement celui de voir un pacte solennel, engageant presque l'Europe entière, remplacer exclusivement d'anciennes règles, qui peuvent bien à juste titre avoir de la valeur pour nous-mêmes, mais dont la portée, si elle n'est pas méconnue, est cependant, jusqu'à nos jours du moins, restée généralement inconnue. Dans ce que je viens de dire en dernier lieu je n'ai pas perdu de vue les réserves prises en faveur de la Maison de Gottorp; je procède à en faire mention, et on reconnaîtra, je l'espère, que, pour l'essentiel, elles ne changent rien à ma thèse.

Les adversaires du message, en voulant conserver l'ordre de succession établi par la Lex Regia, ont pour but principal d'empêcher qu'à l'extinction de la descendance agnatique du Prince Christian non seulement la totalité de la Monarchie, mais nommément les parties de la Monarchie susceptibles des dispositions de la susdite loi, se trouvent placées sans héritier légitime vis-à-vis des prétentions qu'on pourrait vouloir mettre en avant, rélativement aux parties de la Monarchie où l'application de la Loi Royale est contestée. Ils craignent une influence prépondérante de la part de la Russie dans l'application de l'Article II du Traité de Londres, Sa Majesté l'Empereur pouvant par suite des réserves, prises par le protocole de Varsovie et renouvelées à la conclusion du Traité du 8 Mai, de l'année passée, soutenir un prétendant que toute la Monarchie serait forcée d'accepter, parceque, la succession cognatique établie par la Loi Royale abolie une fois pour toutes, les parties de la Monarchie susceptibles de cette succession n'auraient pas de prétendant à lui opposer.

Quant au Gouvernement du Roi, il ne partage pas ces appréhensions. Les dangers qui, à l'avis de l'Opposition, menaceraient le Danemark du côté de la Russie, lui paraissent en partie exagérés, en partie nuls. Si l'Empereur avait voulu se servir de sa position comme chef de la branche aînée de Holstein-Gottorp, pour rendre l'arrangement de succession, présent ou futur, une affaire de famille à règler exclusivement entre lui et le Roi de Danemark, on aurait pu s'expliquer la crainte d'une prépondérance Russe; mais si telle eût été son intention, Sa Majesté Impériale n'aurait jamais pu consentir à l'Article II du Traité de Londres, lequel Article abandonne, dans le cas de l'extinction de la descendance agnatique du Prince et de la Princesse de Glücksbourg, l'initiative de nouvelles propositions au Roi de Danemark, et stipule expressément que ces propositions doivent être soumises à toutes les Puissances signataires du Traité. Cette stipulation, qui rend tout question future sur la succession Danoise une question Européenne, est, pour les incrédules et les méfiants, la meilleure et la seule garantie possible contre toute influence arbitraire.

Dans ce que je viens d'exposer, je me suis scrupuleusement appliqué à

mettre les vues de l'Opposition et les arguments allégués à l'appui de ces vues dans le jour le plus impartial possible. Mais comme je n'ai pas pu m'arrêter à tous les détails spéciaux des discussions qui ont précédé le rejet du message, comme j'ai dû me borner à signaler les points caractéristiques des opinions divergentes, il n'est peut-être pas superflu que je relève expressément, afin d'empêcher et d'écarter toute sorte de prévention fâcheuse et contraire au but de la présente, que les opinions défendues par l'Opposition sont fondées sur des principes conservateurs et dérivent principalement d'un sentiment louable de respect et de prédilection naturelle pour l'ancienne loi, qui depuis des siècles a règlé la succession au trône du Danemark.

Vous savez, M. le Ministre, que le Gouvernement du Roi partage sincèrement ce sentiment, de même que toute la nation Danoise. Néanmoins il ne s'associera jamais aux vues de l'Opposition. Il est convaincu que les dispositions du Message Royal sont beaucoup plus avantageuses pour l'avenir du pays que l'arrangement voulu par les adversaires de cet acte ; et il travaillerait donc avec persistance à la réalisation du but qu'il s'est proposé, même s'il pouvait admettre qu'une ligne de conduite différente fût compatible avec le Traité de Londres. Mais ce Traité, interprété d'une manière naturelle, n'admet pas la conservation d'un ordre de succession autre que celui qui y est mentionné expressément. Si l'intention des Hautes Puissances Contractantes eût été de conserver la succession cognatique, le Traité de Londres et nommément son préambule aurait été autrement rédigé.

En terminant la présente dépêche, je vous engage, M. le Ministre, à parcourir de nouveau et le rapport cité au commencement et le journal de la Diète que je vous ai fait parvenir, et dans lequel vous trouverez une reproduction exacte de toutes les discussions qui ont eu lieu dans les Chambres réunies au sujet du message. Après vous être ainsi formé une idée correcte de la question dont il s'agit, vous voudrez bien, Monsieur, faire part à son Excellence M. le Comte de Clarendon, non seulement des vues et des arguments du Gouvernements du Roi, mais aussi des motifs et des raisons allégués par l'Opposition à l'appui de sa thèse. Le Gouvernement près duquel vous avez l'honneur d'être accrédité peut avec raison désirer de recevoir par notre propre organe, des explications authentiques sur les motifs qui, à notre grand regret, ont retardé l'application du Traité de Londres, et j'espère qu'avec les données dont vous êtes maintenant en possession, vous vous trouverez suffisamment à même de fournir un tableau fidèle et impartial de l'affaire dont il s'agit.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.
(Signé) BLUHME.

(Translation.)

Monsieur, *Copenhagen, May* 9, 1853.

BY the despatch which I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 20th ultimo, announcing to you the dissolution of the Diet, I limited myself to conveying to you some explanations as to the views of the King's Government on those of the Opposition, as regards the Royal Message of the 4th of last October.

I consider it my duty both towards the King's Government and towards the Diet, to contribute, as far as lies in my power, towards placing the signing Powers of the Treaty at London in a position correctly to judge not only of the line of conduct which the King has taken in submitting to the Diet the abovementioned message, in its form and actual wording, but also of the motives on account of which this proposition of His Majesty could not obtain the assent required by the Constitution of the kingdom.

I shall commence by stating, that the choice made by the King of the person of Prince Christian of Glücksbourg has met with unanimous approbation in the united Houses of the Diet, as well as in the whole nation; the discussions of the said Assembly give testimony of the most sincere gratitude towards the Powers who have confirmed, by a public act, the measures taken by the King for eventually establishing the dynasty of this Prince on the throne of Denmark.

I informed you at the time, M. le Ministre, of the report of the Committee charged by the last Diet but one, to submit the Royal Message to preliminary consideration; and you have, therefore, no need of a more positive assurance to

be convinced that even the members of the Diet, who have made the most decided opposition to the Government, have for a long time received with the greatest joy the prospect of seeing in the future the Prince Christian and his descendants occupying the Throne.

But while declaring itself ready to give the consent, desired by the fundamental law, for Prince Christian and the descendants male and agnate of his marriage to succeed eventually, the Opposition nevertheless maintains that the Royal Message, in proposing the abolition of the succession established by the *Lex Regia*, goes further than the Treaty of London requires.

The King announces in the message the intention to establish for all the countries subject to his sceptre, such a form of succession that, in the case of the extinction of the male descendants in the male line of King Frederick the Third, who, in virtue of the Royal Law made by that Sovereign on the 14th of November, 1665, have the right of succession to the throne of Denmark ; *all succession according to the Articles* XXVII-XL *of that Royal Law shall thenceforth be suppressed;* and the succession to the throne, for all the countries united under the sceptre of His Majesty, shall devolve on the Prince Christian of Glücksbourg, and to the descendants male of this Prince, the issue of his marriage with the Princess Louise, born Princess of Hesse.

It is the passage above underlined that has given birth to the division in the united Chambers. The opponents of the message find in this document two distinct propositions : one having for its object the transfer of the succession to the Prince Christian and his male descendants, and another suppressing the order of succession established by the *Lex Regia.* The first of these propositions has been considered sufficient to carry out all the intentions of the Treaty of London, and unanimously approved : but the second has met the opposition of a minority, which has been strong enough to reject the message, the fourth section of the fundamental law of the Kingdom of Denmark requiring, for changes in the order of succession of the *Lex Regia*, a majority of three-fourths of the voters.

In taking for a point of departure the acts and negotiations anterior to the Treaty of London, the opponents of the message cause it to be remarked that the abrogation of the order of succession of the Royal Law would be found in contradiction to the said acts and negotiations ; and thence they conclude that the Treaty of London cannot have in view the suppression of this order of succession. They strive to place the expressed tenor of the Treaty in harmony with their ideas, in making a distinction between the whole (totalité) of the States united under the sceptre of the King and the different portions of the monarchy taken separately. They maintain that the Treaty of London bears reference only to the succession to the whole (totalité) of the States of the King ; they admit that, as regards this whole, the Treaty introduces the agnate succession (succession agnatique), but add that no stipulation has been made as regards the different countries composing the Monarchy, and thence they infer that it is not contrary to the Treaty in question that the order of succession of the Royal Law, and especically the cognate order of succession, should be preserved, together with the order of succession arising from the express tenor of the Treaty, with the object of being applied subsidiarily (subsidiairement) in all the parts of the Monarchy where it can be legally applied, in default of any agnate descendants of the Prince Christian, or, in fact, in case that the pretensions of the House of Gottorp should revive, in conformity with the reservations made by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

The Government of the King cannot adopt this view. It considers the abrogation of the Royal Law which calls women and the descendants of women to the succession, as the logical consequence of the Treaty of London which expressly excludes women. It cannot, therefore, admit that the message can be divided into two distinct parts, of which the one would be superfluous or rather excessive (de trop) ; for, as it apprehends, all measures tending to put the said Treaty into execution and not at the same time stipulating for the suppression of every other law of succession established in favour of women, or of their descendants, would be incomplete, obscure, and dangerous. The transactions which preceded the Treaty of London by no means change the express tenour of this act ; in the first place, because it is of a date more recent ; in the second, because there exists no connection between the engagements taken by the Powers with whom the King's Government has made a contract, and the special provisions of the said transactions.

There is a great difference between the Royal message and the arrangement desired by the Opposition, and although it may not be evident at the first glance, although actually it has no practical effect so long as the male and agnate descendants of Prince Christian and the Princess Louise succeed each other on the Throne, as during all this time there would be no question of cognate succession, this difference is nevertheless not less real.

According to the message, the abrogation of all the dispositions of the *Lex Regia*, relative to the succession, would take place on the extinction of the agnate and male descendants of King Frederic III, and the new dynasty would then succeed, not in virtue of the Royal Law, but solely in virtue of the Act by which the King, free to dispose of his Crown by the Protocol of Warsaw and the Acts by which his nearest cognates (cognats) have abandoned their rights, carries out the engagement taken by Article I of the Treaty of London in definitively regulating the order of succession. This Treaty would serve also exclusively as a base for the new arrangement. The opponents of the message, on the contrary, while they admit that the Royal Law should be temporarily modified in Article XXXVII, so that Prince Christian might take his place amongst the legitimate heirs, maintain that this Prince should succeed solely in virtue of the Royal Law in all the parts of the Monarchy where this law may be applied, and if they do not deny that a special Act is necessary for the new dynasty to succeed to the whole (totalité) of the Monarchy, especially to the territories where the succession could be contested, they pretend at the same time that this Act, having for its object a combination based for the most part on the Royal Law, should also be principally founded on the said law.

According to the message, on the extinction of the male descendants of the Prince Christian, the succession to the Danish Monarchy would be open; while, according to the views of the Opposition, the rights of succession to all parts of the Monarchy where the provisions of the Royal Law can be applied, would be, on the same eventuality transferred, following the order prescribed in the aforesaid Law, to the cognate descendants of the Prince Christian, or rather of the Princess Louise.

In comparing the advantages which would be the consequence of the adoption of the message, with those which would result from the arrangement desired by the Opposition, it cannot be overlooked that the message affords to the King very great liberty in putting into execution Article II of the Treaty of London, in so much that to take the initiative mentioned in this Article, His Majesty need not seek at once the successive renunciations of those possessing rights, annulled by the Treaty or rendered impossible by other reasons. If, on the contrary, the provisions of the Royal Law were preserved, the result would be that, on the extinction of the male line of Prince Christian, the subject of the Danish succession would be reduced exactly to the same state it is in at present, or rather in which it was before the King entered into preliminary consultation with his nearest cognates. If the order of succession be regulated according to the message, the King will be thenceforward in a position to decide (constater) which are the pretensions that can be put forward with respect to the succession. His Majesty will then be able from that moment to endeavour to set them aside. In fact, in allowing the old order of things to remain, there would be the chance of seeing revived at some future time, more or less near, doubts, hopes, and heart-burnings, like those the effects of which we have just undergone; whilst in adopting the message and in substituting thus the clear and strict interpretation of the Treaty of London, for the provisions hitherto regulating the order of succession to the Danish Monarchy, all pretensions not founded on this Treaty would be removed.

In a political point of view the greatest advantage which would result from the adoption of the Royal message, would undoubtedly be that of seeing a solemn compact, entered into by almost the whole of Europe, exclusively take the place of old regulations which may have a claim to bear weight with us ourselves, but the import of which, if it be not misunderstood, has nevertheless, up to our days at least, remained generally unknown. In what I have just stated I have not lost sight of the reservations made in favour of the House of Gottorp: I proceed to mention them, and it will be acknowledged, I hope, that essentially they make no change in my view.

The opponents of the message, in wishing to preserve the order of succession established by the *Lex Regia*, have it principally in view to prevent that at

the extinction of the agnate descendants of Prince Christian, not only the whole (totalité) of the Monarchy, but especially the portions of the Monarchy subjected to the provisions of the above-mentioned law, should be placed under a legitimate heir, in opposition to the pretensions that it might be wished to put forward with respect to the portions of the Monarchy where the application of the Royal law is contested. They fear a preponderating influence on the part of Russia in the application of Article II of the Treaty of London, it being in the power of His Majesty the Emperor, by means of the reservations made by the Protocol of Warsaw, and renewed at the conclusion of the Treaty of May 8 of last year, to support a claimant which all the Monarchy would be forced to accept, because the cognate succession established by the Royal law abolished once for all through all parts of the Monarchy open to this succession, would have no claimant to oppose to him.

As to the King's Government, it by no means partakes of these apprehensions. The dangers which, in the opinion of the Opposition, might menace Denmark on the part of Russia appear to it in part exaggerated, in part null. If the Emperor had wished to take advantage of his position, as chief of the elder branch of Holstein-Gottorp, to render the arrangement of the succession present or future a family matter, to be regulated exclusively between himself and the King of Denmark, the fear of Russian preponderance might have been explained; but had such been his intention His Imperial Majesty could never have consented to Article II of the Treaty of London, which Article leaves, in case of the extinction of the agnate descendants of the Prince and of the Princess of Glücksbourg, the initiative in new propositions to the King of Denmark, and expressly stipulates that the propositions must be submitted to all the Powers who have signed the Treaty. This stipulation, which renders European any future question of the Danish succession is, for the incredulous and untrusting, the best and only possible guarantee against all arbitrary influence.

In this exposition I have scrupulously endeavoured to place the views of the Opposition, and the arguments brought forward in support of those views, in the most impartial light possible. But as I have not been able to dwell upon all the special details of the discussions which preceded the rejection of the message, as I have been obliged to limit myself to showing the characteristic points of the opinions that have arisen, it is not superfluous for me to state expressly, with a view to prevent and remove any sort of annoying prejudice, opposed to the object of this communication, that the opinions defended by the Opposition are founded on Conservative principles, and arise principally from a laudable feeling of respect and natural predilection for the ancient law, that for centuries has regulated the succession to the throne of Denmark.

You are aware, M. le Ministre, that the King's Government sincerely participates in this feeling, as well as the whole Danish nation. Nevertheless it will never join in the views of the Opposition. It is convinced that the provisions of the Royal message are much more advantageous for the future prospects of the country than the arrangement desired by the opponents of this Act; and it will perseveringly exert itself for the realization of the end which it proposes, even could it admit that a different line of conduct were compatible with the Treaty of London. But this Treaty, interpreted in a natural manner, does not admit the maintenance of an order of succession other than that which is expressly mentioned therein. If the intention of the High Contracting Powers had been to preserve the cognate succession, the Treaty of London, and especially its preamble, would have been otherwise drawn up.

In concluding this despatch, I beg you, M. le Ministre, again to peruse both the report cited at the beginning, and the journal of the Diet, which I have caused to be forwarded to you, and in which you will find an exact recapitulation of all the discussions which have taken place in the United Chambers on the subject of the Message. After you have thus formed a correct idea of the question therein treated, you will have the goodness, Monsieur, to communicate to the Earl of Clarendon, not only the views and arguments of the King's Government, but also the motives and reasons alleged by the Opposition in support of their idea. The Government to which you have the honour to be accredited may with reason wish to receive, through our own organ, authentic

explanations on the motives which, to our great regret, have retarded the application of the Treaty of London, and I hope that with the information of which you are now in possession, you will find yourself able to furnish a faithful and impartial picture of the matter in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BLUHME.

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No. 3.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir H. W. Williams Wynn.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 7, 1853.

M. DE BILLE has communicated to me the despatch addressed by the Danish Government to the Danish Ministers at the Courts, parties to the Treaty of the 8th of May, a copy of which was inclosed in your despatch of the 11th ultimo, and which contains an explanation of the reasons which induced the Danish Government not to confine themselves to a simple communication of that Treaty to the Danish Chambers, but to accompany it by a proposition for the abolition of the *Lex Regia*.

Although the course which the Danish Government has deemed it expedient to pursue in this respect would not appear to call for the expression of an opinion on the part of a foreign Government, I have yet to instruct you, as the expression of such opinion appears from your despatch to be desired, to assure the Danish Minister that Her Majesty's Government do full justice to the motives by which the Danish Government have been actuated, and that they see no reason for changing the opinion already on various occasions expressed by Viscount Palmerston that the abolition of the law in question would afford a simple, safe, and apparently unobjectionable method of hereafter preventing renewed complications, such as those to which the Treaty of the 8th May so happily put an end.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

# Papers relative to the Succession to the Throne of Denmark.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty.* 1853.

# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO

# THE NEUTRALITY

OF

# DENMARK,

AND

# SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*
1854.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

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# Correspondence relative to the Neutrality of Denmark, and Sweden and Norway.

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## No. 1.

*Baron Rehausen to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(*Received January* 2.)

*Londres, le* 2 *Janvier*, 1854.

LES complications politiques du moment, à la suite de la déclaration de guerre de la Porte Ottomane, et l'éventualité possible d'une guerre maritime, ont imposé au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège l'obligation de vouer une attention sérieuse aux effets qui pourraient en résulter. Son désir sincère est de conserver intactes les relations de bonne amitié et de parfaite intelligence qui règnent si heureusement entre les Royaumes Unis et tous les Gouvernements de l'Europe. N'ayant rien de plus à cœur que de maintenir et de cimenter ces relations, Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège regarde comme un devoir de ne point laisser ignorer aux Puissances amies et alliées la marche politique que, pour y parvenir, elle se propose de suivre dans l'éventualité ci-dessus mentionnée.

Guidée autant par la franche amitié qui règne entre les Souverains et les peuples des Royaumes Unis et du Danemark, que par cette communauté d'intérêts et de principes politiques qui se soutient et se renforce réciproquement, Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège s'est vue appelée, en premier lieu, à se concerter avec son auguste ami, voisin et allié, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark, sur les mesures à adopter éventuellement, afin d'établir une action commune, propre à faciliter par son identité l'application du système convenu. Ces ouvertures ayant trouvé l'accueil favorable, auquel on était en droit de s'attendre, c'est en conformité des résolutions arrêtées par les deux Souverains, que le Soussigné, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège près Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, a reçu l'ordre de son auguste Souverain de porter à la connaissance du Ministère de Sa Majesté Britannique les règles générales que Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège a cru devoir établir, afin de fixer la position de ses Etats pour le cas déplorable que des hostilités entre les Puissances amies et alliées du Roi vinssent à éclater.

Le système que Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège entend suivre et appliquer invariablement est celui d'une stricte neutralité, fondée sur la loyauté, l'impartialité et un égal respect pour les droits de toutes les Puissances. Cette neutralité, selon les vues uniformes des deux Cours, imposerait au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège les obligations et lui assurerait les avantages suivants :

1. De s'abstenir, pendant la lutte qui pourrait s'engager, de toute participation, directe ou indirecte, en faveur d'une des parties contendantes au détriment de l'autre;

2. D'admettre dans les ports de Suède et de Norvège les bâtiments de guerre et de commerce des parties belligérantes ; le Gouvernement se réservant toutefois la faculté d'interdire aux premiers l'entrée des ports de guerre suivants, savoir : celui de Stockholm, en deça de la forteresse de Waxholm ; de

Christiania, en deça du fort de Kaholm; le bassin intérieur de la station militaire Norvégienne à Horten; les ports de Carlsten et de Carlskrona, en deça des fortifications; et le port de Slitö, dans l'Ile de Gottland, en deça des batteries élevées à Encholm.

Les réglements sanitaires et de police que les circonstances auraient rendu ou pourraient rendre nécessaires, devront naturellement être observés et respectés. Les corsaires ne seront pas admis dans les ports, ni tolérés sur les rades des Etats de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège;

3. D'accorder aux bâtiments des Puissances belligérantes la faculté de se pourvoir dans les ports des Royaumes Unis de toutes les denrées et marchandises, dont ils pourraient avoir besoin, à l'exception des articles réputés contrebande de guerre;

4. D'exclure des ports de Suède et de Norvège l'entrée—les cas de détresse constatée exceptés—la condamnation et la vente de toute prise; et enfin,

5. De jouir, dans les relations commerciales des Royaumes Unis avec les pays en guerre, de toute sûreté et de toutes facilités pour les navires Suédois et Norvégiens, ainsi que pour leurs cargaisons, avec l'obligation toutefois pour ces navires de se conformer aux règles généralement établies et reconnues pour les cas spéciaux de blocus déclarés et effectifs.

Tels sont les principes généraux de la neutralité adoptée par Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège pour le cas qu'une guerre en Europe viendrait à éclater. Le Roi se flatte qu'ils seront reconnus conformes aux droits des gens, et que leur loyale et fidèle observation mettra Sa Majesté en état de cultiver avec les Puissances amies et alliées ces relations que, pour le bien de ses peuples, il lui tient à cœur de préserver de toute interruption.

En priant Lord Clarendon de vouloir bien porter la présente communication à la connaissance du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) REHAUSEN.

(Translation.)

*London, January* 2, 1854.

THE political complications of the moment, consequent on the declaration of war by the Ottoman Porte, and the possible eventuality of a maritime war, have imposed on the Government of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway the obligation to devote serious attention to the effects which may result therefrom. His sincere desire is to preserve intact the relations of amity and good understanding which so happily subsist between the United Kingdoms and all the Governments of Europe. Having nothing more at heart than to maintain and to cement these relations, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway regards it as a duty not to leave the Powers, his friends and allies, in ignorance of the political course which, with that object, he proposes to take in the above-mentioned eventuality.

Guided as much by the true friendship which subsists between the Sovereigns and the people of the United Kingdoms and of Denmark, as by that community of interests and of political principles which mutually sustain and strengthen each other, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway finds himself called upon, in the first place, to concert with his august friend, neighbour, and ally, His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the measures to be eventually adopted in order to establish a common action calculated to facilitate by its identity the application of the system agreed upon. These overtures having met with a favourable reception, which was naturally to be expected, it is in conformity with the resolutions come to by the two Sovereigns, that the Undersigned, &c., has received the order of his august Sovereign to bring to the knowledge of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the general rules which His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway has considered it his duty to establish in order to fix the position of his States in the deplorable case of hostilities breaking out between the Powers, friends and allies of the King.

The system which His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway intends to follow and steadfastly to adopt is that of a strict neutrality, founded on good faith, impartiality, and an equal respect for the rights of all the Powers. This neutrality, according to the identic views of the two Courts, would impose on the Government of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway the following obligations, and would assure to him the following advantages:

1. To abstain, during the conflict which may occur, from all participation, direct or indirect, in favour of one of the contending parties to the detriment of the other;

2. To admit in the ports of Sweden and Norway the ships-of-war and of commerce of the belligerent parties, the Government reserving always to itself the power of denying to the first the entrance into the following fortified ports; that is to say: that of Stockholm, within the fortress of Waxholm; of Christiania, within the fort of Kaholm; the interior basin of the Norwegian military station at Horten; the ports of Carlsten and of Carlscrona, within the fortifications; and the port of Slito, in the island of Gottland, within the batteries erected at Encholm.

The sanitary and police regulations which circumstances have rendered or may render necessary, must naturally be observed and respected. Privateers will not be admitted in the ports, nor tolerated in the roads of the States of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway;

3. To accord to vessels of the belligerent Powers the facility of supplying themselves in the ports of the United Kingdoms with all the provisions and stores of which they may stand in need, with the exception of the articles looked upon as contraband of war;

4. To exclude from the ports of Sweden and Norway, except in cases of proved distress, the entrance, the condemnation, and the sale of every prize; and finally,

5. To enjoy, in the commercial relations of the United Kingdoms with the countries at war, all security and all facilities for Swedish and Norwegian vessels as well as for their cargoes, with the obligation, at all times, for such vessels to conform to the regulations generally established and recognized for special cases of declared and effective blockade.

Such are the general principles of the neutrality adopted by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway in the event of a war breaking out in Europe. The King flatters himself that they will be acknowledged as in conformity with the Law of Nations, and that the true and faithful observance of them will place His Majesty in a position to cultivate with the Powers, his friends and allies, the relations which, for the good of his people, he earnestly wishes to preserve from all interruption.

In requesting Lord Clarendon to have the goodness to bring the present communication to the knowledge of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, the Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) REHAUSEN.

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No. 2.

*Count Reventlow Criminil to the Earl of Clarendon.*—(*Received January* 2.)

*Légation de Danemark, le* 2 *Janvier,* 1854.

LES complications politiques du moment, à la suite de la déclaration de guerre de la Porte Ottomane, et l'éventualité possible d'une guerre maritime, ont imposé au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark l'obligation de vouer une attention sérieuse aux effets qui pourraient en résulter. Son désir sincère est de conserver intactes les relations de bonne amitié et de parfaite intelligence qui règnent si heureusement entre le Danemark et tous les Gouvernements de l'Europe. N'ayant rien de plus à cœur que de maintenir et de cimenter ces relations, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark regarde comme un devoir de ne pas laisser ignorer aux Puissances alliées et amies la marche politique que, pour y parvenir, elle se propose de suivre dans l'éventualité ci-dessus mentionné.

Guidée autant par la franche amitié qui règne entre les Souverains et les peuples du Danemark et des Royaumes Unis de Suède et de Norvège, que par cette communauté d'intérêts et de principes politiques qui se soutient et se renforce réciproquement, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark s'est vue appelé, en premier lieu, à se concerter avec son auguste ami, voisin et allié, Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, sur les mesures à adopter éventuellement, afin d'établir une action commune, propre à faciliter, par son identité, l'application du

système convenu. Ces ouvertures ayant trouvé l'accueil favorable, auquel on était en droit de s'attendre, c'est en conformité des résolutions arrêtées par les deux Souverains, que le Soussigné, Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark près Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, a reçu l'ordre de son auguste Souverain de porter à la connaissance du Ministère de Sa Majesté Britannique les règles générales que Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark a cru devoir établir, afin de fixer la position de ses Etats, pour le cas déplorable que des hostilités entre des Puissances amies et alliées du Roi vinssent à éclater.

Le système que Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark entend suivre et appliquer invariablement, est celui d'une stricte neutralité, fondée sur la loyauté, l'impartialité et un égal respect pour les droits de toutes les Puissances. Cette neutralité, selon les vues uniformes des deux Cours, imposerait au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark les obligations et lui assurerait les avantages suivants :

1. De s'abstenir, pendant la lutte qui pourrait s'engager, de toute participation, directe ou indirecte, en faveur d'une des parties contendantes au détriment de l'autre ;

2. D'admettre dans les ports de la Monarchie les bâtiments de guerre et de commerce des parties belligérantes, le Gouvernement se réservant toutefois la faculté d'interdire aux premiers, ainsi qu'aux navires de transport appartenant aux flottes respectives des Puissances belligérantes, l'entrée du port de Christiansö.

Les réglements sanitaires et de police que les circonstances auraient rendu ou pourraient rendre nécessaires, devront naturellement être observés et respectés. Les corsaires ne seront pas admis dans les ports, ni tolérés sur les rades des Etats de Sa Majesté Danoise ;

3. D'accorder aux bâtiments des Puissances belligérantes la faculté de se pourvoir, dans les ports de la Monarchie, de toutes les denrées et marchandises dont ils pourraient avoir besoin, à l'exception des articles réputés contrebande de guerre ;

4. D'exclure des ports de la Monarchie l'entrée—les cas de détresse constatée exceptés—la condamnation et la vente de toute prise ; et enfin,

5. De jouir, dans les relations commerciales des Etats de Sa Majesté Danoise avec les pays en guerre, de toute sûreté et de toutes facilités pour les navires Danois, ainsi que pour leurs cargaisons, avec obligation toutefois pour ces navires de se conformer aux règles généralement établies et reconnues pour les cas spéciaux de blocus déclarés et effectifs.

Tels sont les principes généraux de la neutralité adoptée par Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark pour le cas qu'une guerre en Europe vint à éclater. Le Roi se flatte qu'ils seront reconnus conformes au droit des gens, et que leur loyale et fidèle observation mettra Sa Majesté en état de cultiver avec les Puissances amies et alliées ces relations que, pour le bien de ses peuples, il lui tient tant à cœur de préserver de toute interruption.

En priant son Excellence le Comte de Clarendon de vouloir bien porter la présente communication à la connaissance du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) A. REVENTLOW CRIMINIL.

(Translation.)

*Danish Legation, January* 2, 1854.

THE political complications of the moment, consequent on the declaration of war by the Ottoman Porte, and the possible eventuality of a maritime war, have imposed on the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark the obligation to devote serious attention to the effects which may result therefrom. His sincere desire is to preserve intact the relations of amity and good understanding which so happily subsist between Denmark and all the Governments of Europe. Having nothing more at heart than to maintain and to cement these relations, His Majesty the King of Denmark regards it as a duty not to leave the Powers, his friends and allies, in ignorance of the political course which, with that object, he proposes to take in the above-mentioned eventuality.

Guided as much by the true friendship which subsists between the Sovereigns

and the people of Denmark and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, as by that community of interests and of political principles which mutually sustain and strengthen each other, His Majesty the King of Denmark finds himself called upon, in the first place, to concert with his august friend, neighbour and ally, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, on the measures to be eventually adopted, in order to establish a common action calculated to facilitate by its identity the application of the system agreed upon. These overtures having met with a favourable reception, which was naturally to be expected, it is in conformity with the resolutions come to by the two Sovereigns that the Undersigned, &c., has received the order of his august Sovereign to bring to the knowledge of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, the general rules which His Majesty the King of Denmark has considered it his duty to establish, in order to fix the position of his States in the deplorable case of hostilities breaking out between the Powers, friends and allies of the King.

The system which His Majesty the King of Denmark intends to follow and steadfastly to adopt is that of a strict neutrality, founded on good faith, impartiality, and an equal respect for the rights of all the Powers. This neutrality, according to the identic views of the two Courts, would impose on the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark the following obligations, and would assure to him the following advantages :

1. To abstain, during the conflict which may occur, from all participation, direct or indirect, in favour of one of the contending parties to the detriment of the other ;

2. To admit in the ports of the Monarchy the ships of war and of commerce of the belligerent parties, the Government reserving always to itself the power of denying to the first, as also to the transport vessels belonging to the respective fleets of the belligerents, the entrance into the port of Christiansö.

The sanitary and police regulations which circumstances have rendered or may render necessary, must naturally be observed and respected. Privateers will not be admitted in the ports nor tolerated in the roads of the States of His Majesty the King of Denmark ;

3. To accord to vessels of the belligerent Powers the facility of supplying themselves in the ports of the Monarchy with all the provisions and stores of which they may stand in need, with the exception of articles looked upon as contraband of war;

4. To exclude from the ports of the Monarchy, except in cases of proved distress, the entrance, the condemnation, and the sale of every prize. And finally,

5. To enjoy, in the commercial relations of the States of His Danish Majesty with the countries at war, all security and all facilities for Danish vessels, as well as for their cargoes, with the obligation at all times for such vessels to conform to the regulations generally established and recognized for special cases of declared and effective blockade.

Such are the general principles of the neutrality adopted by His Majesty the King of Denmark in the event of a war breaking out in Europe. The King flatters himself that they will be acknowledged as in conformity with the law of nations, and that the true and faithful observance of them will place His Majesty in a position to cultivate with the Powers, his friends and allies, the relations which, for the good of his people, he earnestly wishes to preserve from all interruption.

In requesting Lord Clarendon to have the goodness to bring the present communication to the knowledge of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, the Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) A. REVENTLOW CRIMINIL.

No. 3.

*The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. W. Grey.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 20, 1854.

I HAVE to inform you that the note which has been delivered to me by Baron Rehausen, containing the declaration of neutrality on the part of Sweden and Norway in the event of war, has received the best attention of Her Majesty's Government; and I am glad to express the satisfaction with which they have learned the neutral policy which it is the intention of the Swedish and Norwegian Government to pursue, and the measures adopted for giving effect to that policy.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that if war should unfortunately occur, the engagements now taken by the Swedish and Norwegian Government will be strictly and honourably fulfilled, and Her Majesty's Government will lend their best endeavours in support of the neutral position that Sweden and Norway propose to maintain.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

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No. 4.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 20, 1854.

I HAVE to inform you that the note which has been delivered to me by Count Reventlow Criminil, containing the declaration of neutrality on the part of Denmark in the event of war, has received the best attention of Her Majesty's Government; and I am glad to express the satisfaction with which they have learned the neutral policy which it is the intention of the Danish Government to pursue, and the measures adopted for giving effect to that policy.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that if war should unfortunately occur, the engagements now taken by the Danish Government will be strictly and honourably fulfilled, and Her Majesty's Government will lend their best endeavours in support of the neutral position that Denmark proposes to maintain.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

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# NORWAY.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to the Neutrality of Denmark, and Sweden and Norway.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.* 1854.

LONDON:

# DANISH CLAIMS.

## COPY of the REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for investigating the DANISH CLAIMS.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY,

&c. &c. &c

Office of Danish Claims, Whitehall Place,

MY LORDS, 28 March 1835.

WHEREAS Your Lordships were pleased to cause to be transmitted to us by Mr. Stewart the two following Minutes, viz.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 29 July 1834.

"My Lords read the Letter of the Commissioners appointed to consider and report upon the application of parties preferring Claims upon the monies paid by France under the Convention of 1815 and 1818, in which they state, in reply to the communication made to them by desire of My Lords, that they are willing to undertake the additional duty of examining the Claims of certain British subjects for losses sustained on account of book debts confiscated by the Government of Denmark in 1807.

"My Lords now proceed to consider the course which it will be proper to adopt for the purpose of procuring, through the inquiries of the Commissioners, such information with respect to these Claims as will enable My Lords to submit the whole subject to the consideration of Parliament.

"My Lords are aware that Claims have been and still may be preferred for losses sustained upon the occasion in question by acts of the Danish Government, which were in conformity with the received usages of war and the laws of nations; but My Lords do not conceive that Parliament will be disposed, under any circumstances, to admit that such Claims should be entertained, even supposing it to be hereafter determined, after full inquiry and consideration, that indemnity should be granted for the losses sustained by the sequestration and confiscation of book debts. My Lords are, therefore, of opinion that no Claim should be received or entertained, or inquired into, by the Commissioners, but such as are clearly and indisputably for losses occasioned by the sequestration and confiscation of book debts by the Danish Government.

"It will of course be the duty of the Commissioners to require the most satisfactory proof that the loss in respect of which the compensation may be claimed was actually occasioned by the act of the Danish Government; by the interference of that Government with the debts due by its subjects to the subjects of this country, in a manner not practised in this country with respect to debts due by British subjects to the subjects of the Crown of Denmark, as not being within the usages of modern warfare and the general practice of nations; that was not only sustained by such interference, but that it was sustained to the extent claimed; that the amount was actually paid into the Danish Treasury; that no part of it has ever been recovered, either from the King of Norway or any of their subjects; and that the parties applying are those legally entitled to receive the compensation, if any should be awarded.

"My Lords are further of opinion, that all the Claims should be stated at the exact amount of the loss originally sustained, but without any addition whatever on account of interest.

"When My Lords shall have before them the Report of the Commissioners, after an inquiry conducted upon the principles above stated, upon the several Claims which may be preferred to them, My Lords will submit the whole subject to the consideration of the House of Commons.

"My Lords deem it proper, in order to afford opportunity to all persons interested to bring forward their Claims, that a notification should be inserted by the Commissioners in the London Gazette, to the effect that all persons who suffered losses from the confiscation of book debts, the property of British subjects, by the Government of Denmark, in the year 1807, and who may be desirous of establishing the fact that such losses were sustained by them, may prove their Claims, for the purpose of inquiry, within three months from the date of the notification in the Gazette, to the Commissioners appointed to receive, investigate and report upon the amount of such Claims."

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TREASURY MINUTE, dated 4 November 1834.

"MY Lords read the application of Mr. Shillito, requesting that the inquiries of the Commissioners for Danish Claims may not be limited to the Claims of the sufferers by the confiscation of book debts only, but may be extended to various other classes of Claims enumerated in his letter.

"My Lords read also letters from Mr. Brandon, Mr. Mason and Mr. Coure, on the same subject, and in which application is made for an extension of the period during which such Claims may be presented.

"My Lords read also their Minute of the 29th July 1834, authorizing and directing the Commissioners of French Claims to receive and examine such Claims for losses sustained by the sequestration and confiscation of book debts, the property of British subjects, by the Danish Government, in 1807, and expressing their opinion that no other Claims should be received or entertained.

"Upon further consideration, and bearing in mind that all My Lords have undertaken to do is to afford to the parties the advantage of establishing before the Commissioners the fact, that the loss for which compensation is claimed was sustained, and that My Lords are by no means pledged to recommend to Parliament the grant of any compensation on account of any of them, it appears to My Lords that it will, upon the whole, be more satisfactory that the whole subject should be at the same time before Parliament, in order that the House of Commons may have submitted to them the whole amount of the indemnity claimed by all those parties, together with a statement of the several classes into which such Claims for compensation naturally divide themselves.

"My Lords are pleased, therefore, without intending to express any opinion whatever as to the course which may be hereafter taken by Parliament, whether any or all of such classes of Claims will be admitted, to direct that the means may be afforded to the parties making Claims to bring them forward for examination, and that the Commissioners for Danish Claims should be permitted therefore to receive all Claims which may be presented to them. To class them under the several heads to which they appear most appropriately to belong; to examine the documents which may be produced by the several parties in support thereof, governing themselves in this matter by the regulations laid down in the Minute relating to the Claims for losses occasioned by the confiscation of book debts, so far as such regulations apply to the nature of the proof to be produced and to the question of interest.

"My Lords also desire that when all such Claims are received and the examination completed, the Commissioners will report fully to My Lords thereupon, transmitting to My Lords schedules of the Claims presented, and distinguishing those cases in which the parties have substantiated the fact of their having sustained loss, and the amount thereof, in order that the House of Commons may have the fullest information before it, whenever it shall again have its attention drawn to the subject.

"My Lords are also of opinion, on the grounds stated in Mr. Mason's letter, that the period for presenting all Claims should be extended for three months from the 12th instant."

In obedience to the instructions thus conveyed to us by these several Minutes, we have proceeded to arrange these Claims into three distinct and separate classes, viz. those for losses arising from the confiscation of Book Debts, of Goods, and of Ships and Cargoes.

We have directed our first attention to those Claims which arise from the confiscation of Book Debts, (from the peculiar importance your Lordships seem to attach to them in our original instructions), and we inclose a Schedule marked (A.) in which

we

we have set forth the names of the several Claimants, the number and amount of their Claims, and the nature of the documents by which they are supported. There are 432 Claims under this division preferred by 165 individuals for losses which the Claimants estimate at £. 123,798. 17., but which amount on investigation to only £. 112,627. 9. 10¾. These Claims appear to us, on a *primâ facie* examination, to rest on evidence generally sufficient to establish their validity, but the amount claimed will probably be liable to reduction when a more minute examination of the papers shall have taken place, and when attention shall have been paid to the rates of exchange at the period of confiscation and the payment into the Danish Treasury, the bankruptcies of some of the Danish debtors, and other details into which we have not considered it incumbent upon us to enter at the present stage of our proceedings ; and we find also 190 Claims set forth in Schedule (B.) which are preferred by 57 individuals for losses which the Claimants estimate at £. 60,383. 3. 4., but which are supported by little or no evidence.

With respect to the Claims for losses by the confiscation of goods, we enclose a Schedule, marked (A. A.) in which we have set forth the names of the several Claimants, the number and amount of their Claims, and the nature of the documents by which they are supported ; and we find that there are 50 Claims preferred by 41 individuals for losses which the Claimants estimate at £. 96,430. 14. 11¼. but which on investigation amount to only £. 78,327. 1. 6½. These Claims appear to us on a *primâ facie* examination to rest on evidence generally sufficient to establish their validity ; but the amount claimed will probably be liable to reduction under the same circumstances as those already explained in the case of the book debts. We also find 40 Claims, as set forth in the Schedule, marked (B. B) and which are preferred by 35 individuals for losses, which the Claimants estimate at £. 80,585. 16. 0¼. ; but which are supported by little or no evidence.

With respect to the Claims for losses sustained by the confiscation of ships and cargoes, we enclose a Schedule, marked (A. A. A.) in which we have set forth the names of the several Claimants, the number and amount of their Claims, and the nature of the evidence by which they are supported, and we find there are 12 Claims preferred by 10 persons, for losses, which they estimate at £. 19,569. 7. 2., but which on investigation amount to £. 3,641. 6. 10¾. in the eight cases in which the sums for which these ships were sold are stated in the Danish registers ; but taking this proportion in the four other cases where are certificates of Condemnation, but no evidence of the amount of the proceeds of the sales of the ships and cargoes (beyond the mere statement of the Claimants themselves), we have assumed a sum in round numbers of £. 3,000 as the probable amount recoverable. This will give a total of £. 6,641. 6. 10¾.

We also find 95 Claims set forth in Schedule (B.B.B.) and which are preferred by 50 individuals for losses which the Claimants estimate at £. 159,857. 13. 9., but which are supported by little or no evidence.

In addition to these Claims, there are four for £. 2,848. 14. 5, preferred by four individuals, as set forth in Schedule (C.), for compensation on account of losses which do not appear to be within the scope of their Lordship's Minutes of the 29th July and the 4th November 1834.

There are also 22 Claims for £. 2,691. 18. 0¼., preferred by eight individuals, as set forth in Schedule (D.) which were not transmitted to us within the time limited for the presentation of Claims.

To recapitulate; the total amount of Claims, according to Schedule (E.) appears to be 845 preferred by 370 individuals for the gross sum of £. 546,166. 4. 8¼., but which on a *primâ facie* examination of the evidence produced in their support do not amount to more than £. 197,595. 18. 4.

We have the honour to be, My Lords,

Your Lordships' most obedient humble Servants,

(signed) *Joseph Phillimore.*
*W. Empson.*
*A. Martin.*

# DANISH CLAIMS.

COPY of the REPORT of the Commissioners for investigating the DANISH CLAIMS.

(*Sir Thomas F. Fremantle.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *April* 1835.

# DANISH CLAIMS.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 January 1838;—*for*,

COPY of a MINUTE of the BOARD of TREASURY, dated 19 December 1837, upon the subject of DANISH CLAIMS.

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COPY of TREASURY MINUTE of 19 December 1837.

MY Lords read the Minutes of this Board of 29 July and 4 November 1834, on the subject of the Danish Claims.

My Lords refer to the proceedings which have already taken place under the authority and directions of these Minutes, and advert to the various communications which have been addressed to them by individuals, setting forth the grounds on which they severally apply that their respective claims may be entertained, examined, and reported upon by the Commissioners of Danish Claims, although they have not brought themselves within the operation of the Minutes of this Board on that subject.

Upon full consideration of the various circumstances alleged by these parties, it appears to my Lords that it will be expedient to adopt the rule laid down by the Minute of 4th November 1834 in this respect, and to authorize the Commissioners of Danish Claims to examine, class, and report upon all claims for losses on account of book debts, and for merchandise on shore in warehouse, now before them, excluded from examination under the former Minutes in consequence of their not having been delivered, with the proper vouchers in support thereof, within the periods fixed by public advertisement; and also all such other claims for losses by the confiscation of book debts or merchandise on shore in warehouse, as shall be delivered, together with the necessary vouchers in support thereof, within a further period of three months from the day on which a notification to that effect shall appear in the Gazette; in order that when such report shall, after such examination, have been made to this Board, my Lords may be enabled to lay the whole case before Parliament for such determination as it may appear to be proper to make thereon, it being clearly understood that my Lords are by no means pledged to recommend to Parliament the grant of any further amount in compensation for such claims.

It further appears to my Lords to be just and proper, with a view to a right determination upon this matter hereafter, that the Commissioners should be required to investigate and state with respect to every case, whether in their judgment the parties claiming to have the benefit of the directions of this Minute did or did not use due diligence to bring themselves within the regulations of the Minutes of July and November 1834; my Lords being of opinion that without such information the cases of the several parties will not be fairly brought under the consideration of Parliament.

Transmit copy of this Minute to the Commissioners of Danish Claims for their information, and desire them to insert the proper notice in the London Gazette.

Let a copy of this Minute be laid before the House of Commons.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 28 December 1837.

E. J. STANLEY.

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# DANISH CLAIMS.

Copy of a MINUTE of the Board of Treasury, dated 19 December 1837, upon the subject of Danish Claims.

*(Mr. Robert Steuart.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *January* 1838.

# DANISH CLAIMS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 July 1838;—*for*,

Copy of Minute of the Board of Treasury, dated 22 June 1838, on the subject of Claims of British Subjects for Losses sustained in consequence of the Acts of the Danish Government, in 1807.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 29 June 1838.

E. J. STANLEY.

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## COPY of TREASURY MINUTE of 22 June 1838.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer lays before the Board the copy of "An Humble Address which has been presented by The House of Commons to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions to the Commissioners to whom it was referred to examine the Claims of certain British Subjects for losses sustained on account of Book Debts and other property confiscated by the Government of Denmark in the year 1807, that they shall examine the Claims for losses sustained on account of seizures of Ships and Cargoes by the said Government in the said year, and that the said Commissioners shall report on such Claims to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury:" and he communicates at the same time to their Lordships Her Majesty's commands that the necessary steps shall be taken for complying with the prayer of the Address of The House of Commons.

Write to the Commissioners of Danish Claims, transmitting to them Copy of the Address of The House of Commons, and desiring they will, in consequence of the commands given by Her Majesty to carry into effect the prayer of that Address, take the necessary steps for complying therewith, by examining and reporting upon the Claims which shall be presented at their office, supported by proof, inserting an advertisement in the London Gazette, for the purpose of giving information to all parties concerned, that they are authorized to examine Claims for losses sustained on account of the seizures of Ships and Cargoes by the Danish Government in 1807, and to report thereupon to this Board, and giving notice in such advertisement that such Claims, and the proofs in support thereof, must be delivered within three months from the date of the Advertisement.

State to them at the same time, that when such Claims shall have been examined, it is the desire of My Lords that they should report not only the amount of loss in each case, but also the particulars and nature of the several Claims, and the principles on which they have proceeded to ascertain the facts, that My Lords may thereupon lay their Report before The House of Commons in fulfilment of the commands of Her Majesty, and the prayer of the Address of The House of Commons.

Let a Copy of this Minute be laid before The House of Commons.

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# DANISH CLAIMS.

COPY of MINUTE of the BOARD of TREASURY, dated 22 June 1838, on the subject of CLAIMS of BRITISH SUBJECTS for LOSSES sustained in consequence of the Acts of the DANISH GOVERNMENT in 1807.

(*Mr. Robert Steuart.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons *to be Printed,*
4 *July* 1838.

# DANISH CLAIMS.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 February 1839;—*for*,

COPY of REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for Investigating the CLAIMS of the Sufferers by Seizure of Ships and Goods by the *Danes* in 1807.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 25 February 1839.

F. BARING.

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TO the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Office of Danish Claims, Whitehall Place, 6 February 1839.

My Lords,

IN obedience to your Lordships' commands, conveyed to us by Mr. Spearman's letter of the 30th June 1838, we proceeded immediately to insert an advertisement in the London Gazette, for the purpose of giving information to all parties concerned, that we were authorized by your Lordships to examine claims for losses sustained in consequence of the seizure of ships and cargoes by the Danish government in 1807; and we gave notice in the same advertisement that such claims, and the proofs in support of them, must be delivered to us within three months of the date of the advertisement.

In consequence of this advertisement, 90 claims, for ships, cargoes, and freight, have been transmitted to this office, and the total of the sum claimed amounts to 524,747*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Our next step in furtherance of your Lordships' instructions was to examine into the amount of the loss in each case, and also into the other particulars of the several claims, and the character of the evidence by which they were respectively supported.

And we have now the honour of reporting to your Lordships the result of this examination, set forth in the Schedule which we enclose.

We have thought it advisable to prepare that Schedule in a tabular form, under the impression that by resort to this mode we might have the best chance of conveying to your Lordships clearly and succinctly, and as it were at one view, the particular facts and circumstances which it might be most material to submit to your Lordships' judgment and consideration.

Your Lordships will perceive that the evidence in many of the cases appears to be defective; but in the present stage of the inquiry, we have not felt ourselves warranted by our instructions in proceeding to a judicial determination of any of the cases which have been laid before us.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Phillimore*, Chairman.
*W. Empson.*
*Arthur Helps.*

SCHEDULE of CLAIMS for Losses sustained by the Seizure of S

| No. | NAME of CLAIMANT. | TITLE of OWNERSHIP. | NATURE OF CLAIM. SHIP. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | CARGO. | Amoun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. s. d. | | | £. s |
| 1 | Atkinson, William, official assignee of. | Statement of agent - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Ann," Harrison. | 4,000 - |
| | | Danish official certificate - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Susanna," Davidson; Wine and provisions. | 8,000 - |
| | | Ditto - - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Die Demouth," Tonk; 123 casks of tallow. | 3,393 1 |
| 2 | Atty, James, and others | Statement of agent - - | "Oak," Stephens - | 3,000 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - - | - - |
| 3 | Anderson, Alexander, and Laing, Francis, the representatives of. | Ditto - - - - - | - - "Isabella," Wighton; Detention and salvage of. | 425 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | Declaration of claimants - | - - "Elizabeth," Stalhers; Value of, over and above insurance. | 200 - - | - - Declaration of claimants. | - - - | - - |
| 4 | Busk, J. H., for himself and others. | Statement of agent - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Of the "Linen Hall," Marshall; Hemp, iron, linen, skins, &c. | 6,000 - |
| 5 | Brereton, R. M., Penton, William, and others. | - - Declaration of a merchant, a shipbuilder, a shipowner, and the harbour-master of Blakeney. | - - "Isis," of Blakeney, Penton. | 1,800 - - | - - Declaration of a merchant, a shipbuilder, a shipowner, and the harbour-master of Blakeney. | - - - | - - |
| 6 | Bonner, John, representatives of, and others. | Statement of agent - - | "Bywater," Hudson | 1,500 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - Of the "Bywater," Hudson. | 364 1 |
| 7 | Briggs, Christopher - | Ditto - - - - - | - - One-sixth o the "Traveller," Foster. | 550 - - | - ditto - - | - - One-sixth of the cargo of the "Traveller," Foster; Iron and planks. | 333 |
| 8 | Burgman, John, and others. | Ditto - - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "John and Elizabeth," Haywood; Iron and boards. | 4,000 - |
| 9 | Blues, John, executor of Blues, Thomas, and others. | - - Declaration of two shipowners and of a shipbuilder. | "Active," Blues - | 800 - - | - - Declaration of two shipowners and of a shipbuilder. | - - - | - - |
| 10 | Barmby, Thomas, the representatives of. | - - Declaration of a shipbuilder. | "Humber," Walker - | 2,300 - - | - - Declaration of a shipbuilder. | - - - | - - |
| | Ditto - - - | Ditto - - - - | "Samuel," Mitchinson | 2,600 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| 11 | Barber & Co. - - - | Statement of agent - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Portion of cargo of the "Success," Schimmels; 73 bales of yarn. | Not stated |
| 12 | Campion, John, & others. | Danish official certificate - | "Susanna," Campion | 2,350 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - - | - - |
| 13 | Cowan, Hugh, & Co. - | - - Statement of claimants, and affidavits of two shipmasters and of the apprentice of the "Hope." | "Hope," Moir - | 800 - - | - - Statement of claimants and affidavits of two shipbuilders. The "Hope" was sold by the Danish Government for Rds. 5,770. 92. = 960 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* | - - - | - - |
| | | | "Friends," Hugh - | 1,800 - - | | - - - | - - |
| | | Carried forward - - - £. | | 18,125 - - | - - - | - - - | 26,091 1 |

Cargoes by the Government of *Denmark* in 1807.

| - - - - NATURE OF CLAIM. | | | | Place and Date of Capture certified by Danish Authorities, except when marked (*). | Conversion of Property, certified by Danish Authorities. | Insurance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mode of Proof. | FREIGHT. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | | | |
| | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| tement of agent | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | Not stated - - - | - - By condemnation by the Prize Court of Sealand, on the 21st December 1807. | Not stated. |
| ditto - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Between Nakkehovel and Gillelere, by a private ship of war, on the 11th November 1807. | - - No sentence of condemnation, but a certificate of the appraisement of the cargo at Rds. 30,570, equal to 5,086 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, is produced from the Marine Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - Danish official tificate of sale for ls. 20,398, equal 3,393 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - In the port of Copenhagen, January 1808. | - - By confiscation to the King of Denmark. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - Of the "Oak," Stephens. | 1,000 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - Off Allinge, in Bornholm, by a private ship of war, on the 6th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of Ronne. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Bornholm, on 1st September 1807. | - - By confiscation to the King of Denmark. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - Of the "Elizabeth," Stalhers. | 60 - - | - - Declaration of claimants. | - - At Arndal, in Norway, according to declaration of the mate, at the end of July or beginning of August 1807 (*). | - - - - - - - - - | Insured for 600 *l.* |
| atement of agent | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Bornholm, 19th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | Not stated. |
| - - - | - - Of the "Isis," Penton,<br>and effects of the master | 250 - -<br>60 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - At Christiansand; no evidence of date. | - - By confiscation to the King of Denmark, by the Inferior Court of Justice of Christiansand, on the 22d February 1808. | ditto. |
| atement of agent | - - Of the "Bywater," Hudson. | 350 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - At Christiansand; no evidence of date. | - - - ditto - - - - | ditto. |
| ditto - - | - - One-sixth of the freight of the "Traveller," Foster. | 33 6 8 | - ditto - - | - - Between Sweden and Bornholm, by a private ship of war, on the 9th December 1807. | No evidence - - - - | ditto. |
| ditto - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Allinge, on 21st November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Christiansand; no evidence of date. | - - By confiscation to the King of Denmark, by the Inferior Court of Justice of Christiansand, on the 22d February 1808. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - Of the "Humber," Walker. | 2,195 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - Off Bornholm, 16th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - Of the "Samuel," Mitchinson. | 2,200 - - | - ditto - - | No evidence - - - | No evidence - - - - | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - To the northward of Cronborg, 30th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - Of the "Susanna," Campion. | 1,805 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - Off Allinge, 21st November 1807. | - - - ditto - - - - | ditto. |
| - - - | - Outfit of the "Hope," Moir. | 90 - - | - - Statement of claimants, and affidavit of ship's husband. | - - In the Dram River, in September 1807. | - - By confiscation by the Danish Government. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - Outfit of the "Friends," Hugh. | 90 - - | | | | |
| - - - | - - - - - | 8,133 6 8 | | | | |

| No. | NAME of CLAIMANT. | TITLE of OWNERSHIP. | NATURE OF CLAIM. SHIP. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | CARGO. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. |
| | | | Brought forward - - - £. | 18,125 – – | - - - | - - - | 26,091 15 6 |
| 14 | Canon, John - - | - - Certificate of registry from custom-house of Alloa. | " Erskine," Canon - | 1,800 – – | - - Declaration of claimant. | - - - | - - - |
| 15 | Clare, Stephen, on behalf of the owners. | Statement of agent - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the " Brothers," J. Thompson; Linseed. | 1,100 – – |
| 16 | Catto, J. and R., and others. | - - Certified copy of register on transfer of ship to the claimants. | - " John and Robert," Campbell; and stores. | 1,600 – – | - - Certificate of two shipbuilders, that the said ship was worth at least 1,200 *l.* | - - - | - - - |
| 17 | Chalmers & Co., part owners. | - - Copy of certificate of British registry. | " Commerce," Wood | Not stated - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| 18 | Crichmay, Thomas, and others. | Statement of claimants - | - " Albion," Brooks; Two years' detention, salvage, &c. | 711 14 10 | - - Declaration of claimant, and extract (not certified) of ship's husband's account. | - - - | - - - |
| 19 | Cumming, William, and others. | Statement of agent - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the " William," Walee; Hemp, linseed, & oak timber. | 6,000 – – |
| 20 | Crome, Joseph, on behalf of the owners and others. | - - ditto - - - | " Dwina," Bode - | 3,000 – – | - - Statement of agent. | - - Of the " Dwina," Bode; Coffee, wine, ox-hides, &c. | 37,667 3 5 |
| 21 | Clare, Stephen, for the owners and others. | - - ditto - - - | " Good Intent," North | 3,000 – – | - ditto - - | - - Of the " Good Intent," North; Tallow, copper, hemp, &c. | 11,000 – – |
| 22 | Caldwell, F. W., on behalf of the owners. | - ditto - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the " Humber," Walker; Tallow, hemp. | 8,000 – – |
| 23 | Downie, Alexander - | Statement of claimant - | " Cecilia," Downie - | 2,840 16 4 | - - Statement of claimant. | - - - | - - - |
| 24 | Denison & Co., and others. | Statement of agent - - | - " Neptunus," Plomholt, and cargo. | 4,500 – – | - - Statement of agent. | - - - | - - - |
| 25 | Durnford, F. A. - - | - - ditto - - - | " Eliza," Patrick - | 2,000 – – | - - Statement of agent; appraisement at Elsinore at Rds. 8,000 = 1,331 *l.* 0 *s.* 5 *d.* | - Of the " Eliza," Patrick; Flax, hemp, planks, &c. | 6,000 – – |
| 26 | Davidson, Peter & Jas., and others. | - - ditto - - - | " Blair," Murdoch - | 1,400 – – | - - Statement of agent; valued by J. Calman, shipbuilder, Archibald Williamson, mariner, and A. Miller, shipmaster, at 600 *l.* | - Of the " Blair." Murdoch; Flax, &c. | 4,000 – – |
| 27*a* | Elliott, Joseph, for himself and the representatives of Ibbotson, Fras., and Bowart, J. | Certificate of British registry | - " Friends," of Newcastle, Elliot. | 1,800 – – | - - Certificate of shipbuilder, that the ship was worth 14 *l.* 5 *s.* per ton. | - Of the " Friends," of Newcastle, Elliot; Coals. | 85 – – |
| 27*b* | Elliott, Thomas - - | - - Official certificate of Danish authorities. | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the " Hector," Oliver; Tar and pitch. | 3,300 – – |
| 28 | Fleeming, J., and Kydd, F., representatives of, and others. | Statement of agent - - | " Jupiter," Kydd - | 1,500 – – | - - Statement of agent. | - - - | - - - |
| 29 | Foreman, William, and others. | - - Danish official certificate of the Marine Court. | " William," Mitchell | 1,500 – – | - ditto - - | - - - | - - - |
| | | | Carried forward - - - £. | 43,777 11 2 | - - - | - - - | 103,243 18 11 |

| - - - - NATURE OF CLAIM. | | | | Place and Date of Capture certified by Danish Authorities, except when marked (*). | Conversion of Property, certified by Danish Authorities. | Insurance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ode of Proof. | FREIGHT. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | | | |
| - - - | - - - - - | £. s. d. 8,133 6 8 | | | | |
| - - - | - - Of the " Erskine," Canon. | 782 13 – | - - Statement of claimant. | - - Off the Provestein Battery, on 25th Oct. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | None. |
| ction register of for Rds. 6,470. ,076 *l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* | - - - - | - - - | - - - | No evidence - - - | - - By sale by auction, on the 30th Dec. 1807. | Not stated. |
| - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - In the River Dram, on the 28th August 1807. | - - By condemnation to the crown of Denmark. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | At Drontheim, in 1807 - | - - By confiscation and sale, for Rds. 2,210 = 367 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d.* | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Christiana, in Sept. 1807, according to declaration of claimant (*). | - - - - - - - - | ditto. |
| ction register of or Rds. 34,347. = 5,714 *l.* 12*s.* | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Bornholm, on 13th Nov. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of Ronne. | ditto. |
| ertificate from sh Admiralty sion and Con- ffice of sale for 226,395. 29.= 57 *l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Detained by the Three Crowns Battery, on 17th Dec. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of the diocese of Sealand. | ditto. |
| n register of Rds. 68,150. 11,338 *l.* 13*s.* | - - - - | - - - | - - - | No evidence - - - | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen, on 15th Dec. 1807. | ditto. |
| ment of agent | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Bornholm, 16th Nov. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Stopped by the fortress of Cronborg. No date. | - - By condemnation to the fortress of Cronborg, on the 28th June 1808, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | No evidence - - - | Not stated - - - - - | ditto. |
| ment of agent | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - No place of capture stated. By a private ship of war, on 22d Nov. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| ditto - - | - - Of the " Blair," Murdoch. | 300 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - Off Allinge, on 23d Nov. 1807. | - - - ditto - - - - | ditto. |
| ent of claimant | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Christiansand, on the breaking out of the war. | - - By condemnation to the King of Denmark, on 22d February 1808, by court of justice at Christiansand. | None. |
| ent of agent | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Between Norway and Shetland, by a private ship of war, on 1st Oct. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of Bergen. | Not stated. |
| - - - | Of the " Jupiter" - | 300 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - Near Elsinore, by a private ship of war, as appears by a certificate from Custom-house at Elsinore, on 5th Nov. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - Of the " William," Mitchell. | 800 - - | - ditto - - | - - At the east edge of Disken, by a boat commanded by a waterman, on the 29th Oct. 1807. | - - No sentence of condemnation; a certificate from the Auction-office at Copenhagen states the ship, which had been condemned as good prize, to have been sold for Rds. 4,800. = 798 *l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, on the 9th Dec. 1808. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | 10,315 19 8 | | | | |

| No. | NAME of CLAIMANT. | TITLE of OWNERSHIP. | NATURE OF CLAIM - - - - - - SHIP. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | CARGO. | Amoun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. s. d. | | | £. s |
| | | Brought forward - - - £. | | 43,777 11 2 | - - - - | - - - | 103,243 1 |
| 30 | Fowler, Valentine, executors of, and others. | - Declaration of three shipowners. | "Success," Schimmels | 1,000 - - | - - Declaration of three shipowners that the ship was worth 900 *l.* | - - - | - - |
| 31 | Goodwin, George, Barnard, Daniel, Andersch, A. L., and others. | Statement of agent - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Jupiter," Kydd; Piece goods. | 17,799 1 |
| 32 | Gilbee, N., representatives of, and others. | - - Declaration of the foreman of the builder. | - "Melantho," Bowman. | 3,500 - - | - - Declaration of the foreman of the builder that the ship was worth 3,000 *l.* and upwards. | - - - | - - |
| 33 | Gallaway, Wm. - - | Policy of insurance - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Insurance of the cargo of the "Erskine," Canon. | 250 |
| 34 | Hubbard, Wm., and John | Invoices - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Susanna," Campion; and "Melantho," Bowman; Both hemp. | 5,025<br>6,866 |
| 35 | Hall, Robinson, & Todd | Declaration of the claimant | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Part of the cargo of the "Humber," Walker. | 465 |
| 36 | Hodgson, Wm., representatives of, and others. | - - Declaration of three shipowners and one shipbuilder. | "Robert," Hodgson - | 1,750 - - | - - Declaration of three shipowners and one shipbuilder. | - - - | - - |
| 37 | Harris & Co., representatives of, and others. | - - ditto - - - | "Isabella," Irvin - | 1,500 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| 38 | Hall & Son, and others - | Statement of agent - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Success," Schimmels; Flax. | 2,000 |
| 39 | Haywood, John, and others. | - - Declaration of J. Haywood, two shipowners, and two mariners. | - - "John and Elizabeth," Haywood. | 1,500 - - | - - Declaration of J. Haywood and others that the vessel was worth 1,780 *l.* | - - - | - - |
| 40 | Heseltine, Maule, representatives of, and others, | Statement of agent - - | - - "May Flower," Herkins, and freight. | 8,000 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - - | - - |
| 41 | Harrison, William, and others. | Danish certificate - - | "Ann," Harrison - | 6,000 - - | - - Declaration of two persons that the "Ann" was worth 4,000*l.*, freight 1,000*l.*, and other expenses 590 *l.* | - - - | - - |
| 42 | Hill, William, sen., Hill, William, jun., and others. | Statement of agent - - | "Sprightly," Hill - | 2,000 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - - | - - |
| 43 | Hood, Anthony, Stoddart, John, and King, Joseph. | - - ditto - - - | "Martha," Stafford - | 1,800 - - | - - Declaration of two persons. | - - - | - - |
| 44 | Hunter, John, and Hodgson, Michael. | - - Declaration of two shipowners. | "Susanna," Davidson | 2,000 - - | - - Declaration of two shipowners that the "Susanna" was worth at least 1,860 *l.* | - - - | - - |
| 45 | Izat, Alexander, the executor of. | - - Admiralty certificate and Custom-house certificate. | - - "Olive Branch," Ogilvie. | 2,459 7 2 | - - Declaration of shipowner and shipbuilder that the ship was worth 12 *l.* per ton. | - - - | - - |
| 46 | Jackson, Thomas, and others. | Declaration of three persons | "Mary," Morton - | 2,000 - - | - - Declaration of three persons. | - - - | - - |
| | | Carried forward - - - £. | | 77,286 18 4 | - - - | - - - | 135,150 |

| - - - - NATURE OF CLAIM. | | | | | | Insurance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mode of Proof. | FREIGHT. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | Place and Date of Capture certified by Danish Authorities, except when marked (*). | Conversion of Property, certified by Danish Authorities. | |
| | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| - - | - - - - - - | 10,315 19 8 | | | | |
| - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - To the northward of Cronborg, 30th Nov. 1837. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | Not stated. |
| uction register of for Rds. 106,985. =17,799 *l.* 18 *s.* *d.* | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Near Elsinore, by a private ship of war, as appears by a certificate from the Custom-house of Elsinore, on the 5th Nov. 1807. | - - By sale by auction, under an order from the Danish government. | ditto. |
| - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Bornholm, by a private ship of war, on 16th Nov. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of Ronne. | ditto. |
| icy of insurance | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off the Provestein Battery, on 25th Oct. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| voices - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Allinge, on 21st Nov. 1807. | - - ditto - - - - - | ditto. |
| | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Bornholm, by a private ship of war, on 16th Nov. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of Ronne. | ditto. |
| tement of agent | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Bornholm, on 16th Nov. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - | - - - - - | - - | - - - | - - At Skien, on 29th Aug. 1807. | - - By confiscation to the Royal Treasury, by the sentence of the court of Skien. | ditto. |
| - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | At Drontheim, in 1807. | - - By confiscation and sale, for Rds. 2,410=400 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.* | ditto. |
| ditto - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - To the northward of Cronborg, on 30th Nov. 1807. | - - By condemnation, by the Prize Court of Sealand. | ditto. |
| - - | - - Of the "John and Elizabeth," Haywood. | 600 - - | - - Declaration of John Haywood. | - - Off Allinge, on 21st Nov. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | Not stated - - - | - - No sentence of condemnation. A certificate from the Auction-office at Copenhagen states the ship, which had been condemned as good prize, to have been sold for Rds. 5,230=870*l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.*, on 26th February 1808. | ditto. |
| - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off the Swedish coast, by a private ship of war, on 9th Dec. 1807. | No evidence - - - - | ditto. |
| - - | - - Of the "Sprightly," Hill. | 1,000 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - Off Elsinore. No evidence of date. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen, on 22d November 1808. | ditto. |
| - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Christiansand. No evidence of date. | - - By confiscation to the Royal Treasury, by the Inferior Court of Justice at Christiansand, on 22d February 1808. | ditto. |
| - - | - - Of the "Susanna," Davidson. | 650 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - Between Nakkehovel & Gillelie, by a private ship of war, on the 11th Nov. 1807. | - - No sentence of condemnation, but a certificate of the appraisement of the ship at Rds. 5,000=831 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* is produced from the Marine Court of Denmark. | ditto. |
| - - | - - Of the "Olive Branch," Ogilvie. | 400 - - | - - Statement of claimant. | - - At Skien, on the 29th Aug. 1807. | - By confiscation, by the Town Court of Skien. | ditto. |
| - - | - - Of the "Mary," Morton. | 500 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - Off Kashup, by a private ship of war, on the 25th Nov. 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - | - - - - - | 13,465 19 8 | | | | |

| No. | NAME of CLAIMANT. | TITLE of OWNERSHIP. | NATURE OF CLAIM. SHIP. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | CARGO. | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. s. d. | | | £. s. |
| | | Brought forward - - - £. | | 77,286 18 4 | - - - | - - - | 135,150 10 |
| 47 | Jordan, Michael, Moxon, Thomas, executors of, and others. | Danish official certificate - | "Arcade," Jordan - | 3,000 - - | - - Declaration of a shipowner, and three other persons. | - - - | - - |
| 48 | Kauffman & Metcalf, assignees of, Banks & Foster, Klapper, Lupteau & Co., assignees of, and others. | Statement of agent - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Of the "Mary," Morton; Flax & hemp. | 6,000 - |
| 49 | Kauffman & Metcalf, assignees of, Lewis, Edward. | - - ditto - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Vigilant," Brown; Tallow, hemp, Russia linen, &c. | 15,300 - 500 - |
| 50 | Levett, John, and others | - - ditto - - - | - - Five-sixths of the "Traveller," Foster. | 2,750 - - | Statement of agent | - - Five-sixths of the cargo of the "Traveller," Foster; Iron and planks. | 1,666 12 |
| 51 | London Assurance Corporation. | - - Copy of warrant for payment of sum assured. | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Amount of assurance on the cargo of the "Cecilia," Downie. | 2,300 - |
| 52 | Middleton, George, and others. | Statement of agent - - | "Ann," Munroe - | 1,400 - - | Statement of agent | - - - | - - |
| 53 | Morison, John - - | Bills of lading - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Courage," Bakker; Masts and timber. | 500 - |
| | | Bills of lading and invoices | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Astrea," Gehehar; Masts and hemp. | 1,200 - |
| | | - - ditto - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Leibling," Cramer; Masts and timber. | 500 - |
| | | Invoice - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Resolution," Konyn; Masts and timber. | 1,000 - |
| | | Bill of lading and invoice - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Of the "Orion," Benzelstierna; Masts and timber. | 1,000 - |
| 54 | MacCulloch, William, on behalf of the owners, and others. | Statement of agent - - | "Sally," Jackson - | 1,000 - - | Statement of agent | - - Of the "Sally," Jackson; Fir, iron, &c. | 2,500 - |
| 55 | Marshall, Stephen, executor of, and others. | - - Affidavits of master and of two mariners. | "Triton," Cattley - | 1,200 - - | - - Affidavits of master, and of two mariners. | - - - - | - - |
| 56 | Morton, Joseph, Smith, Thomas, and others. | Statement of agent - - | "Edward," Hall - | 4,000 - - | Statement of agent | - - - | - - |
| 57 | Melville, Robert - - | Invoice and bill of lading - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Erskine," Carron; Timber & planks. | 169 2 |
| 58 | Marshall, Cuthbert - | Declaration of three persons | "Linen Hall," Marshall. | 1,250 - - | - - Declaration of three persons. | - - - | - - |
| 59 | M'Pherson, J., and others | Statement of agent - - | "London," M'Kewin | 1,620 - - | Statement of agent | - - - | - - |
| 60 | Millar, Robert, and others | - - Declaration of a shipbuilder, a shipowner, and a shipmaster. | "Friends," Watt - | 600 - - | - - Declaration of shipbuilder, a shipowner, and a shipmaster. | - - - | - - |
| 61 | M'Gillivray, on behalf of the owners. | Statement of agent - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Of the "Sprightly," Hill. | 17,707 1 |
| 62 | Moxon, Rd. William, oxon, George, and Moxon, John, and others. | - - Declaration of the three Moxons, and declaration of two shipbuilders, and of two shipowners. | The "Moxon," Rayner. | 5,000 - - | - - Declaration as before. | - - Of the "Moxon" Rayner; Fir planks. | 952 7 |
| | | Carried forward - - - £. | | 99,106 18 4 | - - - | - - - | 186,445 14 |

| - - - - NATURE OF CLAIM. | | | | Place and Date of Capture certified by Danish Authorities, except when marked (*). | Conversion of Property, certified by Danish Authorities. | Insurance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mode of Proof. | FREIGHT. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | | | |
| | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| - - - | - - - - - | 13,465 19 8 | | | | |
| - - - | - - Of the "Arcade," Jordan. | 1,300 - - | Statement of agent | - - Between Stevns and Dragoe, on the 10th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | Not stated. |
| atement of agent | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Kastrup, by a private ship of war, on 25th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of Sealand. | ditto. |
| Auction register of e sale of the cargo Rds. 95,636. 5. 6. 15,911 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* | - - - - | - - - | - - - | No evidence - - - | - - By sale of auction, under order of the Danish Government, on 12th February 1808. | ditto. |
| atement of agent | - - Five-sixths of the freight of the "Traveller." | 166 13 4 | Statement of agent | - - Between Sweden and Bornholm, by a private ship of war, on the 9th December 1807. | No evidence - - - - | ditto. |
| opy of warrant - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Stopped by the Fortress of Cronborg. No evidence of date. | - - By condemnation to the Fortress of Cronborg, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen, on 28th February 1838. | |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Drontheim, in the year 1807. | - - By confiscation and sale, for Rds. 2,450=407 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* | ditto. |
| tatement of claim- t. | - - - - | - - - | - - - | Not stated - - - | Not stated - - - - - | ditto. |
| voices - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - In the Sound, on 23d December 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of Sealand. | ditto. |
| Ditto - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | Not stated - - - | Not stated - - - - - | ditto. |
| ditto - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - ditto - - - - | - ditto - - - - - | ditto. |
| ditto - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - - - - | - ditto - - - - - | ditto. |
| Auction register sale for 12,498. 3.= 3 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* | - - - - | - - - | - - - | No evidence - - - | - - By condemnation as prize, and sale by auction; the ship, on 15th March 1808, for Rds. 2,080=346 *l.* 13 *s.*; the cargo, on 25th February 1808, for Rds. 2,498. 3.=2,079 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* | ditto. |
| - - - | - - Of the "Triton," Cattley. | 230 - - | - Affidavit of one of the owners. | - - Near Elsinore, as stated in affidavit of one of the owners commanding the vessel (*). | Not stated - - - - - | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | At Drontheim, in 1807 - | - - By confiscation and sale, for Rds. 6,460=1,074 *l.* 16 *s.* | ditto. |
| - Invoice and bill lading. | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Near the Provestein Battery, on 25th October 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. N. B.—The cargo is valued at— £. 904 13 10 Insured for - - 735 11 7 Amount of Claim - £. 169 2 3 | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Bornholm, on 19th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | None. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Christiansand. No evidence of date. | - - By confiscation to the King of Denmark, by the Inferior Court of Justice at Christiansand, in February 1808. | Not stated. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - - - - | - - ditto - - - - - | ditto. |
| - Auction register sale for ds. 106,427. 4.= 7,707 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d.* | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Elsinore. No evidence of date. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen, on the 22d November 1808. | ditto. |
| - Declaration of e three Moxons. | - - Of the "Moxon," Rayner. | 740 15 6 | - - Declaration of the three Moxons. | - - Off Elsinore, by a private ship of war, on the 5th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of Sealand, on 15th December 1807. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | 15,903 8 6 | | | | |

| No. | NAME of CLAIMANT. | TITLE of OWNERSHIP. | NATURE OF CLAIM. SHIP. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | CARGO. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. s. d. | | | £. s. |
| | | Brought forward - - - £. | | 99,106 18 4 | - - - - | - - - | 186,445 1 |
| 62 | Moxon, Rd. William, Moxon, George, and Moxon, John, and others. | Statement of agent - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Arcade," Jordan; Deals. | 1,632 |
| | Ditto - - - - | Declaration of the master - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "May Flower," Hirkins. | 1,930 |
| | Ditto - - - - | - - Declaration of the three Moxons, and others. | - - "Neptune," Clappison. | 3,000 - - | - - Declaration as before. | - - Of the "Neptune," Clappison; Deals. | 1,569 1 |
| 63 | Oliphant, William, and others. | - - Declaration of three shipowners. | - - "Lord Nelson," Miller. | 1,200 - - | - - Declaration of three shipowners. | - - - | - - |
| 64 | Perry, John, for the owners, and others. | Statement of agent - - | "Pilgrim" - - | 2,000 - - | Statement of agent | Of the "Pilgrim" | 14,000 |
| 65 | Preston, Isaac - - | - - ditto - - - | - "Brothers," Thompson, and freight. | 2,200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | - - ditto - - - | - "Union," Baxfield, and freight. | 1,200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| 66 | Pringle, John, and Walker, John, the representatives of. | - - ditto - - - | "Hector," Oliver - | 3,500 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| 67 | Rennards, Thos., Parker, J. C., and others. | Declaration of master - | "Maese," Pearson - | 2,000 - - | - Declarations of master, of a shipbuilder, and of a mariner. | - - - | - - |
| 68 | Railton, Rankin & Co., representatives of, Houghton & Co., representatives of, and others. | Danish official certificates | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the "Frau Ann," Peterson; Of the "Lubeck Packet," Wielsman. | 75,455 |
| 69 | Robinson, William, and others. | - - Declaration of three shipowners and a shipbuilder. | - - "Britannia," Robinson. | 1,500 - - | - - Declaration of three shipowners and a shipbuilder. | - - - | - - |
| | | | Effects of master - | 60 - - | | | |
| 70 | Rankin & Co. - - | - - Attested copy of certificate of British registry. | - - "Montgomery," Brown. | 1,600 - - | - - Declaration of claimant and mate. | - - - | - - |
| 71 | Solly and Gibsone - | - - Oath of book-keeper to the firm of Solly & Gibsone, at Dantzic, with notarial extracts from the books of the claimants, and invoices of the cargoes. | - "Experiment," Martin. | 23,669 5 - | - Notarial extracts from the books. | - Of the "Experiment," Martin. | 3,271 |
| | | | "Spring," Treadwell | - - - | - - - | Of the "Spring," Treadwell. | 3,100 1 |
| | | | "Europe," Lietke - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - |
| | | | "Mary," Lemm - | - - - | - - - | Of the "Mary," Lemm. | 3,230 1 |
| 72 | Smith, Robert, and others | Statement of agent - - | "Peggie," Hogg - | 1,300 - - | - - Certificate of a shipbuilder and two shipowners. | - - - | - - |
| 73 | Sorsbie, Benjamin, and others. | - - ditto - - - | "William," Wake - | 6,000 - - | Statement of agent | - - - | - - |
| 74 | Steedman, George, and Scongall, R., & Co. | Danish official certificate - | - "Hamburg Packet," Steedman. | 1,500 - - | - ditto - - | - Of the "Hamburg Packet," Steedman. | 1,200 |
| 75 | Stevenson, James, for the parties interested. | Statement of agent - - | - - "The Hope," Patterson. | 1,500 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | Carried forward - - - £. | | 151,336 3 4 | - - - | - - - | 291,835 |

| NATURE OF CLAIM. | | | | Place and Date of Capture certified by Danish Authorities, except when marked (*). | Conversion of Property, certified by Danish Authorities. | Insurance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mode of Proof. | FREIGHT. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | | | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | £. s. d. 15,903 8 6 | | | | |
| Auction register sale for ls. 6,832. 1. 13. 1,136*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Between Stevns and Dragoe, on 10th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | Not stated. |
| Auction register sale for ls. 11,614. 4.= 932 *l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | No evidence - - - - | - - No sentence of condemnation. A certificate from the Auction-office at Copenhagen states the cargo, which had been condemned as good prize, sold for Rds. 11,614. 14.=1,932 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.*, on 26th February 1808. | |
| - Declaration of e three Moxons d others. | Of the "Neptune" - | 1,000 - - | - - Declaration of the three Moxons that the freight was 1,583 *l.* 10 *s.* | - - In the grounds near Copenhagen, on the 24th November 1807, and afterwards destroyed by fire while in possession of the Danes, according to declaration of a mariner (*). | No evidence - - - - - | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - In the Sound, on 29th October 1807. | - - By condemnation as prize, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - Auction register sale for ls. 84,249 = 017 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | No evidence - - - | - - No sentence of condemnation. A certificate from the Auction-office at Copenhagen states that the ship and cargo, which had been condemned as good prize, was sold; the ship, on 26th February 1808, for Rds. 4,800 =798 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.*; cargo, part on 1st March 1808, for Rds. 77,057. 3. =12,820 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*, part on 10th March 1808, for Rds. 7,192. 4.= 1,196 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - - - - | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen, on 6th January 1808. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - - - - | No evidence. | |
| - - - | - - Of the "Hector," Oliver. | 1,000 - - | Statement of agent | - - Between Norway and Shetland, by a private ship of war, on 1st October 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of Bergen. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - Of the "Maese," Pearson. | 400 - - | - ditto - - | - - At Christiana. No evidence of date. | - - By confiscation and sale, for Rds. 4,026. 14.=669 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* | |
| - Auction register sale by Danish overnment for ds. 452,732. 21.= 5,324 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Detained by the Sound Custom-house, on 21st December 1807. | - - By condemnation to the Treasury of Denmark as prize. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Drontheim. No evidence of date. | - - By confiscation and sale, for Rds. 3,030=504 *l.* 2 *s.* 5 *d.*, in 1807. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Skien, on 29th August 1807. | - - By confiscation to the King of Denmark, by the Town Court of Skien. | ditto. |
| - Auction register sales by Danish overnment. | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Between Drago and Falsterbo, on 11th Dec. 1807. | - By condemnation to the captors, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| | - - - | - - - | - - - | - Between Moen and Sweden, on 15th Dec. 1807. | | |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - In the outer roads of Copenhagen, on 16th Dec. 1807. | | |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - In the roads of Elsinore, on 24th Dec. 1807. | | |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off the Fortress of Cronborg, on the 27th October 1807. | - By condemnation to the Fortress of Cronborg. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - Of the "William," Wake. | 1,600 - - | Statement of agent | - - Off Bornholm, on 13th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - In the Middle Grounds, on 24th November 1807. | No evidence - - - - | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off the Fortress of Cronborg, on 27th October 1807. | - - By condemnation to the Fortress of Cronborg. | ditto. |
| - - - | - - - - - | 19,903 8 6 | | | | |

| No. | NAME of CLAIMANT. | TITLE of OWNERSHIP. | NATURE OF CLAIM. SHIP. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | CARGO. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. s. d. | | | £. |
| | | | Brought forward - - - £. | 151,336 3 4 | - - - | - - - | 291,835 |
| 76 | Sangster, J. R. G. and W., and others. | Statement of agent - - | - " Recovery," Sangster. | 1,000 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - - | - - |
| 77 | Stevenson, James, for the owners, and others. | - - ditto - - - | - - " Jenne," Brodie | 1,200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| 78 | Scott, Idles & Co. - | Danish official certificate - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Of the " Nordstern," Luning; Wines & brandy. | 5,501 |
| 79 | Schweiger, N. D. - | - - ditto - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Of the " Jouffrau Todina," Harms; Sugar. | 2,557 1 |
| 80 | Stamp, Edward, and Moody, Samuel. | - - Certificate of registry from the custom-house of Berwick. | " Apollo," Moody - | 1,500 - - | - - Declaration of claimant. | - - - | - - |
| 81 | Stewart, Wm., Milne, Wm., representatives of, and others. | Statement of agent - - | - - " Countess of Kintore," Brown. | 1,000 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - - | - - |
| 82 | Swanson, Peter, administrator of. | Extracts from ledger - | - - Insurance on the " Neptunus," Plunkett. | 200 - - | - - Extracts from ledger. | - - - | - - |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " Arethusa," Rait. | 200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " Marian" Stutz. | 400 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " Ann," Harrison. | 100 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | | | | | - - Insurance on the cargo of the " Dolphin," Creaser. | 276 |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " Ann," Comfort. | 200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " Dwina," Bode. | 300 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " Betsy," Lyall. | 200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " Speedwell," Lyme. | 200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " Twee Gebroeders," Pikhes. | 200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " William," Robson. | 200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " Gustavus and Susanna," Freis. | 266 16 1 | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | ditto - - - | - - Insurance on the " Wilberforce," Brummitt. | 200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| | | | - - Insurance on the " Alfred," Jackson. | 200 - - | - ditto - - | - - - | - - |
| 83 | Thompson, Bonar & Co. | Danish official certificate - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the " Sophia Frederica," Korger; Tallow. | 4,853 |
| | | Statement of agent - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Of the " Marianne," Schutz; Hemp. | 9,160 |
| | | ditto - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - Of the " Oak," Stephens; Hemp. | 4,984 1 |
| 84 | Ward, Thomas, executor of, Creaser, Elizabeth, and others. | Declaration of two persons | " Dolphin," Creaser - | 2,100 - - | - - Declaration of two persons. | - - Of the " Dolphin," Creaser; Iron, hemp, and tallow. | 6,300 |
| | | | Carried forward - - - £. | 161,002 19 5 | - - - | - - - | 325,468 1 |

| NATURE OF CLAIM. | | | | Place and Date of Capture certified by Danish Authorities, except when marked (*). | Conversion of Property, certified by Danish Authorities. | Insurance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mode of Proof. | FREIGHT. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | | | |
| | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| - - - - - | - - - - - | 19,903 8 6 | | | | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Drontheim. No evidence of date. | - - By confiscation and sale, for Rds. 676=112 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.*, in 1807. | Not stated. |
| - - - - | Of the "Jenne" - | 500 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - At Christiansand. No evidence of date. | - - By confiscation to the King of Denmark, by the Inferior Court of Justice at Christiansand, on the 22d February 1808. | ditto. |
| - - Danish official certificate of payment into the Treasury, of Rds. 33,064 = 5,501*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - In the port of Copenhagen, on 20th Nov. 1807. | By confiscation and sale - - | ditto. |
| - - Danish official certificate of sale, for Rds. 15,372. 1. =2,557*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Gluckstadt, in the beginning of September 1807. | - ditto - - - - - - | ditto. |
| - - - - | - - Of the "Apollo," Moody. | 145 - - | - - Declaration of claimant. | - - Off Tonsberg, on 3d September 1807. | By confiscation - - - - | ditto. |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Christiansand. No evidence of date. | - - By confiscation to the King of Denmark, by the Inferior Court of Justice of Christiansand, on 22d February 1808. | ditto. |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Christiansand, according to Lloyd's Register. No evidence of date (*). | No evidence. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Bornholm, according to Lloyd's Register. No evidence of date (*). | - ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - In 1807 or beginning of 1808, at Christiansand. | - ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off the Swedish coast, by a private ship of war, on 29th December 1807. | - ditto. | |
| - - Extracts from the ledgers. | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Arendahl, in Norway, in 1807. | By confiscation and sale. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - In Norway, in 1807 according to Lloyd's Register (*). | No evidence. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Detained by the Three Crowns Battery, on 17th December 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of the diocese of Sealand. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | No evidence - - - | No evidence. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - - - | - ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - - - | - ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - - - | - ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - - - | - ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - - - | - ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - - - | - ditto. | |
| - - Sale by Danish Government, for Rds. 29,169. 95. =4,853*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Christiansand, on 30th November 1807. | By confiscation and sale - - | ditto. |
| - - Sale by Danish Government, for Rds. 55,057. 15. = 9,160*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Christiansand, in 1807 or the beginning of 1808. | - ditto - - - - - | ditto. |
| Statement of agent. | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Allinge, on 6th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Prize Court of Ronne. | ditto. |
| - - Certificate of produce of sale by Danish authorities, Rds. 37,781. 73. =6,286*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* | - - Of the "Dolphin," Creaser. | 700 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - In Arndahl, in Norway, in 1807. | By confiscation and sale - - | ditto. |
| - - - - | - - - | 21,248 8 6 | | | | |

| No. | NAME of CLAIMANT. | TITLE of OWNERSHIP. | NATURE OF CLAIM. SHIP. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | CARGO. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. |
| | | | Brought forward - - - £. | 161,002 19 5 | - - - | - - - | 325,468 11 – |
| 85 | Ward, Thomas, the executor of, and others. | - Declaration of three shipowners. | " Crown," Johnson - | 800 – – | - - Declaration of three shipowners. | - - - | - - - |
| | | Declaration of three shipowners. | " Edward," Fell - | 2,400 – – | - ditto - - | - - Of the " Edward," Fell; Deals. | 1,037 – – |
| | | Declaration of three of the claimantsa nd one shipowner. | " Vigilant," Brown - | 3,200 – – | - - Declaration of three of the claimants and one shipowner. | - - Of part of the cargo of the " Vigilant," Brown; Hemp, &c. | 170 – – |
| 86 | Woolf and Smith, the representatives of, and and others. | Statement of agent - - | " Hound," Brook - | 2,000 – – | - - Statement of agent. | - - - | - - - |
| 87 | Wood, James, and Cormack, James, the representatives of. | - - Conveyance of the ship to Wood and Cormack. | " James," Wood - | 750 – – | - - Certificate of shipbuilder. | - - - | - - - |
| 88 | Webster, James, and others. | Statement of agent - - | " Lively," Downie - | 2,000 – – | - - Statement of agent. | - - Portion of the cargo of the " Lively," Downie; Beef and salt. | 200 – – |
| 89 | Wheatley, William - | Declaration of claimant - | - - The rigging of the " Polly," Wheatley. | 500 – – | - - Declaration of claimant and another person. | - - - | - - - |
| 90 | Werninck, J. G., the assignees of. | Statement of agent - - | " Nordstern," Luning | 800 – – | - - Statement of agent. | - - Portion of the cargo of the " Nordstern," Luning. | 700 – – |
| | | | £. | 173,452 19 5 | - - - | - - - | 327,575 11 – |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Amount claimed for Ships - - - - - | 173,452 19 5 | |
| — Cargoes - - - - - | 327,575 11 – | |
| — Freights - - - - - | 23,719 8 6 | |
| TOTAL AMOUNT CLAIMED - £. | 524,747 18 11 | |

| NATURE OF CLAIM. | | | | Place and Date of Capture certified by Danish Authorities, except when marked(*). | Conversion of Property, certified by Danish Authorities. | Insurance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mode of Proof. | FREIGHT. | Amount. | Mode of Proof. | | | |
| | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| - - - - | - - - - | 21,248 8 6 | | | | |
| - - - - | Of the "Crown," Johnson<br>Personal effects of the master - - - | 200 - -<br>20 - - | - - Statement of one of the claimants and another person. | - - In the Dram River, on the 23d August 1807. | - - By confiscation to the Treasury of Denmark. | Not stated. |
| Statement of agent | - - Of the "Edward," Fell. | 551 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - Off Allinge, on 6th November 1807. | - - By condemnation to the captor, by the Admiralty Court of Copenhagen. | ditto. |
| - - Declaration of three of the claimants and one shipowner. | - - Of the "Vigilant," Brown. | 1,200 - - | - - Declaration of one of the parties who chartered the vessel. | No evidence - - - | - - No sentence of condemnation produced. A certificate from the Auction-office at Copenhagen states the ship, which had been condemned as good prize, to have been sold for Rds. 11,200=1,863 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.*, on 12th February 1808. | |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - At Christiansand. No evidence of date. | - - By confiscation to the King of Denmark, by the Inferior Court of Justice at Christiansand, in February 1808. | ditto. |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | At Christiansand, in 1807 | - - By confiscation and sale, for Rds. 4,050=673 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d.* | |
| Statement of agent | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Off Elsinore, on 27th October 1807. | No evidence - - - - | ditto. |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | No evidence - - - | - - No evidence. *N. B.*—According to the declaration of claimant, the "Polly" was detained, and her rigging, &c., taken; but the vessel was recaptured. | |
| Statement of agent | - - Of the "Nordstern," Luning. | 500 - - | - - Statement of agent. | - - In the port of Copenhagen, on the 20th November 1807. | By confiscation and sale - - | ditto. |
| - - - - | - - - - | 23,719 8 6 | | | | |

Office of Danish Claims,
Whitehall Place,
6 Feb. 1839.

*J. P.*
*W. E.*
*A. H.*

# DANISH CLAIMS.

COPY of REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for Investigating the CLAIMS of the Sufferers by Seizure of Ships and Goods by the *Danes* in 1807.

*(Mr. Cresswell.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *March* 1839.

# DANISH CLAIMS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 August 1839;—*for*,

COPY of MINUTE of TREASURY of the 5th day of July 1839, on the subject of the DANISH CLAIMS.

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MY LORDS read the letter from the Commissioners of Danish Claims, dated 6th February 1839, in which they inform My Lords that 90 claims have been preferred to them for losses sustained by the seizure of British ships and cargoes, and for freight, amounting in the whole to 524,747 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.*, adding, that they felt themselves, in the then state of the inquiry, precluded by their instructions from proceeding to any judicial determination thereon.

My Lords advert to the Address adopted by the House of Commons, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions that the Commissioners of Danish Claims should proceed to adjudicate upon the claims on which they have reported. The Viscount Melbourne informs the Board, that Her Majesty has been pleased to give Her commands that such adjudication should be made.

Write to the Commissioners of Danish Claims, and direct them to proceed with the examination of these several claims, and to a judicial determination thereon: at the same time inform the several claimants, that as their cases are excluded, by the opinion expressed by My Lords, in conformity with the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, from the principle affirmed in the grants already made or submitted to Parliament, and as My Lords have felt it to be their duty to decline submitting any estimate to provide funds for their indemnification, it is to be distinctly understood, that no pledge is either given or implied by these proceedings that it is the intention of this Board to apply to the House of Commons to vote any sum on their behalf.

Call the attention of the Commissioners to certain points to which My Lords are of opinion they should advert in whatever report they may ultimately submit to this Board in reference to these claims. It appears by the Minute of 4th November 1834, that a full authority was given to the Commissioners to receive all claims for losses which might be presented to them, including no less book-debts and goods ashore, for which provision is already made, than losses sustained by seizure of ships and cargoes. Under the latter head it appears that claims were advanced by ten persons only, to the amount of 19,569 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* reduced by the Commissioners to 6,641 *l.* 6 *s.* 10½ *d.*; whereas, by the Account now under consideration, there appear to be 90 claimants to a gross amount of 524,747 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.*

My Lords direct that the class of claimants under the Minute of 4th November 1834 should be distinguished from the others, and that inquiry should be made to show why the claims of the other parties were not submitted for consideration at the same time.

My Lords also desire that inquiry should be made into the fact, whether the claims are made *bonâ fide* on behalf of the persons who sustained the loss, or their representatives; and, if made by other parties, to whom such claims may have been made over or assigned, for what consideration such transfer or assignment shall have taken place.

My Lords direct also that inquiry should be in all cases made whether the ships and cargoes in question were or were not insured; and if they were not insured, what was the reason for such neglect.

My Lords feel this to be the more necessary, because they perceive in the Schedule of Claims, No. 3, where the loss sustained is stated to be the value of the ship "over and above the insurance;" No. 33, the amount of a policy of insurance; No. 51, the claim of the London Assurance Company for the sum of 2,300 *l.* paid on the cargo of the Cecilia; and No. 82, where the payment of insurances in 13 different cases, amounting to 2,866 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.*, is set forth.

In calling the attention of the Commissioners of Danish Claims to these several cases, My Lords wish to guard against expressing or inferring any opinion respecting them, or of excluding such other matters as shall appear to the Commissioners fitting subjects for inquiry and investigation.

Inasmuch as it is not the intention of My Lords to submit any vote to Parliament on the subject of these claims, and as, consequently, the remuneration of the Commissioners cannot be provided for in the manner adopted in reference to the former payments, inform the Commissioners that My Lords will make provision from other sources for rewarding their services, fixing the amount to be paid in analogy to the principles on which they have heretofore acted, but considering this new duty as separate and distinct from the functions with which they have been heretofore charged, and entitled to distinct remuneration.

Treasury Chambers,
5 August 1839.

(signed) *F. Baring.*

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# DANISH CLAIMS.

COPY of MINUTE of TREASURY of the 5th day of July 1839, on the subject of the DANISH CLAIMS.

(*Mr. Baring.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *August* 1839.

# DANISH CLAIMS.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 June 1840;—*for*,

COPY of the REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for the Investigation of DANISH CLAIMS, on the Claims in respect of the Seizure of Ships and Goods Afloat.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 29 June 1840.

R. GORDON.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 3 *July* 1840.

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for the Investigation of DANISH CLAIMS, dated 12th May 1840, on the Claims for Losses sustained by the Seizure, by the Danish Government in 1807, of British Ships and Cargoes, together with Copies of the Schedules annexed, marked (A.) and (B.)

## TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, &c. &c.

Office of Danish Claims, Whitehall Place,
12 May 1840.

My Lords,

IN obedience to your Lordships' commands, conveyed to us in Mr. Baring's letter of the 9th July 1839, we have proceeded with and completed the judicial examination of the several claims preferred for losses sustained by the seizure, by the Danish Government in 1807, of British ships and cargoes.

In conformity with our instructions, we prefaced our communications to the several claimants by informing them that it was to be distinctly understood by them, that no pledge was either given or implied by these proceedings, that it was the intention of your Lordships to apply to the House of Commons to vote any sum on their behalf.

At the same time, we issued circular letters, in which we embodied the particular inquiries enjoined by your Lordships, for the purpose of ascertaining,

1. Why the claims, preferred for the first time in 1838, had not been submitted to our consideration on the publication in the Gazette of the notice of the 12th November 1834:

2. Whether any of the claims had been assigned to the parties preferring them: and,

3. Whether the ships and cargoes were or were not insured; and if they were not insured, what reason could be assigned for such neglect.

In answer to these several inquiries, it was alleged,

1. That circumstances, of a similar nature to those which caused additional time to be granted to the claimants for book debts and goods ashore, existed in the present instance; that the notice of the 12th November could not be considered as applicable to their case, inasmuch as no mention occurred in that notice of losses by seizure of ships and cargoes; besides, that it was well known, in 1834, that the Government had no intention of entertaining their cases, and that many of the parties were even given to understand that the prosecution of their claims at the period in question would have been useless;

 and,

and, lastly, that the very circumstance of the publication of another notice, on the 10th of July 1838, was evidence to show that your Lordships did not consider the notice of the 12th November 1834 sufficient to enable the Commissioners to carry into effect the prayer of the Address to the Crown, of the 24th May 1838:

2. That no assignment of a claim had taken place:

3. That where no insurance had been effected on the ship or cargo, the reasons were, that it was not the custom of the party to insure against any but sea risk; or that insurance could not be effected, owing to the unexpected events of the period; or that the insurance was void, from the circumstance of the vessel having been seized in port.

After these preliminary inquiries, we proceeded to the judicial investigation of the claims; in the progress of which, we called, from time to time, for such evidence as appeared to us essentially necessary.

And, finally, on the 10th March last, we issued a circular letter, stating that all further evidence must be lodged at this office on or before the 10th of April.

We have now the honour of reporting to your Lordships the result of this judicial examination, which we have detailed in the two Schedules accompanying this Report, marked (A.) and (B.); the one containing the claims lodged in this office in 1834, the other those brought forward in 1838.

We have arranged the claims in both Schedules under the respective heads of ships, cargoes, freights, and insurance; and as our inquiries were directed to extend to the whole of the year 1807, we have thought it right to state in each instance, under another head, the date of the capture.

The Schedule which accompanied our Report of the 6th February 1839, contained 90 claims, which amounted to 524,747 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.*

Many of these claims have since been disallowed in part; many have been subdivided into separate cases; and the result of the whole investigation is that we report 116 claims to be supported by proof, amounting to 225,126 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.*

The remaining cases have been rejected for deficiency of proof.

In the judicial investigation of these claims, our object has been to ascertain the actual loss sustained, without taking into consideration any mercantile profit which might have been realized, if the seizures and confiscations made by the Danish Government had never taken place.

We have therefore determined the amounts of the several claims according to the bills of sale, invoices, bills of lading, charter-parties, and other original documents, showing the cost prices of ships and cargoes, and the rate of freights in 1807; and we have not adopted the Danish sales as criteria of value.

We have in no instance adjudicated upon a loss unless the parties or the representatives of the parties who sustained that loss, have appeared in some way before us, or have given authority for the prosecution of the claim.

Under the doubts, however, which your Lordships have impressed upon us, as to whether any indemnity for the claims in question would be ultimately conceded, we have refrained from putting the claimants to the expense of legally establishing their title as representatives of the parties originally interested, and have rested satisfied in the interim with *primâ facie* evidence of the fact.

We have, &c.

(signed) JOSEPH PHILLIMORE, Chairman.
W. EMPSON.
ARTHUR HELPS.

## SCHEDULE (A.)

Of Claims for Losses sustained from the Seizure of Ships and Cargoes by the Government of *Denmark* in 1807.

| No. | Name of Claimant. | Amount of Loss proved for | | | | Date of Capture. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ship. | Cargo. | Freight. | Insurance. | |
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1. | Anderson, Alexander, representatives of. | 160 18 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 Sept. 1807. |
| 2. | Bonner, John, the representative of. | 146 7 4 | 45 8 2 | 316 16 - | - - - | 25 Aug. - |
| 3. | Bainbridge, Christopher; Stafford, William, executor of; Atkinson, Stephen, executor of; and Robson, John, representative of. | 350 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | in August - |
| 4. | Beardmore and Cunningham, representative of. | - - - | 154 15 - | - - - | - - - | 11 Sept. - |
| 5. | Brereton, Robert, representative of. | 1,596 - - | - - - | 250 - - | - - - | 25 Aug. - |
| 6. | Brown, Hezekiah, and Lambert, John Beevor. | - - - | - - - | - - - | 600 - - | - - in 1807, but no precise date. |
| 7. | Barnard, Daniel - - - | - - - | 2,185 14 10 | - - - | - - - | 5 Nov. 1807. |
| 8. | Briggs, Christopher - - | 291 13 4 | 100 3 3 | 127 5 10 | - - - | 9 Dec. - |
| 9. | Black, John - - - - | 600 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3 Sept. - |
| 10. | Chalmers, John & Co. - - | 162 10 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - in 1807, but no precise date. |
| 11. | - Idem - - - - - | 118 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 25 Aug. 1807 |
| 12. | Cowan, William, and Andrew, David, the managing partner of the firm of. | 800 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | in Sept. - |
| 13. | - Idem - - - - - | 1,800 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | in Sept. - |
| 14. | Crickmay, Thomas, executor of; Neale, William, executor of; and Grapes, Jonathan, representative of. | 417 6 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | in Sept. - |
| 15. | Carron, John, representative of | 1,800 - - | - - - | 747 19 - | - - - | 25 Oct. - |
| 16. | Cormack, James, representative of. | 375 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | in Aug. - |
| 17. | Catto, Robert; Thompson, George; Catto, John, executor of; Pirie, William, executor of; Pirie, George, executor of; Duthie, Alexander; and Elmsie, George. | 1,056 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 23 Aug. - |
| 18. | Campion, John, and Holt, Joseph, representatives of. | 2,350 - - | - - - | 1,064 10 9 | - - - | 21 Nov. - |
| 19. | Downie, Alexander; Wilson, Thomas; Forbes, Alexander; Hill, James, assignee of; and Livingston, David, trustee of. | 867 10 6 | - - - | 196 17 6 | - - - | 27 Oct. - |
| 20. | Davidson, Peter, representative of; and Davidson, James. | 600 - - | - - - | 300 - - | - - - | 23 Nov. - |
| 21. | Elliott, Edward; Ibbetson, Francis; and Bowart, John, representatives of. | 1,386 7 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 25 Aug. - |
| 22. | Fleeming, John; and Kydd, Thomas, representatives of. | 1,500 - - | - - - | 300 - - | - - - | 5 Nov. - |
| 23. | Fowler, Valentine, sen. and jun., the executors of. | 100 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 30 Nov. - |
| 24. | Goodwin, George - - - | - - - | 2,889 16 4 | - - - | - - - | 5 Nov. - |
| 25. | Gilbee, Nicholas, representative of. | 3,000 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 16 Nov. - |
| 26. | Hodgson, William, executor of; Tyson, Edward, executor of; Cockton, John, executor of; Skelton, George, executor of; Bell, Joseph, executor of; and Hurd, Henry, executor of. | 1,476 13 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 29 Aug. - |

(*continued*)

| NO. | NAME OF CLAIMANT. | AMOUNT OF LOSS PROVED FOR | | | | DATE OF CAPTURE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SHIP. | CARGO. | FREIGHT. | INSURANCE. | |
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 27. | Hickson, Thomas, representative of; and Clark, William. | 2,300 – – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 21 Nov. 1807 |
| 28. | Harrison, William; Harrison, Benjamin; Hall, William, representatives of; and Stephens, Daniel, representative of. | 3,093 15 – | - - - | 1,312 10 – | - - - | 9 Dec. – |
| 29. | Hill, William, sen. and jun., executors of; and Wooster, Thomas. | 75 – – | - - - | 750 – – | - - - | - - In 1807, bu no precise dat |
| 30. | Haywood, John, and Duesbury, Samuel. | 900 – – | - - - | 600 – – | - - - | 21 Nov. 1807 |
| 31. | Heseltine, Mark, representatives of. | - - - | - - - | 360 – – | - - - | 19 Nov. – |
| 32. | Izat, Alexander, the executor of | 2,459 7 2 | - - - | 400 – – | - - - | 29 Aug. – |
| 33. | Jordan, Michael - - - | - - - | - - - | 587 10 – | - - - | 10 Nov. – |
| 34. | Jackson, Thomas - - - | 487 10 – | - - - | 396 11 1 | - - - | 25 Nov. – |
| 35. | - Idem - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 87 8 – | 25 Nov. – |
| 36. | - Idem - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 83 4 – | - Between the & 19 Nov. 180 |
| 37. | - Idem - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 40 11 – | 19 Nov. – |
| 38. | Levett, John - - - - | 291 13 4 | 100 3 3 | 127 5 10 | - - - | 9 Dec. – |
| 39. | Marshall, Cuthbert - - | 1,250 – – | - - - | 750 – – | - - - | 19 Nov. – |
| 40. | Martin, William, representatives of. | 2,962 10 – | - - - | 1,080 – – | - - - | 19 Nov. – |
| 41. | Millar, Robert - - - | 600 – – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 25 Aug. – |
| 42. | Moxon, Richard William; Moxon George, and Moxon, John, or the assignees of the said Messrs. Moxon. | 4,500 – – | 846 19 5 | 740 – – | - - - | 5 Nov. – |
| 43. | - Idem - - - - - | - - - | 1,064 4 4 | - - - | - - - | 10 Nov. – |
| 44. | - Idem - - - - - | - - - | 380 6 8 | - - - | - - - | 19 Nov. – |
| 45. | - Idem - - - - - | - - - | 1,343 4 – | - - - | - - - | 25 Nov. – |
| 46. | Moxon, Thomas, executors of, or the assignees of the said executors. | - - - | - - - | 587 10 – | - - - | 10 Nov. – |
| 47. | Morison, John, the represesentatives of. | - - - | - - - | - - - | 500 – – | 12 Oct. – |
| 48. | - Idem - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,200 – – | 23 Dec. – |
| 49. | - Idem - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 500 – – | In Dec. – |
| 50. | - Idem - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,000 – – | 31 Oct. – |
| 51. | - Idem - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,000 – – | In Dec. – |
| 52. | Marshall, Stephen, executor of; Lamplough, Thomas; Scrivener, John, executor of, and Catley, John Dawson. | 1,200 – – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 20 Aug. – |
| 53. | Moxon, Thomas, executors of, or the assignees of the said executors. | 2,100 – – | - - - | 1,000 – – | - - - | 25 Nov. – |
| 54. | Oliphant, Henry, representative of. | 1,200 – – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 29 Oct. – |
| 55. | Penny, John, representatives of | 78 18 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - In 1807, bu no precise date |
| 56. | Robinson, William; Fisher, Joseph, executor of; Wood, Thomas, executors of; Tolson, William, executor of; Winder, William; Harrison, Daniel; Birbeck, Joseph; Stamper, Joseph, executor of; Allinson, John; Dodgson, John, executrix of; and Birkett, Thomas, executor of. | 1,453 2 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - In 1807, bu no precise date |
| 57. | Rankin, Robert; Montgomerie, Robert, executor of; Auld, John, executor of; Brown, John, representative of; Campbell, Alexander, representatives of; Morris, Robert, representative of; Stewart, Thomas, representative of; Auld, Edward; Gilkison, James, representative of; and Gibson, James, representative of. | 600 – – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 29 Aug. 1807. |

| NO. | NAME OF CLAIMANT. | AMOUNT OF LOSS PROVED FOR | | | | | | | | | | | | DATE OF CAPTURE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SHIP. | | | CARGO. | | | FREIGHT. | | | INSURANCE. | | | |
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
| 58. | Strachan, John, representative of; Hill, David; Crawford, James; Burn, David, representative of; Smith, Robert, representatives of; and Young, David, representatives of. | 406 | 5 | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 Oct. 1807. |
| 59. | Smith, Thomas, representatives of. | 125 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - In 1807, but no precise date. |
| 60. | Scott, Idles & Co., representative of. | - | - | - | 3,051 | 2 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 Nov. 1807. |
| 61. | Sangster, James, Robert, George, and William. | 675 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - In 1807, but no precise date. |
| 62. | Solly & Gibsone, surviving partner of. | 23,669 | 5 | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - For four vessels captured the 11th, 15th, 16th, and 24th December. |
| 63. | - Idem - - - - - | - | - | - | 3,230 | 14 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 Dec. 1807. |
| 64. | - Idem - - - - - | - | - | - | 3,271 | 9 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 Dec. – |
| 65. | - Idem - - - - - | - | - | - | 3,100 | 14 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 Dec. – |
| 66. | Stamp, Edward, and Moody, Samuel, representatives of. | 1,205 | 19 | 1 | - | - | - | 145 | – | – | - | - | - | 3 Sept. – |
| 67. | Swanson, Peter, administrator of | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 366 | 8 | – | 22 Nov. – |
| 68. | - Idem - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 73 | 15 | – | 9 Dec. – |
| 69. | - Idem - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 158 | 3 | 8 | - - In 1807, but no precise date. |
| 70. | - Idem - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 268 | 10 | – | 17 Dec. 1807. |
| 71. | - Idem - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 157 | 8 | 8 | - - In December. |
| 72. | Scarborough Insurance Association. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 800 | – | – | 30 Nov. 1807. |
| 73. | Sanderson, Thomas, representative of. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 600 | – | – | 25 Aug. – |
| 74. | Shafto, Robert Ingram - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 753 | 12 | 8 | 25 Aug. – |
| 75. | Thomson, J., Bonar, T. & Co. | - | - | - | 834 | 14 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 Nov. – |
| 76. | - Idem - - - - - | - | - | - | 1,006 | 9 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 Nov. – |
| 77. | - Idem - - - - - | - | - | - | 4,984 | 14 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 Nov. – |
| 78. | Thompson, Caius, and Brown, Hezekiah, in trust for certain underwriters. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | – | – | - - In 1807, but no precise date. |
| 79. | - Idem, in trust for Rennards, Richard and Thomas. | 200 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - In 1807, but no precise date. |
| 80. | Ward, Thomas, representative of | 1,050 | – | – | - | - | - | 350 | – | – | - | - | - | - - In 1807, but no precise date. |
| 81. | Wathen, Samuel and Nathaniel, the surviving partner of. | - | - | - | 414 | 16 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 Sept. 1807. |
| 82. | Ward, Thomas, executor of; Marshall, Stephen, executor of; and Ward, Isaac, executor of. | 800 | – | – | - | - | - | 180 | – | – | - | - | - | 23 Aug. – |
| 83. | Ward, Thomas; Ward, Isaac; and Ward, John, the executors of. | 2,300 | – | – | 700 | – | – | 551 | – | – | - | - | - | 6 Nov. – |
| 84. | Ward, Isaac; Ward, Thomas; Dale, Henry; Dale, John; and Brown, Edward, the executors of. | 1,568 | 9 | 5 | 118 | 3 | 8 | 700 | – | – | - | - | - | - - Between the 9th and 19th November. |
| 85. | Wood, James, the representative of. | 375 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - In Aug. 1807. |
| | £. | 78,881 | 2 | – | 29,823 | 15 | 2 | 13,920 | 16 | – | 9,189 | 1 | – | |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of Loss proved for Ships - - - - | 78,881 | 2 | – |
| for Cargoes - - - - | 29,823 | 15 | 2 |
| for Freights - - - - | 13,920 | 16 | – |
| for Insurance - - - - | 9,189 | 1 | – |
| £. | 131,814 | 14 | 2 |

(signed) *Joseph Phillimore*, Chairman.
*W. Empson.*
*Arthur Helps.*

## SCHEDULE (B.)

Of Claims for Losses sustained from the Seizure of Ships and Cargoes by the Government of *Denmark* in 1807.

| No. | Name of Claimant. | Amount of Loss proved for | | | | | | | | | | | | Date of Capture. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ship. | | | Cargo. | | | Freight. | | | Insurance. | | | |
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1. | Andersch, C. L. | - | - | - | 2,033 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 Nov. 1807. |
| 2. | Atty, James | 2,300 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 Nov. – |
| 3. | Barmby, Thomas, the representatives of. | 700 | - | - | - | - | - | 578 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 16 Nov. – |
| 4. | Baxter, William | - | - | - | 872 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 Nov. – |
| 5. | Driver, A. P., official assignee to the estate of. | - | - | - | 1,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 Nov. – |
| 6. | Elliott, Thomas | - | - | - | 3,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 Oct. – |
| 7. | Ferguson, David, the representative of. | 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 Oct. – |
| 8. | Foreman, William, the representative of. | 333 | 6 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29 Oct. – |
| 9. | Hunter, John, and Hodgson, Michael. | 870 | 19 | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | 11 Nov. – |
| 10. | Hubbard, William and John | - | - | - | 5,025 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 Nov. – |
| 11. | - Idem | - | - | - | 6,366 | 5 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 Nov. – |
| 12. | Hall, Thomas, and Son | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 Nov. – |
| 13. | Kauffman and Metcalf, official assignee to the estate of. | - | - | - | 3,881 | 16 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - between 9 & 19 Nov. |
| 14. | - Idem | - | - | - | 881 | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 Nov. – |
| 15. | Lawson, James, the representatives of. | 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 Oct. – |
| 16. | London Assurance Corporation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,155 | 2 | - | 27 Oct. – |
| 17. | Middleton, George | 1,244 | 1 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - in 1807, but no precise date. |
| 18. | Melville, Robert | - | - | - | 169 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 Oct. – |
| 19. | Oliverson, Denby and Lavie, on behalf of 75 underwriters | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16,987 | 2 | - | 17 Dec. – |
| 20. | Oliverson, Denby and Lavie, on behalf of 51 underwriters | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,791 | 5 | - | 21 Dec. – |
| 21. | Oliverson, Denby and Lavie, on behalf of 45 underwriters | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,370 | - | - | 21 Dec. – |
| 22. | Preston, Isaac | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 Nov. – |
| 23. | Pringle, John, and Walker, John, the representatives of. | 1,572 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 Oct. – |
| 24. | Smith, James, the representative of. | - | - | - | 76 | 10 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 Nov. – |
| 25. | Scougall, & Co., the trustee to the estate of. | - | - | - | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 Nov. – |
| 26. | Scougall, John and Richard, and Anderson, John, representative of. | 1,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 Nov. – |

| NO. | NAME OF CLAIMANT. | AMOUNT OF LOSS PROVED FOR | | | | | | | | | | | | DATE OF CAPTURE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SHIP. | | | CARGO. | | | FREIGHT. | | | INSURANCE. | | | |
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
| 27. | Sorsbie, Benjamin - - - | 1,600 | – | – | - | - | - | 1,316 | – | – | - | - | - | 13 Nov. 1807. |
| 28. | Schweiger, Nicholas Daniel - | - | - | - | 1,737 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | In Sept. – |
| 29. | Wrongham, William, representative of; Cook, David, acting executor of; Smith, James, representative of; Bell, Thomas; Pitcairn, Andrew; Pitcairn, Alexander, representative of; Jobson, John, acting trustee of; Duff, John; How, Eliza; and Webster, Thomas, the representatives of. | 1,335 | 18 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 Nov. – |
| 30. | Werninck, J. G., assignee of | 800 | – | – | 700 | – | – | 500 | – | – | - | - | - | 20 Nov. – |
| 31. | Webster, James, the representatives of. | 1,114 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 Oct. – |
| | £. | 15,870 | 8 | 9 | 29,343 | 14 | 11 | 4,794 | 3 | – | 43,303 | 9 | – | |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Amount of Loss proved for Ships - - - - | 15,870 | 8 | 9 |
| for Cargoes - - - - | 29,343 | 14 | 11 |
| for Freight - - - - | 4,794 | 3 | – |
| for Insurance - - - - | 43,303 | 9 | – |
| £. | 93,311 | 15 | 8 |

(signed) *Joseph Phillimore*, Chairman.
*W. Empson.*
*Arthur Helps.*

# DANISH CLAIMS.

COPY of the REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for the Investigation of DANISH CLAIMS, on the Claims in respect of the Seizure of Ships and Goods Afloat.

*(Mr. Cresswell.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *July* 1840.

440.

*Under* 1 *oz.*

# DANISH CLAIMS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 February 1843;—*for*,

A COPY of any MEMORIALS from the DANISH CLAIMANTS presented to the Lords of the Treasury since February last.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 14 February 1843.

G. CLERK.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 16 *February* 1843.

To the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords, 45, Mark-lane, London, 17 June 1842.

As the Agent to a large portion of the Danish Claimants for "Book Debts" and "Goods seized on Shore," I have refrained (owing to the deficient state of the Public Revenue for several years) from urging upon your Lordships' consideration the final settlement of their claims; viz. the payment of Interest on the amount of the losses sustained by them through the seizure and condemnation of British property by the King of Denmark in the year 1807.

The measures which have recently been adopted by the Right honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, affording the hope that a surplus Revenue may soon be attained, I respectfully submit to your Lordships the just rights of the Danish Claimants to the payment of such Interest on *their losses*, as has been allowed and paid on all claims of a similar character.

I have the honour to be, my Lords,
(as Agent of the under-mentioned Firms)
Your Lordships' most obedient humble Servant,

*Edward White.*

Firmin de Tastet & Co.
Hullett, Brothers & Co.
Baring, Brothers & Co.
Greffuhle, Brothers & Co.
Blanckenhagen & De Zoete.
Green & Ross.
Preschell, Brogden & Co.
James Arbouin.
White & Lubboen.
Gerlach & Co.
Thomas Edwards.
C. & R. Puller.
Gustavus Flind & Co.
S. Josephson & Co.
William Timson & Co.
J. J. De Jonge.
Hoffmann & De Bie.
Favenc & Co.
Porter & Veichtner.
E. Mayer & Co.
L. B. Cohen.
Fultons & Co.
Bennett, Cure & Co.
J. G. Weininck.
James Drever.
Hardess, Mantz & Co.
Allsopp & Sons.
Schutze Röhrs & Co.
Jacob Schoch.
Sorsbie & Co.
N. Wathen & Co.
Beardmore & Co.
Alexander Balfour.
D. Ouchterlong.
Michael Josephs.
Widow Taylor & Sons.
William Williamson.
N. Elia.
Jonas Brown.
Martin & Rooth.
E. Muller & Co.
C. W. Sosson.
George Noel.
Combould & Co.
Bateman, Bell & Co.
Derk Plokke.
C. Blaurock.
Losh, Wilson & Bell.
J. L. Surleau.
Bischoff & Co.
P. Reynard.
W. Nunn.
Hermanus Vos.
Lucena & Crawford.
And others.

To the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

THE MEMORIAL of the undersigned Claimants, on behalf of themselves and others, whose adjudicated Claims for Losses by the Danes, in 1807, have been acknowledged by Parliament and by the Crown.

Showeth,

THAT the Address of the House of Commons to the Crown, of the 10th June 1841, viz.—"That Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to advance to the Claimants the amounts of their respective losses, as ascertained by the Commissioners to whom it had been referred to examine and adjudicate upon the same, and assuring Her Majesty that the House would make good the same;" and Her Majesty's gracious Answer thereto; viz.—"That Her Majesty would be ready to give effect to the wishes of the House of Commons in this instance, whenever the means shall have been provided by Parliament;" did, in effect, amount strictly to an appropriation of so much of the first monies that, subsequently to the said Address and Answer, should remain in Her Majesty's Treasury or Exchequer at the disposal of Parliament, as should equal the amounts adjudicated by the Commissioners, and voted by the House of Commons to be paid (as justly due and owing) to your Memorialists.

That the very end for which Appropriation Clauses were first introduced, viz., to provide against the supplies granted by Parliament being turned aside by the Crown from the specific purposes for which they were asked for by the Crown, and were granted, necessarily renders the case of your Memorialists distinct from, and an exception to, such general rule, inasmuch as, in the ordinary course of proceeding, it is the Crown which first asks the House to vote certain sums of money for the general service of the year; and that done, the several particular services for which the said sums of money shall be applied, and among which they shall be respectively apportioned, are specified in an Appropriation Clause; whereas in the case of your Memorialists, the House itself did first specify a certain service, for which it voted that a certain amount of money should be applied or appropriated, and then, agreeably to certain forms and orders in such case made and provided, instead of merely passing a vote for the payment of the said amount of money, did address an especial prayer to Her Majesty to advance the same, with the assurance that the House would make good the same; thereby not merely authorizing and appropriating (provided Her Majesty should be pleased to grant Her gracious assent thereto) the application of the first monies at its disposal, or any advance in anticipation thereof, but also pledging itself, if needful, to provide further means to make good any such advance.

That in no instance, that your Memorialists have been able to discover, has it been the practice, in cases of Addresses of the House of Commons to the Crown to pay a specific amount, to submit subsequently an estimate to the House, or, antecedently to the payment addressed for, to insert the amount in an Appropriation Act, and for this obvious reason, that the Address refers to the specified amount or estimate contained in the Report of the Commissioners in reference to monies addressed for already before the House; and its Address to the Crown to pay is in fact a previous appropriation of any available monies under the control of the Crown, and, at all events, of such monies as might be at the disposal of the House; and, therefore, it is submitted, that an Appropriation Clause can only be necessary when the amount has already been advanced, and has to be made good out of subsequent grants.

That although the terms in which Her Majesty was pleased to signify Her compliance with the Address of the House, of the 10th of June 1841, are not absolute in the first instance, but conditional, yet, taken together with the Address of the House of Commons, and the solemn and public nature of the whole transaction, they have the operation of rendering your Right honourable Board, immediately on the fulfilment of the condition in Her Majesty's Answer, by the existence of available means, Trustees for carrying into effect the measure which forms the subject of such Address of the House of Commons, and of Her Majesty's Answer thereto,—namely, the payment to your Memorialists of the sum so ascertained as aforesaid; such Address and Answer, being considered in connexion with the uniform usage of carrying into immediate effect such Addresses of the House, as shown in the subsequent Appropriation Acts for more than a half century, viz., from 1757 to 1815, both inclusive, have given the force of the laws.

That it appears by the Finance Accounts laid before Parliament, that there was a surplus of Ways and Means provided for the year 1841, in the possession or under the control of the Treasury, amounting to the sum of 420,939*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* over and above the sums remaining to be paid; consequently a surplus subject to any disposal Parliament had made in anticipation.

That the above-mentioned sum of 420,939*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, viz. 309,600*l.* laid out in Exchequer Bills, and 111,339*l.* since added to the Ways and Means for the year 1842, is a sum of money provided by Parliament, and arises in consequence of means provided since the Address of the 10th of June 1841, and Her Majesty's gracious Answer thereto; and, not being appropriated to any other service, was, and is, at the disposal of Her Majesty's Treasury in pursuance to the said Address, for the purpose of carrying into effect the above-mentioned solemn declaration of the will of the House of Commons in favour of your Memorialists, and appropriated by the House thereto.

That

That as soon as the condition upon which Her Majesty's assent was graciously given had thus been fulfilled, by Her Majesty's Treasury being in possession of sufficient means provided by Parliament, Her Majesty's assent to the Address of the House of the 10th June 1841 became absolute, and the carrying thereof into execution remained no longer a matter of discretion; and your Right honourable Board, as such Trustees as aforesaid, acting under the lawful authority of the Crown and of the House of Commons, so signified as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the usage or law in such cases, became intrusted with the payment of your Memorialists' claims so awarded by Parliament.

That by the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of your Memorialists, by the direction that the said claims should be advertised for in the London Gazette by your Lordships' Minutes referring the case to the decision of the House; by directing, in 1838, the examination, and, in 1839, the adjudication of the said claims; and by presenting, in 1840, to the House of Commons the Report or Estimate of the Commissioners, showing the proved amounts of the said claims; your Memorialists submit, that your Lordships have clearly and unequivocally undertaken the execution of the trust constituted by the above-recited solemn Act of that Branch of the Legislature to which the Constitution has intrusted the power of disposing of the public money.

That your Memorialists, therefore, have a clear legal right, founded upon the solemnly declared and recorded will of the Legislature and the Executive upon the usage in such cases, upon more than fifty precedents, as shown by the Appropriation Acts, and upon your Lordships' own Minutes, and other proceedings (by which your Right honourable Board have led your Memorialists to incur heavy charges and expenses in bringing forward and proving their claims before the Commissioners appointed to examine the same), to claim payment of the said Trust Fund of 420,939*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, which came into the possession and under the control of your Lordships, as such Trustees as aforesaid, subject to the appropriation made by Parliament, on the 10th of June 1841, in their favour; and that, if the said Trust Monies have been diverted to any new or other purpose, to the neglect or postponement of the payment of your Memorialists, the just and legal claim of your Memorialists on your Lordships' Right honourable Board, or on any other surplus, will not be defeated or varied by any such misapplication of the said Trust Monies, but will still remain established and binding.

That your Lordships being thus, as it appears to your Memorialists, clothed with authority, and in possession of sufficient surplus monies to satisfy their just claims, so proved and admitted as aforesaid, and so recognized both by the House of Commons and by Her Majesty, it appears to your Memorialists that no reason exists why the payment of their claims should be any longer deferred.

Your Memorialists, therefore, most respectfully solicit your Lordships to take their case, as above stated, into consideration, and to give directions for the satisfaction of their claims, and to favour them with an early reply to this Memorial.

London, 1st October 1842.

*Edward Solly,*
Chairman of the London Committee of Claimants,
No. 38, Bedford-row.

(Signed) J. Thomson, T. Bonar & Co.

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To the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL of the undersigned, on behalf of the Claimants for Amounts awarded them by Parliament for their Losses by the Danes in 1807.

Showeth,

THAT your Memorialists, in acknowledging your Lordships' early reply to the Memorial presented by them in October last, beg permission to remark that they are unable to discern whether the difficulty lies in the actual want of surplus of the Consolidated Fund, or in the doubt implied as to the right of the Claimants to the amounts granted them by Parliament.

That your Memorialists, anxious to make the justice of their case clear in every point of view, humbly request leave to place under your Lordships' consideration the principal facts on which it was originally founded, as these in the course of years may have been lost sight of, but are necessary to the right understanding of the whole subject; the first is relative to the principal arguments adduced in favour of the Book Debt Class, and supposed to operate against the Baltic Shipping Claimants.

It was asserted in the earlier debates, that the confiscation of Book Debts was contrary to the usage of nations, and that the confiscation of ships and cargoes seized on the high seas was in accordance with the practice of modern warfare. Now, in reply to the first of these two arguments, your Memorialists beg to refer to the letter of your Right honourable Board of April 1809, wherein it is expressly stated—"That it was the usage of many nations to confiscate Book Debts, for, besides the Danes, the Russians, the French, the Spaniards, and others, had practised it in the late war."

Vattel, again, book iii. chap. 5, ss. 77, says, "That the Sovereign has naturally the same right over what his subjects may owe to enemies; he may therefore confiscate debts of this nature, if the term of payment happens in the time of war."

And Bynkershock, vol. ii. cap. vii. page 205, on Quest. Juris Publico, says, "That Book Debts may be and have been confiscated, quoting the instances at the peace between Denmark and England, 31 July 1667, article 5; that between Spain and England, 21 September 1667, s. 37; and that between France and Spain, 17 September 1678, s. 22; where Book Debts had been confiscated on both sides, and no restitution was given."

That your Memorialists are aware that the late Sir James Mackintosh did advise the Book Debt Claimants some years ago to bring forward again the plea which your Right honourable Board repudiated in 1809, because he said that, in narrowing the ground of claim, his clients stood a better chance; but your Memorialists submit, that Sir James Mackintosh's opinion was contrary to historical facts, to the previous decision of your Right honourable Board, and to the authorities of Vattel and Bynkershock.

That, on the other hand, the view taken to the disadvantage of the Claimants, your Memorialists, that captures on the high seas were consonant to the law of nations, did not apply to the case, inasmuch as the seizures in question did not take place on the high seas, but within the close sea of the Baltic, as maintained by the Baltic powers, and where the Danes, by their convention of 1794 with Sweden, confirming a previous declaration of 1781, bind themselves, "in case they should be obliged, in consequence of differences with powers beyond the Baltic, to make use of reprisals, that the Baltic was nevertheless to be exempted therefrom."

That further, by the treaties of Breda between this country, Holland, Denmark, and France, which, though framed as separate treaties, were by a Supplementary Act of the contracting powers to be considered as one and the same (see Rapin Hist., vol. ii. page 645), it is agreed, s. 32 of the chief treaty, "If the former differences should be renewed, and turned into open war, the ships, merchandize, and all moveable effects of both parties, which shall be found in the seaports and dominions of the adverse party, shall be by no means confiscated or damaged, but there shall be granted to the subjects of both parties the term of six months, during which time they may transport the said effects where they please; and the above has been confirmed in the subsequent treaty between Denmark and this country."

That from the above two facts it must be evident, that the seizures of your Memorialists' property by the Danes within the Baltic was contrary to treaty and to the law of nations.

That though the neutrality of the Baltic was not positively recognised by this country, it had in the preceding year, 1806, been respected, when, on occasion of the war with Prussia, British cruisers were interdicted by the Admiralty order from molesting any vessel within that sea; and the same had been done in 1781.

That the Danish Consular Agent in the Baltic Ports did, in the autumn of 1807, give to your Memorialists the assurance that, notwithstanding the attack on Copenhagen, there would be no seizures permitted within the close sea of the Baltic.

That, in consequence of the statement that the Crown Lawyers had given the abstract opinion as above stated, and considered favourable to the Book Debt Creditors, and adverse to the Baltic Claimants, your Memorialists also took the opinion of eminent counsel, to the effect—

### Mr. D. Pollock, 1836.

"I am of opinion that these parties have a very strong claim upon the equity of the Government. I think it quite clear that the circumstances under which the losses in question were sustained do not in any respect bear the construction given to them in reply to the Memorial of January last; videlicet, that the losses arose in conformity to the practice and usage of war prevailing among the nations of Europe, but that, on the contrary, all ordinary practice and usage was violated."

### Sir William Follett, 1836.

"It appears to me that the Claimants for losses by the seizure of their ships and cargoes do also make out a very strong case for the equitable consideration of the Government."

### Dr. Lushington, 1835.

"The Crown thought fit to appropriate the condemned Danish property to the public service, and the Minister of the Crown stated as the reason, that there were British merchants who looked for a remuneration of their losses out of it: I think the retention of the Danish property, without compensating the British sufferers, not consistent with my notions of justice. The ground on which the present Claimants can support their claim for compensation is, that it is a great hardship on British subjects to lose their property by acts of the Crown, when those very acts have brought to the Crown a property much greater than their subjects lost."

That your Memorialists sent in their claims originally in the year 1808, when the late Sir Charles Price was chairman; and received, through him, in 1809, the assurance of the late Mr. Percival, that a sufficient sum should be retained out of the Danish Prize Money to pay all claims that should be found just; and this assurance was communicated also to the ship-owners of Hull, by letter of the late Mr. Stainforth, M.P., to Mr. Jackson, of Hull, 1809.

That the Danish Prize Money was treated by the Government differently from all other prize funds; it was not retained as Droits; but, as the late Mr. Percival announced to the House

House of Commons in 1810, "The whole was paid over to the public service, because there were certain merchants who claimed compensation out of it for their losses, arising from the manner in which the war broke out." Now, the Baltic Claimants, your Memorialists, did not so much claim on the ground that the Danes ought not to have molested ships, even of enemies, within the Baltic; they rested their claims on the ground stated by Mr. Percival, as the reason for the Trust Fund, that their losses were occasioned by acts of their own Government; and they claimed indemnity out of the fund which the country became possessed of for the very purpose.

They claimed on the ground that their losses were strictly occasioned by the reprisals of the Danes for the aggressive acts of their own Government, and had occurred within the period of reprisals, as defined by Vattel, when the Danes, finding all hope of accommodation vain, proceeded, on the 25th December 1807, to condemn the property they had till then only sequestered. Previous to that date the Danes had issued no declaration of war.

That your Memorialists are aware that on the last occasion, when the House of Commons voted the payment of your Memorialists' claims, it was unexpectedly put forth by the opponents, that the Danes had declared war at the town of Gluskstadt, in Holstein, the 16th August 1807. Now, this assertion was so evidently erroneous, that the advocates of the claims in the House did not deem it necessary to reply to it; but your Memorialists beg leave to state, and they are ready to prove, that the local ordinance of Gluskstadt directed merely an embargo, or sequester; that previous to it a Danish frigate had been attacked and captured; the landing of the troops near Copenhagen had taken place, and the attack had commenced; that on the mere rumour of hostilities in the middle of July, the British ports were filled with Danish merchantmen detained without cause; that those Danish ships which were detained in our ports, under embargo, the end of July, when the fleet of Admiral Gambier sailed, were, on proceeding on their voyage home to Denmark, after the embargo was raised, detained by Admiral Gambier's fleet which had preceded them; and that before any public order was issued at home for the detention of Danish vessels, Admiral Gambier's fleet had detained, by his orders, upwards of sixty Danish merchant-vessels. Thus the Danes had every possible provocation previous to the 16th August to declare war, but they did not do so then,—they confined themselves to directing that British property be placed under sequester.

That this is proved by the fact that the Danish ship "Orion," which was detained in October 1807, was condemned as Droits, and not to the captor, because, though so long after the 16th August, it was expressly stated to be taken prior to a declaration of war.

That the attack upon Copenhagen, though a most brilliant enterprise, was universally considered as an aggressive act, is beyond doubt. It is matter of history that, at that period, Bonaparte's object was war against the individuals and the commerce of this country, as the only vulnerable points, and his Berlin and Milan decrees proclaim it. All, therefore, that the two Sovereigns agreed upon at Tilsit to enforce on the Baltic powers was a non-intercourse with England, such as Prussia signed in her treaty; such was to be forced upon Sweden and Denmark, and acted upon by Russia, if this country refused within two months to make peace. The report about an intended surrender of the Danish fleet to Bonaparte was a mere rumour; and though Mr. Garlike received directions from Mr. Canning, in November 1807, to offer 1,000*l.* for a confirmation of the supposed secret article to that effect, your Memorialists know that Mr. Garlike did not get it, and could not get it, for it did not exist. If it had been true, the French would as easily and consistently have asked for the Swedish fleet which lay in port close by,—a demand which nobody ever thought of even surmising.

That your Memorialists, in addition to the preceding grounds that their losses were in contravention of treaties, and were reprisals for British aggression, have the additional one, that the protection which was promised them by the presence of British ships of war was prematurely withdrawn, and their property thereby left exposed in that sea, of which Denmark had the key, to the reprisals of the enraged Danes, then become the personal enemies of their British correspondents.

That the Government, in 1807, were aware of the far greater importance of the Baltic trade than of the trade with Denmark, and were anxious to protect it, is evident from Mr. Canning's reply, the 3d February 1808, to the question, why the fleet had not been ordered to attack Cronstadt and the Russian fleet, as that Government was a party to the hostile plan, instead of attacking the unoffending Danes? namely, "We had the right to attack Russia, but had we no interest in forbearing to exercise that right? There were at that time in the ports of Russia, 500 British ships, and 6,000 British seamen; and Gentlemen would perceive that these formed too important an object to be hazarded for the sake of the few hulks that might be obtained at Cronstadt."

That your Memorialists, in submitting the above summary to your Lordships' consideration, hope to convince your Lordships that the present Claimants have been harshly treated throughout; and that the other classes who have been paid for their losses in Copenhagen and Holstein were by no means entitled to any preference over your Memorialists.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly pray your Lordships to take the above into consideration, in the hope that this explanation may be found satisfactory, and that your Lordships may be induced to view their case favourably, on its own merits alone.

*Edward Solly*, No. 38, Bedford-row,
Chairman of the London Board of Claimants.

1st December 1842. *C. Marshall*, Secretary.

# DANISH CLAIMS.

COPIES of MEMORIALS from the DANISH CLAIMANTS presented to the Lords of the Treasury since February last.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *February* 1843.



*Under* 1 *oz.*

# DANISH CLAIMS.

RETURN to an ORDER and an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 June 1843;—*for*,

COPIES of the ADDRESSES of This House to The CROWN, respecting DANISH CLAIMS, of the 24th day of May 1838, of the 18th day of June 1839, and of the 10th day of June 1841; with Her Majesty's Gracious Replies and Directions given in Pursuance of those Addresses;—And of the TREASURY MINUTE of the 4th day of November 1834, referring to Parliament the Decision of the Question whether any or all of the Classes of Danish Claims should be admitted;—Also, COPY of any PROCLAMATION, in the Original Language and in English, declaring War against this Country, issued in 1807, from the then Seat of the Danish Government, which has been received or is acknowledged as such at the Foreign Office or the Admiralty Court.

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Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 3 July 1843.

G. CLERK.

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*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *July* 1843.

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COPIES of ADDRESSES of The House of Commons to The CROWN; and of TREASURY MINUTE on the subject of the DANISH CLAIMS.

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House of Commons, 24 May 1838.

*Resolved*,

THAT an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions to the Commissioners to whom it was referred to examine the claims of certain British subjects, for losses sustained on account of book debts and other property confiscated by the Government of Denmark in the year 1807; that they shall examine the claims for losses sustained on account of seizures of ships and cargoes by the said government in the said year, and that the said Commissioners shall report on such claims to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

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House of Commons, 18 June 1839.

*Resolved*,

THAT an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct the Commissioners to whom it was referred to examine the claims of certain British subjects, in respect of losses sustained by the seizure of ships and cargoes by the Danish Government in 1807; to proceed to adjudicate upon the claims which they have received, and upon which they have made a report to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

House of Commons, 10 June 1841.

*Resolved,*

THAT an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the Report bearing date the 12th day of May 1840, made by the Commissioners to whom it was referred to examine and adjudicate upon the claims of certain British subjects, for losses sustained by the seizure and confiscation of their ships and cargoes by the Government of Denmark in the year 1807; and that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to advance to such claimants the amount of their respective losses as ascertained by the said Commissioners, and assuring Her Majesty that This House will make good the same.

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ANSWER to ADDRESS of The House of Commons of 10 June 1841.

*VICTORIA R.*

IT must at all times be my most earnest desire to attend to the wishes of the House of Commons, and I shall be ready to give effect to them in this instance, whenever the means shall have been provided by Parliament.

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COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 4 November 1834.

" MY Lords read the application of Mr. Shillito, requesting that the inquiries of the Commissioners for Danish Claims may not be limited to the claims of the sufferers by the confiscation of book debts only, but may be extended to various other classes of claims enumerated in his letter.

" My Lords read also letters from Mr. Brandon, Mr. Mason and Mr. Coure, on the same subject, and in which application is made for an extension of the period during which such claims may be presented.

" My Lords read also their Minute of the 29th July 1834, authorising and directing the Commissioners of French Claims to receive and examine such claims for losses sustained by the sequestration and confiscation of book debts, the property of British subjects, by the Danish government, in 1807; and expressing their opinion that no other claims should be received or entertained.

" Upon further consideration, and bearing in mind that all my Lords have undertaken to do is to afford to the parties the advantage of establishing before the Commissioners the fact, that the loss for which compensation is claimed was sustained, and that my Lords are by no means pledged to recommend to Parliament the grant of any compensation on account of any of them; it appears to my Lords that it will, upon the whole, be more satisfactory that the whole subject should be at the same time before Parliament, in order that the House of Commons may have submitted to them the whole amount of the indemnity claimed by all those parties, together with a statement of the several classes into which such claims for compensation naturally divide themselves.

" My Lords are pleased, therefore, without intending to express any opinion whatever as to the course which may be hereafter taken by Parliament, whether any or all of such classes of claims will be admitted, to direct that the means may be afforded to the parties making claims, to bring them forward for examination; and that the Commissioners for Danish Claims should be permitted, therefore, to receive all claims which may be presented to them; to class them under the several heads to which they appear most appropriately to belong; to examine the documents which may be produced by the several parties in support thereof; governing themselves in this matter by the regulations laid down in the Minute relating to the claims for losses occasioned by the confiscation of book debts, so far as such regulations apply to the nature of the proof to be produced and to the question of interest.

" My Lords also desire that when all such claims are received and the examination completed, the Commissioners will report fully to my Lords thereupon, transmitting to my Lords schedules of the claims presented, and distinguishing those

those cases in which the parties have substantiated the fact of their having sustained loss, and the amount thereof, in order that the House of Commons may have the fullest information before it, whenever it shall again have its attention drawn to the subject.

"My Lords are also of opinion, on the grounds stated in Mr. Mason's letter, that the period for presenting all claims should be extended for three months from the 12th instant."

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PROCLAMATION of The KING of *Denmark*, of War against *Great Britain*; Glückstadt, 16 August 1807.

WIR, Christian der Siebente, von Gottes Gnaden König zu Dännemark, Norwegen, der Wenden und Gothen, Herzog zu Schleswig, Holstein, Stormarn und der Dithmarschen, wie auch zu Oldenburg, &c. &c.

Thun kund hiemit: Nachdem von dem Englischen Jesandten Jackson, am 13ten d. M. erkläret worden, dass die Feindseligkeiten gegen Dännemark anfangen würden, und derselbe dabey zugleich für sich und seine Suite Pässe zur Abreise verlangt hat, mithin der Krieg zwischen Dännemark und England als bereits ausgebrochen anzusehen ist; so fordern Wir hiedurch alle Unsere getreuen Unterthanen auf, allenthalfen, wo es erforderlich, zur Vereitelung der frevelhaften Absichten des Feindes und zur Abwendung gewaltsamer Angriffe zu den Waffen zu greifen.

Dem zufolge verfügen Wir insbesondere auch hiedurch, das alle Englische Schiffe, so wie auch alles Englische Gut und alle Englische Waaren überall von den Obrigkeiten und andern, namentlich den Zollbeamten, in Beschlag genommen werden sollen, sie mögen sich befinden, wo, und in wessen Händen und Gewahrsam es sey. Wir wollen ferner, dass alle Englische Unterthanen, bis sie auf nähere Verfügung aus dem Lande geschaft werden können, ohne Ausnahme als Feinde Unserer Reiche und Lande unter Arrest gesetzt werden sollen, als worauf besonders die Obrigkeiten, und andre Beamte, so wie die von ihnen zu dem Ende mit Aufträgen versehen werdende Untergehörige, auf das strengste zu halten; wobey es sich denn von selbst versteht, dass Englische Schiffe und Böte, welche sich dem Lande nahen, als feindlich angesehen und behandelt werden müssen.

Ebenfalls ist est ferner Unser Wille, dass alle verdächtige Fremde mit der grössten Aufmerksamkeit beobachtet werden, und die Obrigkeiten sowohl als die Untergehörigen, aufs eifrigste dahin angewandt seyn sollen, alle Spione baldthunlichst zu entdecken. Endlich noch finden Wir zu verfügen nöthig, dass bey Vermeidung ernstlicher Ahndung aller Briefwechsel mit Englischen Unterthanen sogleich nach Bekanntwerdung dieses gänzlich aufhören und keine Zahlung an selbige, es sey, aus welchem Grunde es wolle, bis zu Unserer weiteren Verfügung geschehen solle.

Wir vertrauen übrigens auf Unsere gerechte Sache, den Muth und die bewährte Treue Unserer geliebten Unterthanen.

Urkundlich unter Unserm vorgedruckten Königl. Insiegel. Gegeben in Unserer Vestung Glückstadt, den 16ten August 1807.

(L.S. R.)

*C. L. Frhr. v. Brockdorff.*
*J. C. Moritz.*
*F. G. Koch.*

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(Translation.)

WE, Christian the Seventh, by the Grace of God King of Denmark, Norway, of the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Stormarn, and of the Dithmarshes, as also of Oldenburg, &c. &c.

Notify herewith: Whereas it was declared by the English Envoy Jackson, on the 13th instant, that hostilities against Denmark were on the point of commencing,

mencing, and whereas he at the same time demanded passports both for himself and his retinue, preparatory to his departure, so that the war between Denmark and England may be considered as having already broken out; we hereby call upon all our faithful subjects to take up arms wherever it is needful, in order to the frustration of the malign intentions of the enemy, and to the warding off of violent attacks.

Accordingly, we hereby also direct particularly all authorities and others, especially the officers of custom-houses, to lay an embargo upon all English ships, as well as all English goods, and all English merchandise, wheresoever they may be, and in whosesoever hands and custody they may chance to be found. It is furthermore our pleasure that all English subjects, until more particular instructions can be issued for their being sent out of the country, shall without exception be placed under arrest, as enemies of our realms and lands; to which injunction the authorities and other officers, as well as all subalterns charged by them to this effect, are to attend in the strictest manner, it being to be understood as a matter of course that English ships and boats approaching the coasts must be looked upon and treated as hostile.

It is moreover our pleasure that all suspected foreigners be observed with the greatest attention, and that the authorities as well as subordinates do use their most strenuous endeavours to discover all spies as soon as possible.

Lastly, we deem it also necessary to direct, with the view to the avoidance of severe penalties, that all epistolary correspondence with English subjects shall, after the notification of the present, entirely cease, and that no payment shall be made to them, on any account whatsoever, until we be able further to dispose in this matter.

For the rest, we confide in our just cause, and in the courage and tried fidelity of our beloved subjects.

We have caused this to be put on record, and have sanctioned it by prefixing our seal.

Given in our Fortress of Glückstadt, August 16, 1807.

(L. S. R.) *C. L. Baron von Brockdorff.*
*J. C. Moritz.*

*F. G. Koch.*

# DANISH CLAIMS.

COPIES of ADDRESSES of The House of Commons to Her Majesty, respecting DANISH CLAIMS, with Her Majesty's Replies; TREASURY MINUTE on the same subject; and PROCLAMATION of the Danish Government.

*(Mr. Hutt.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *July* 1843.

407.

*Under* 1 *oz.*

# DANISH CLAIMS.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 May 1844;—*for*,

COPY of a MEMORIAL addressed to Sir *Robert Peel*, by Mr. *Solly*, on Behalf of the DANISH CLAIMANTS, dated 27 July 1843.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 *August* 1844.

TO SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.
FIRST LORD OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

The humble Memorial of the Undersigned, on behalf of the Danish Claimants,

Showeth,

THAT the view taken of the Danish Claims by Her Majesty's late Ministers was founded on an erroneous statement of the case, and your Memorialist therefore solicits permission to submit the following facts.

That the claims of the present class are based on the following points:

1. That the seizure occurred in 1807, prior to any formal declaration of war by the Danish Government against England, inasmuch as the Ordinance by the Gluckstadt authorities of the 16th August, quoted by Sir Thomas Wilde, is not in reality a declaration of war, and only directs an embargo on British ships and property, with other usual precautionary measures. The Gluckstadt Ordinance is analogous to the British Order of the 16th May 1807, directing an embargo on, and that privateers may detain Turkish ships, in consequence of British hostilities having commenced with the burning of the Turkish fleet, after our ambassador had taken his departure; yet this British Order has never been called nor considered, particularly in our Court of Admiralty, as a declaration of war. The Danish Government did not decree the general confiscation of British property, which is the usual accompaniment of, and is analogous to, a declaration of war, until the 24th December. The Danish Government by its State Paper of the 27th November, declared that it had confined itself to the mere detention of British property, and it encourages those Danes whose property had fallen into the hands of the English to arm privateers, and to make especial reprisals for their individual losses. Consequently the claimants whose property was so taken in especial reprisal, and prior to any other declaration of war by the Danes than their tantamount decree of the 24th December, submit that they have a fair claim on the Danish Droits, arising out of those Danish individual losses which were ceded by the Crown for the purpose of indemnification. The present British claimants stand, in fact, as the representatives of those Danes who lost their property at the outbreak of British hostilities, and who revenged themselves especially on the present claimants.

2. That the immediate cause of the losses of the present claimants was the sudden and unauthorized withdrawal by the British Commodore of all the ships of war out of the Baltic in the middle of November, and finally from the Sound on the 30th November, contrary to the declarations and promises given to the owners and masters when convoyed by the direction of the Admiralty into the Baltic, on their way to the distant Russian and other ports therein. One object of the expedition was declared by the British Government to be, to secure the continued intercourse with the Baltic; after the surrender of Copenhagen that intercourse continued during the months of September and October uninterrupted, and negotiations were renewed. The merchants were promised, that should occasion for it arise, which the Government alone could foresee, sufficient protection would be provided for the Baltic trade on the return voyage. The property which the British merchants were endeavouring to save out of the Russian ports had, according to the custom of the trade, been contracted for and purchased early in the year, and long before the Treaty of Tilsit and the Copenhagen attack. The claimants submit that they therefore have a fair

claim on the Government on this ground; also that they were completely delivered over to the Danes, and their losses occasioned by the misconduct of a Government officer.

3. That the Danes had bound themselves by treaties communicated to the British Government, not to molest any ships whatever within the Baltic Sea, even in case of actual war with any Trans-Baltic power, and that consequently, at least after the departure of all British ships of war, their molestation of the claimants' ships in that sea was contrary to treaty, and therefore contrary to the laws of nations.

4. That on the other hand it is evident, and was so announced by the Treasury in April 1807, that it was the practice of all other nations, the French, the Russians, the Spanish, and the Dutch, during the late wars to confiscate book debts, and that the American courts of judicature have repeatedly decided it to be legal; therefore the so doing by the Danes, although contrary to a modern decision of the English law, cannot be called contrary to the law of nations, and this plea for making a distinction in favour and preference of the book debt class has no just foundation whatever.

5. That the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech on the 16th February 1841, expressed his doubt that after deducting the claims of the other classes already paid from the amount of Danish Droits ceded, there would be any balance left, but that he was ready to rest the question on that result. Now the amounts received for the public service are known to have been at all events 348,000 *l.* and 27,000 *l.* - - - - - - - £. 375,000

And the amount paid the other claimants - - - 271,000

Leaving only £. 104,000

Whereas the present claims consist of, Class A. - - - 131,813

Class B. or after-time claims - - - - - - 93,311

£. 225,124

but on the other hand, the public have had the benefit of £. 375,000 for 30 years, on which the interest would at least amount to as much more.

That your Memorialist therefore humbly and most respectfully solicits the consideration of the above facts, in the hope that it may induce Her Majesty's Government to grant compensation to the present claimants in such instalments as under all the circumstances may be deemed right and proper, which will be most thankfully acknowledged by them.

*Edward Solly.*

38, Bedford-row, 27 July 1843.

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## APPENDIX TO MEMORIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

*Dated 27th July* 1843.

### — No. 1. —

ORDER FOR TURKISH EMBARGO, 16th May 1807.

WHEREAS hostilities having taken place between His Majesty and the Sublime Porte, it is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the Grand Signor until further order: and His Majesty is further pleased to order that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatever belonging to the subjects of the Grand Signor now within, or which may hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any of His Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board all such ships and vessels: and that the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the Grand Signor, or bearing the flag of the Ottoman empire: but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage

or

or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship or vessel accordingly; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

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— No. 2. —

Special Order to condemn a Turkish Vessel, 9th December 1808.

Whereas hostilities having taken place between His Majesty and the Sublime Porte, His Majesty was pleased by His Order in Council of the 16th May 1807, to direct the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war to detain and bring into port all ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Ottoman empire.

And whereas, it has been represented unto His Majesty that in the month of July in the present year 1808, an action took place in the Mediterranean between His Majesty's ship of war Sea-Horse, commanded by Captain J. Stewart, and the Turkish ship of war , commanded by , in which action, after a most desperate and good conflict, the said Turkish ship was captured, through the superior gallantry, discipline, and spirit of the commander, officers, and crew of His Majesty's said ship:

And whereas, no commission has yet issued authorizing generally His Majesty's Court of Admiralty to adjudge and condemn the ships and goods belonging to the Ottoman empire,

His Majesty, &c. Directs, &c. that the said ship be adjudged and condemned to His Majesty.

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— No. 3. —

Danish State Paper.—Answer of the Prince Royal to the Traders.
Dated 27th November 1807, at Copenhagen.

I must acquaint the Trade, that it is impossible to modify the orders contained in the publications of the 9th and 14th September. The King, in confining himself to the sequestration of enemy's property, has done all that was in his power to assist those of his subjects whose fortunes might fall into the hands of the English. He has even exceeded what so perfidious an enemy merits. Besides, nothing ought to chill the ardour of a noble vengeance, and the merchants may at once, by arming privateers, recover their capital, and avenge the country and the King.

[*See* Annual Register, 1807.]

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— No. 4. —

Royal Proclamation concerning the Confiscation of English Property.
Dated Rendsborg, the 24th December 1807.

We, Christian the Seventh, by the Grace of God, King of Denmark and Norway, of the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarschen, and Oldenburg, hereby make known, that the proceedings of the British Government against Us and Our subjects compel us to declare as confiscated all English property which in pursuance of our Ordinance of 9th September this year, has been or may afterwards be detained in our territories.

We therefore command as follows:—

1. All English property which now or hereafter may be found in our territories, as well as all goods of English origin, shall be confiscated to our Royal Treasury, excepting only in cases where in conformity with the rules prescribed in our Ordinance of 9th September this year, it has been, or shall hereafter be, proved that previously to the 13th August this year such property had ceased to belong to the Crown of Great Britain, or to its subjects.

2. Such properties, so confiscated to our Treasury, if they cannot be immediately employed to the use of the State, or if they have not in conformity with 27 of said Ordinance, been already realized, shall be sold at public auction: in effecting which sales the duty laws are to be strictly followed with respect to all such merchandise as is not allowed to remain in our kingdom and territories.

3. Such public auctions are at each place to be held in conformity with instructions from the General Chamber of Commerce; for which purpose all reports transmitted, or to be transmitted in pursuance of our Ordinance of 9th September this year, are to be sent to the said Government College, and every one must apply to it in cases relating to the sale of the confiscated goods.

4. And in the same manner as the duty laws are to be strictly followed in the sale of confiscated goods, so in like manner the officers of the Customs must have a close inspection over the sale of all goods condemned as prize goods, in order that contraband goods brought in by privateers may not be suffered to remain in our kingdom and territories.

According to which all concerned shall most humbly conform.

Given in our Town and Fortress of Rendsborg, the 24th December 1807.

Witness our Royal Hand and Seal,

CHRISTIAN R.

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## — No. 5. —

MR. JUSTICE ROOKE'S OPINION on the Russian Embargo. November 1800.

(*See* Bosanquet & Puller's Reports, Vol. 3.)

I INCLINE to think that it should be considered as an embargo only; and that if it is not in the strictest sense an embargo, yet it still bears a nearer analogy to an embargo than to a capture. My reasons are these:—The Emperor of Russia calls it an embargo; he commands that an embargo be laid; he resolves not to take it off till the agreement respectively made be carried into effect. In a subsequent proclamation, he engages to make satisfaction to the British subjects who have suffered in consequence, and that the effects put under sequestration shall be restored. Now a sequestration does not import a change of property; but that, on the contrary, the property continues to be the right of the true owner, and is held as a trust by the sequestrator. Our own proclamation states, that our vessels are detained in the ports of Russia, and lays an embargo on Russian ships and effects, but directs that no violence be done to the crews, nor injury to the effects. The language of the Russian Court is embargo; our retaliation is called embargo; both are detentions *quousque*; but in the one case the crews and effects are treated with more rigour and violence than in the other. I cannot persuade myself that this difference of treatment will change the nature of the act, and turn that into a hostile capture which the Russian Government declares to be a temporary detention.

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## — No. 6. —

Point the Second.

LIST and Date of the Convoys appointed by the Admiralty to convoy Ships in the Baltic, after the sailing of Admiral Gambier's Fleet on the Expedition to Copenhagen. (*See* Lloyd's List.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1807. July | 29. | Aggressor, | G. B. | with fleet for the Baltic, | from Sheerness. |
| August | 12. | Cruiser, | S. W. | „ „ | |
| „ | 14. | Centinel, | G. B. | „ „ | |
| „ | „ | Calypso, | S. W. | „ „ | |
| „ | 26. | Falcon, | S. W. | „ „ | |
| September | 8. | Centinel, | G. B. | with the trade, for the Baltic, | from Sheerness. |
| „ | 23. | Cruiser, | S. W. | „ | „ |
| „ | 30. | Snake, | S. W. | „ | „ |
| October | 6. | Piercer, | G. B. | „ for Elsinore, | „ |
| „ | 10. | Charles, | G. B. | „ „ | from Grimsby. |
| „ | 15. | Forrester, | A. S. | „ „ | from Sheerness. |
| „ | 23. | Spitfire, | S. W. | with a fleet for the Baltic, | from Sheerness. |
| „ | 28. | Providence, | S. W. | „ for Elsinore, | from Grimsby. |
| November | 13. | Constant, | G. B. | with convoy for Baltic, | from Sheerness. |
| „ | 17. | Put back, and sailed again the 19th November. | | | |
| „ | 27. | Baracouta, | S. W. | with fleet for Baltic, | from Sheerness. |
| | | This convoy being met in the North Sea by Commodore Frazer, was ordered to put back with him. | | | |
| December | 13. | Commodore Frazer, with a fleet of ships of war, arrived at Yarmouth, and, in consequence of the merchants' complaints thereat, a convoy was ordered to return, and | | | |
| „ | 20. | The Forrester, | S. W. | Sailed from Yarmouth for the Baltic, but too late, as the merchant ships had been captured meantime. | |
| | | Cyan, | S. W. | | |
| | | Censor, | G. B. | | |
| | | Snipe, | G. B. | | |

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— No. 7. —

Point the Fourth.

The Treaty with America, in 1795, stipulates, " Article 10. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or national differences, be sequestrated or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each other and in their respective Governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority on account of national differences and discontents."

If, therefore, the confiscation of book debts was contrary to the law of nations, this article would not have been necessary.

# DANISH CLAIMS.

COPY of a MEMORIAL addressed to Sir *Robert Peel*, by Mr. *Solly*, on behalf of the DANISH CLAIMANTS, dated 27 July 1843.

*(Mr. Hume.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *August* 1844.

568.

*Under* 1 oz.

# PAPERS

RESPECTING THE

# CESSION TO THE BRITISH CROWN

OF THE

# DANISH POSSESSIONS

ON

# THE COAST OF AFRICA.

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*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of their Address of the 7th of March,* 1850.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1171]

## LIST OF PAPERS.


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# Papers respecting the Cession to Great Britain of the Danish Possessions on the Coast of Africa.

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## No. 1.

*Count Reventlow to Viscount Palmerston.*

M. le Vicomte, *Légation Danoise, le 7 Juillet,* 1849.

EN ayant l'honneur de me référer à la conférence que j'ai eue avec votre Excellence il y a quelques jours, et dans laquelle je lui ai exposé les motifs qui le rendent particulièrement désirable à mon Gouvernement sous les circonstances actuelles, de céder à une autre Couronne ses possessions sur la côte de Guinée, je m'acquitte par la présente de l'ordre de ma Cour d'en offrir l'acquisition au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Les tribus indigènes qui se trouvent dans la dépendance de cette colonie ont depuis longues années été l'objet de la sollicitude paternelle du Gouvernement Danois, qui a travaillé avec constance à leur conversion et à leur civilisation; vous sentirez, par conséquent, M. le Vicomte, les raisons pourquoi le Gouvernement Danois préférerait de beaucoup de transférer sa souveraineté des dites possessions à la Cour de St. James, qui ne recule jamais devant les sacrifices qu'exige la poursuite de ces nobles tâches, et avec laquelle le Gouvernement Danois a toujours coopéré dans celle de l'abolition de la Traite des Nègres.

La circonstance que nos possessions dans ces hémisphères lointaines sont limitrophes à celles de l'Angleterre pourrait peut-être lui en rendre recommandable l'acquisition pour autant que les commerçans Anglais seront mieux en état que ne l'ont été les nôtres, d'exploiter les ressources de ce vaste terrain, et d'entretenir un commerce lucratif avec les indigènes.

A peu de frais et avec une faible garnison, les forts de la colonie continueront sous la domination Anglaise à empêcher le trafic scandaleux et l'exportation des esclaves.

Sachant que la maison Forster et Smith, de la cité de Londres, a une part très considérable dans le commerce sur la côte d'Afrique, j'ai remis au chef de cette maison, Mr. Forster, Membre du Parlement, les cartes, plans et les inventaires nécessaires pour se former une idée générale de la colonie à céder.

Suivant une évaluation très modique faite des bâtimens, casernes, canons, &c., la valeur de ces biens, meubles et immeubles, monte à 10,000*l.* sterling, dont le versement est la seule condition que demande le Gouvernement Danois pour la cession de la souveraineté de ces possessions, en se déclarant prêt à s'entendre avec le Gouvernement Anglais sur les termes à en fixer.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.
(Signé) REVENTLOW.

(Translation.)

My Lord, *Danish Legation, July* 7, 1849.

IN having the honour to refer to the conversation which I had some days since with your Excellency, and in which I explained to you the reasons which render it particularly desirable, under present circumstances, for my Government to cede to another Crown their possessions on the coast of Guinea, I now acquit myself of the instructions of my Court in offering them to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

The native tribes which are subject to that colony have for many years been the object of the paternal solicitude of the Danish Government, which has laboured with constancy at their conversion and civilization; you will conse-

quently perceive, my Lord, the reason for which the Danish Government would greatly prefer to transfer the sovereignty of the said possessions to the Court of St. James', which never shrinks from the sacrifices required by the pursuit of these noble objects, and with which the Danish Government have always co-operated as regards the abolition of the Slave Trade.

The circumstance that our possessions in those far distant regions border upon those of England may perhaps recommend their acquisition to that country, inasmuch as the English merchants will be more able than ours have been to develope the resources of that vast district, and to carry on a lucrative trade with the natives.

Under the dominion of England the forts of the colony would at small cost and with a weak garrison continue to hinder the scandalous traffic of the export of slaves.

Knowing that the house of Forster and Smith, of the city of London, has a considerable interest in the trade on the coast of Africa, I have communicated to Mr. Forster, M. P., the maps, plans and inventories necessary to form a general notion of the colony which it is proposed to cede.

According to a very moderate valuation of the buildings, barracks, cannon, &c., the value of this moveable and immoveable property amounts to 10,000*l.* sterling, the payment of which is the sole condition put by the Danish Government to their cession of the sovereignty of these possessions, they being ready to come to an understanding with the English Government as to the period of payment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) REVENTLOW.

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No. 2.

*Viscount Palmerston to Count Reventlow.*

M. le Comte, *Foreign Office, December* 21, 1849.

I HAVE not failed to communicate to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies your note of the 7th of July last, conveying an offer on the part of the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark to cede the Danish Possessions on the coast of Guinea to the British Crown, in consideration of the payment by Great Britain to Denmark of the sum of 10,000*l.* as the value of the guns and stores contained in the forts to be ceded; and I am now able to inform you that Her Majesty's Government accept that offer, and are ready to submit at the earliest practicable period an application to Parliament for a vote of 10,000*l.* to enable them to carry the arrangement into effect. As it is, however, of importance that the cession, if made, should be made at once, and that Sir W. Winniett, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast, who is about to proceed to his post on the 1st of January next, should be authorized to take possession of the Danish forts and property on his arrival on the African Coast, Her Majesty's Government would suggest that the Danish Government should at once send out orders to their authorities to make over the forts and property in question to the British Colonial authorities, on condition that if, contrary to the expectation of Her Majesty's Government, Parliament should decline to make the proposed grant, the forts and other property should be restored to the Danish Government in the same condition in which they may be when made over to the British Government.

Trusting that you, M. le Comte, may find yourself at liberty to agree to this conditional arrangement, I inclose for your consideration the draft of a protocol to be signed immediately, for the purpose of recording the same; and as soon as Parliament shall have sanctioned the grant of 10,000*l.*, it will be my duty to propose to you that a convention, of which I also inclose a draft, shall be concluded between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark, for carrying the intended cession and purchase into effect in a formal manner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

*Draft Protocol of a Conference held at the Foreign Office, December , 1849, between Viscount Palmerston and the Count de Reventlow.*

THE Count de Reventlow, &c., and Viscount Palmerston, &c., having met at the Foreign Office;

The Count de Reventlow stated to Viscount Palmerston that His Majesty the King of Denmark is willing to cede to Her Britannic Majesty all the Danish Forts and Possessions on the Coast of Guinea, in consideration of the payment of the sum of 10,000*l.* sterling, that sum being the estimated value of the guns and stores contained in those forts and possessions.

Viscount Palmerston stated to the Count de Reventlow, in reply, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government are ready to accept the said offer, and that they will, when Parliament meets, submit to Parliament an application for a grant of 10,000*l.* sterling, to enable them to carry the arrangement into effect; but as it is of importance that the cession, if made, should be made without delay, Viscount Palmerston requested that the Danish Government would at once send out to their authorities on the coast of Guinea instructions to make over the forts and possessions in question to the British Colonial authorities; on the understanding that if, contrary to the expectation of Her Majesty's Government, Parliament should decline to make the proposed grant, the forts and other property shall be immediately restored to the Danish Government in the same state in which they may be when made over to the British Colonial authorities.

The Count Reventlow, on the part of his Government, assented to this proposal, and engaged that the necessary instructions should be forthwith sent out to the Danish authorities.

It was then agreed that as soon as the British Parliament shall have enabled Her Britannic Majesty's Government to pay to the Danish Government the above-mentioned sum of 10,000*l.* sterling, a formal Convention shall be concluded between the Courts of Great Britain and of Denmark, for the purpose of transferring the forts and possessions in question to Her Britannic Majesty, in full property and sovereignty.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

*Proposed Convention for the Sale of the Danish Forts on the Gold Coast.*

HIS Majesty the King of Denmark having offered to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland all the forts and possessions belonging to the Crown of Denmark situated on that part of the coast of Africa which is called the Gold Coast, or the Coast of Guinea; and Her Britannic Majesty having resolved to accept that offer, Their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for carrying such cession into effect: that is to say,

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.;

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

In consideration of the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling to be paid by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, His Danish Majesty cedes to Her Britannic Majesty, to be possessed by Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors, in full property and sovereignty, all the forts belonging to the Crown of Denmark which are situated on that part of the coast of Africa called the Gold Coast, or the Coast of Guinea, and which comprise Fort Christiansborg, Fort Augustaborg, Fort Fredensborg,

Fort Kongeensteen, and Fort Prindsensteen, with their appurtenances and all the guns and stores contained therein; together with all other possessions, property, and territorial rights whatever belonging to His Danish Majesty on the said coast.

ARTICLE II.

The present Convention shall be ratified, &c.

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No. 3.

*Count Reventlow to Viscount Palmerston.*

My Lord, *Danish Legation, December* 26, 1849.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 21st instant, by which, in answer to the offer made in my official note of the 7th of July last, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to cede the Danish Possessions on the coast of Guinea to the British Crown, you inform me that Her Britannic Majesty's Government accepts the offer on the conditions proposed in the above note of the 7th of July; and that, it being of importance that the cession be made at once, Her Britannic Majesty's Government suggests that orders should at once be sent out to the Danish authorities, to make over the forts and property in question to the British Colonial authorities; on condition that if, contrary to the expectation of Her Majesty's Government, Parliament should decline to make the proposed grant, the forts and property should be restored to the Danish Government in the same condition in which they may be when made over to the British Government; and to effect which purpose, you have transmitted to me draft of a Protocol to be signed immediately, and of a Convention to be concluded between His Majesty the King of Denmark and Her Britannic Majesty, for carrying the cession and purchase into effect, when Parliament shall have sanctioned the grant of 10,000*l.* sterling, stipulated to be paid as the value of the guns, barracks, and store-houses, with their fixtures, contained in those forts.

I am now in possession of the necessary full powers to carry out the intention of my Government, and I have therefore the honour to inform your Lordship that I am ready to meet you at the earliest opportunity convenient, for the purpose of signing the Protocol proposed by you, with the slight alteration in the first paragraph as indicated in the annexed amended draft, viz., "estimated value of the guns, barracks, and store-houses, with their fixtures," instead of "estimated value of the guns and stores."

M. Carstensen, Governor of the said Danish Possessions, has arrived from Copenhagen on his way to the coast of Guinea, for the express purpose of carrying out the transfer of the Danish forts and property to the British Colonial authorities, and he is ready to accompany Sir W. Winniett on the 1st of January next, if such may be found convenient, and in that case I hope that a passage will be granted him in the vessel that takes out Her Britannic Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.
(Signed) REVENTLOW.

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Inclosure in No. 3.

*Amended Draft of Protocol.*

THE Count Reventlow and Viscount Palmerston having met this day at the Foreign Office, the Count Reventlow stated to the Viscount Palmerston that His Majesty the King of Denmark is willing to cede to Her Britannic Majesty all the Danish Forts and Possessions on the Coast of Guinea, in consideration of the payment of the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, that sum being the estimated value of the guns, barracks, and store-houses, with their fixtures, contained in those Forts and Possessions.

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## No. 4.

*Protocol of a Conference held at the Foreign Office, December* 31, 1849, *between Viscount Palmerston and the Count de Reventlow.*

THE Count de Reventlow, &c., and Viscount Palmerston, &c., having met this day at the Foreign Office;

The Count de Reventlow stated to Viscount Palmerston that His Majesty the King of Denmark is willing to cede to Her Britannic Majesty all the Danish Forts and Possessions on the Coast of Guinea, in consideration of the payment of the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, that sum being the estimated value of the guns and stores contained in those Forts and Possessions.

Viscount Palmerston stated to the Count de Reventlow, in reply, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government are ready to accept the said offer, and that they will, when Parliament meets, submit to Parliament an application for a grant of ten thousand pounds sterling, to enable them to carry the arrangement into effect; but as it is of importance that the cession, if made, should be made without delay, Viscount Palmerston requested that the Danish Government would at once send out to their authorities on the Coast of Guinea instructions to make over the Forts and Possessions in question to the British Colonial authorities; on the understanding that if, contrary to the expectation of Her Majesty's Government, the British Parliament should decline to make the proposed grant, the Forts and other property shall be immediately restored to the Danish Government in the same state which they may be when made over to the British Colonial authorities.

The Count Reventlow, on the part of his Government, assented to this proposal, and engaged that the necessary instructions should be forthwith sent out to the Danish authorities.

It was then agreed that as soon as the British Parliament shall have enabled Her Britannic Majesty's Government to pay to the Danish Government the above-mentioned sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, a formal Convention shall be concluded between the Courts of Great Britain and of Denmark, for the purpose of transferring the Forts and Possessions in question to Her Britannic Majesty, in full property and sovereignty.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.
REVENTLOW.

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## No. 5.

*Lord Eddisbury to Count Reventlow.*

M. le Comte, *Foreign Office, December* 31, 1849.

WITH reference to what passed previous to the signature of the protocol for the conditional cession of the Danish Settlements on the Gold Coast, I have the honour, in Viscount Palmerston's absence, to transmit to you a copy of an instruction which has been addressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Winniett, explaining the sense in which the term "stores," used in the Protocol, is to be understood.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDDISBURY.

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Inclosure in No. 5.

*Earl Grey to Sir W. Winniett.*

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 31, 1849.

IT is necessary that I should explain to you that the Danish Government, in undertaking to transfer all stores in the Danish Forts on the Gold Coast, expressly desires to be understood as excepting small arms, drums, colours, furniture, &c., belonging to the Governor's residence, all such articles, in short, as may be considered rather as private property than public stores.

I trust that no difficulty will arise on that head, and it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that you should construe the terms of the agreement liberally.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GREY.

# DANISH POSSESSIONS (COAST OF AFRICA).

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 July 1850;—*for*,

"COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Office to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the Purchase of the Danish Possessions on the Coast of *Africa*, and their Lordships' Minute thereupon."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 16 July 1850. } B. HAWES.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
H. Merivale, Esq. to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.
1 December 1849.

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*, K. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 1 December 1849.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to request that you will submit for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, stating by Viscount Palmerston's direction, for the information of Lord Grey, that the Danish government is willing to cede in full sovereignty to Her Majesty the Danish forts on the western coast of Africa, and also to make over to Her Majesty's Government all the buildings, artillery, and stores contained therein for a sum of 10,000*l.*, which is stated by the Danish minister, in his letter to Lord Palmerston, to be a very low valuation for the property. Lord Grey has abstained from bringing this subject under the notice of the Lords Commissioners until he had had an opportunity of fully considering it, and of obtaining the best information in his power as to the advantages to be anticipated from the acquisition of the forts in question, with the property they contain, and the rights attached to their possession. Having now, after careful inquiry, satisfied himself that it would be advisable to make the acquisition of these forts, &c., his Lordship has directed me to state the following reasons for the conclusion to which he has come, and to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to give the necessary sanction for accepting the offer of the Danish Government.

12 July 1849. (1.)

£. 10,000.

2. Lord Grey would call their Lordships' attention to the importance of acquiring these rights of sovereignty. A mere glance at the map will be sufficient to show, that the Danish forts by their position, with reference to the British possessions on this part of the African coast, cannot be held by another European nation without materially interfering with the power of Her Majesty's Government to follow up with full effect the measures, which have been for some years in progress for the civilization and improvement of the inhabitants of this portion of the continent of Africa, and for the extension of British trade.

3. Even without the advantages which would have arisen from a more complete possession of the coast, the influence exercised by the British Government over the surrounding territory by means of the forts already belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast, has been the means of doing much for the improvement of a large district, and for the extension of British commerce. I am directed to call their Lordships' attention to the reports accompanying the Blue Books for the years 1847 and 1848, which have been printed for Parliament, and also to the enclosed extracts from a despatch from the Acting Lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast, dated the 10th of June of the present year. From these documents it will be perceived, that a large increase has taken place in the population of the district, over which British jurisdiction extends, and that it now amounts to certainly not less than 275,000 persons; that the Christian religion and education are making sure and steady progress; that the slave trade has been entirely extirpated in that, which was at one time its principal seat; that there are evident signs of a rapid advance in civilization, in the improved character of the native dwellings, and in the growing taste for articles of furniture and

*Vide* Annual Reports on the Blue Books, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, Session 1848, p. 203; 1849, p. 308.

No. 33.
10 June 1849. (2.)

275,000.

and clothing of European manufacture, the changes in this respect in the last 12 years being stated to be almost incredible; that within the last 10 years the cultivation of coffee has been introduced, while the palm oil trade has within scarcely a longer period increased, as it is supposed, no less than six-fold.

4. It is unnecessary to point out to their Lordships the incalculable importance of these results with a view to the gradual diffusion of the light of Christianity and civilization over the great continent of Africa, and to the extension of British commerce; but I am to observe that the acquisition of the Danish forts would not only, by extending the sphere of British influence spread over a wider surface the benefits, with which it has been attended, but would further give increased efficiency to the policy, which has been pursued in the territory already subject to our jurisdiction.

5. Their Lordships are no doubt aware that many measures calculated greatly to accelerate the advance of civilization have been postponed or abandoned, in consequence of a deficiency of pecuniary means for their adoption. It has been held, and justly held, that however desirable it may be to give a more extensive operation to the measures adopted for the improvement of Africa, it would not be right, considering the many and heavy demands upon the national resources, to increase the expenditure for this purpose for which Parliament is called upon to provide. Hence Lord Grey has been most anxious to discover some mode of raising in the British possessions in Africa a revenue applicable to those measures of improvement, the extension of which he has regarded as of so much importance, and to provide the means of increasing the number and efficiency of the schools, of opening new lines of communication and improving those which already exist, and undertaking other public works without adding to the amount of the vote annually submitted to Parliament.

6. With this view the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have concurred with Lord Grey in approving of the suggestion offered by the Lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast for the imposition of very moderate duties upon spirits and a few other articles extensively consumed in this part of Africa. From communications Lord Grey has had with Sir William Winniett during his stay in this country, and also with several of the principal merchants trading to the coast, he sees no reason to doubt that the produce of these duties, if they are successfully levied, will be amply sufficient, not only for the objects I have mentioned, but also to defray the whole expense of the establishments at the different forts (including a local corps, which it is proposed to substitute for the present military force), for which Parliament is now called upon to provide. But there is this difficulty in levying the duties, that the Danish forts, and the territory over which Denmark claims jurisdiction, being so intermixed with the British possession, unless the authorities under which these forts were placed were to concur in imposing the same duties, those imposed in the British territory would to a considerable extent be evaded. Their Lordships will perceive, from the extract already referred to from the despatch of the Acting Lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast, that this concurrence on the part of the Danish authorities has not been obtained. The transfer to Her Majesty of the Danish settlements would at once remove this obstacle to the collection of the proposed duties; and Lord Grey is assured, by those he considers to be best able to form a judgment on the subject, that no other difficulty is to be anticipated, and that a very considerable revenue arising from these duties may confidently be reckoned upon.

10 Nov. 1849. (3.)
27 Aug. 1849. (4.)

7. On the other hand, the additional expenditure which would be necessary would be exceedingly moderate. I enclose two letters from Sir William Winniett, the one containing the Lieutenant-governor's answers to the queries contained in their Lordships' letter of the 1st November, respecting the increase of establishment proposed for the levy of the new duties in the territory already under British jurisdiction; the other giving an estimate of the establishment which it would be necessary to form on taking possession of the Danish settlements.

8. It will be observed that the additional establishment, which is proposed in the present British possessions, would cost, according to the estimate, 1,340 *l.* a year, that for the Danish forts, 1,150 *l.*, and Sir William Winniett has no doubt of its being in his power to meet both these charges without making any addition to the Parliamentary Vote, even for the present year. He is equally confident that, if the measures now in contemplation should be adopted, in the course of two or three years even the present vote may be dispensed with.

9. There remains to be considered the question of the additional force, which it will be necessary to provide for the protection of the enlarged territory which will be brought under British authority. The merchants trading to the coast have, some time ago, called Lord Grey's attention to the fact, that the garrison, which is now composed of a detachment from one of the West India regiments, has proved to be a force both more costly and less suited to the peculiar duties to be performed than the militia to which the defence of the settlements was formerly entrusted. The Lieutenant-governor, on being consulted, entirely confirmed the accuracy of this statement of the merchants, and strongly recommended that a local force should again be substituted for that which is now employed. Eventually, as I have already observed, it is anticipated that the charge for this force may be defrayed from the colonial revenue; but, in the first instance, it will be necessary that it should be otherwise provided for, and Lord Grey trusts that their Lordships will see no objection to a vote being proposed for that purpose, more especially as he does not conceive that this will involve any increase of expense, as he has reason to believe that the service may be provided for at a charge not exceeding that which is now incurred for the present garrison, including the

the cost of its periodical relief. Lord Grey reserves for another communication (if their Lordships should concur in the present proposal) a further detailed statement of the cost of the force, which would be substituted for that now employed on the Gold Coast.

10. While the advantages of the cession of territory will thus be considerable, it is proper to add, that Lord Grey apprehends that there can be no room for doubting that the actual value of the property, which in consequence of that cession it will be necessary to purchase, far exceeds the price which the Danish government has expressed its willingness to accept for it. The Lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast and Mr. Forster, one of the principal merchants trading to that part of Africa, whose opinion is entitled to very great weight, have both reported, that they consider the sum which is asked to be much below that which the buildings and their contents are worth, without allowing anything for the rights of sovereignty which would be transferred along with them; and I am, in conclusion, to express Lord Grey's opinion, that the present is an opportunity of establishing on a firm foundation and extending British influence in this part of Africa which cannot be neglected without great risk to the permanency of the improvement which has already been effected. Even while held by Denmark, it will be observed, that the possession of these forts by another power is stated by the acting Lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast to have led to embarrassing questions as to the extent of the respective rights of jurisdiction which belong to the two nations. While these forts are in the hands of the Danes, there is no danger of their being made use of in any way to countenance a revival of the slave trade in a region where it is now happily extinguished, and thus as the influence of the two countries is directed towards the same objects, there is comparatively little probability of any serious difference arising. The case would be very different if the forts were in other hands, and the Danish government is so anxious to be relieved from these possessions, that if the offer now made to Her Majesty's Government should not be accepted, there can be little doubt that they will be transferred to some other power; and if, unfortunately, this should be one less sincerely anxious than Denmark to assist to the utmost in the suppression of the slave trade, there is but too much danger that the private gain to be easily made by persons entrusted with authority on the coast of Africa, by conniving at the slave trade, might prove too powerful a temptation to be resisted, and that these forts might be used to countenance, instead of to put down, that detestable traffic. The result would be not merely the revival of that traffic, but most probably also, to involve this country in differences of a very serious character with the power which might have acquired these forts, and might have allowed them to be thus abused.

11. On the other hand, should the offer now made be accepted, this country would obtain almost exclusive jurisdiction over a great extent of country of the highest natural capabilities, and inhabited by a numerous population already manifesting a strong disposition to improve the advantages they possess, and requiring nothing, as it is believed, but the superintendence and direction of an enlightened European Government to become industrious and thriving communities. The soil and climate are fitted for the cultivation of most kinds of tropical produce, and above all, it has been ascertained that the cotton plant grows with singular facility, and is even now almost without cultivation to be found in considerable abundance. If judicious means are adopted to direct the attention of the natives to the cultivation of this article (on which subject Lord Grey proposes to address another communication to their Lordships), there seems to be no reason why, in the course of a few years, cotton should not be added to the list of exports from this part of Africa, and a new and valuable source be opened for the supply of the raw material of our most important manufacture.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord *Eddisbury* to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Foreign Office, 12 July 1849.

Sir,

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a note which has been received from the Danish Minister at this Court, expressing the wish of the Danish Government to treat with the Government of Her Majesty for the cession of the Danish possessions on the coast of Africa, and I am to request, that in submitting the same to Earl Grey for his consideration, you will inform his Lordship that as far as Viscount Palmerston has the means of forming a judgment as to this offer, it seems to him one which it would be advisable to accept. The acquisition which would thus be made by Great Britain would probably afford valuable facilities for the extension of legitimate commerce, and for the extinction of the Slave Trade, and as the Danish Government would no doubt offer these settlements to some other European power if the proposal should be declined by Great Britain, it may be a matter deserving consideration how far British interests might suffer if these points and districts on the African coast were to fall into the hands of any commercial or political rival of Great Britain.

7 July 1849.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Eddisbury.*

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Copy of a LETTER from Count *Reventlow* to Lord *Palmerston.*

Monsieur le Viscomte, La Legation Danoise, le 7 Juillet 1849.

En ayant l'honneur de me referer à la conférence que j'ai eue avec votre Excellence, il y a quelques jours, et dans laquelle je lui ai exposé les motifs qui le rendent particulièrement desirable à mon Gouvernement sous les circonstances actuelles de céder à une autre couronne les possessions sur la côte de Guinée, je m'acquitte par la présente de l'ordre de ma cour d'en offrir l'acquisition au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Les tribus indigénes que se trouvent dans la dépendance de cette colonie ont depuis longues années été l'objet de la sollicitude paternelle du Gouvernement Danois, qui a travaillé avec constance à leur conversion at à leur civilisation; vous sentirez par consequence, Monsieur le Viscomte, les raisons pourquoi le Gouvernement Danois préférait de beaucoup de transférer sa souveraineté des dites possessions à la cour de Saint James, qui ne recule jamais devant les sacrifices qu'exige la poursuite de ces nobles tâches, et avec laquelle le Gouvernement Danois a toujours co-opéré dans celle de l'abolition de la Traite des Négres.

La circonstance que nos possessions dans ces hémisphères lointaines sont limitrophes à celle de l'Angleterre pourrait peut-être lui en rendre recommandable l'acquisition pour autant que les commerçants Anglais seront mieux en état que ne l'ont été les nôtres d'exploiter les resources de ce vaste terrain, et d'entretenir un commerce lucratif avec les indigènes.

A peu de frais, et avec une foible garnison, les forts de la colonie continueront sous la domination Anglaise à empêcher le trafic scandaleux et l'exportation des esclaves.

Sachant que la maison Forster & Smith de la cité de Londres a une part très-considérable dans le commerce sur la côte d'Afrique, j'ai remis au chef de cette maison, M. Forster, Membre de Parlement, les cartes, plans, et les inventaires nécessaires pour se former une idée générale de la colonie à céder.

Suivant une évaluation très-modique faite des batiments, casernes, canons, &c., la valeur de ces biens meubles et immeubles monte à 10,000*l.*, dont le versement est la seule condition que demande le Gouvernement Danois pour la cession de la souveraineté de ces possessions, en se declarant prêt à s'entendre avec le Gouvernement Anglais sur les termes à en fixer.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.
(signé) *Reventlow.*

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Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

(No. 33.)

Extracts of a DESPATCH from Acting Lieutenant Governor *Fitzpatrick* to Earl *Grey*, dated Cape Coast Castle, 10 June 1849.

My Lord,

16 May. 5 June.

1. I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a copy of a correspondence which has taken place between the Danish and English authorities on the coast respecting the territories of Akim and Aquapim.

2. This subject has more than once been brought before your Lordship's predecessors, but in a different shape, as on those occasions it was the president of the council of merchants who complained of the interference of Danish governors in the affairs of those countries.

* * * * * *

8. In 1838 there was a species of truce arranged between Mr. Maclean and the Danish Governor, until the decision of the European authorities, respecting the rival claims to the territories should be announced. That decision I find no account of, but from a correspondence which took place in 1843 between the English Ambassador at Copenhagen and the Danish Minister, I conclude that the views of the English Government were acquiesced in. This correspondence related to Akim as well as Aquapim.

9. In fact the two countries appear to have been always treated of as if circumstanced exactly alike, but in point of importance to British trade they are widely different.

10. In Aquapim is situated a chain of hills called the Croboe Mountains, from the neighbourhood of which comes almost all the palm oil which is collected between Annamaboe and Whydah, and I regret that I have no means at my command of giving your Lordship some idea of the increasing magnitude of this trade.

11. In truth it is the only industrial pursuit to which the natives in any number apply themselves, and I am credibly informed that it has increased sixfold within the last very few years.

12. The correspondence between the English ambassador and the Danish minister, to which I have had the honour of inviting your Lordship's attention, took place in consequence of a report that the Danish Government were about to dispose of their forts and settlements on the west coast of Africa to the French nation.

13. I now learn from a very respectable source that their anxiety to part with them is such

such that they lately offered them to Mr. Forster, of the firm of Forster & Smith, of London, on condition of his hoisting the Danish flag and keeping the forts, &c. in repair.

14. Without a personal acquaintance with Accra, as well as a knowledge of the different results of English and any other government on the coast, your Lordship can scarcely conceive how much it would benefit the natives and tend to increase trade if those Danish possessions were transferred to the English Crown instead of a private merchant.

15. * * * * The confidence which would be reposed by the administration of justice by an English magistrate, would invite traders from the interior to the coast, which they are now deterred from visiting. I should also mention that the Danish Government refused to co-operate with the Dutch and English authorities in levying an import duty on rum and gin, which your Lordship approved of in despatch No. 37, August 19, 1847.

16. This duty alone would supply a revenue which would support many schools or other useful establishments on the coast.

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Sir, Christiansborg, 16 May 1849.

As it has pleased his Excellency Her British Majesty's Acting Lieutenant-governor on the west coast of Africa, in consequence of an application from the acting second member of the Danish Government for the deliverance of a Danish subject, to declare through you, that he regards the territories of Akim and Aquapim as belonging to the British Government, I, the Acting Governor of his Danish Majesty's settlements on the Coast of Guinea, do herewith, through you, protest against this declaration, and I do maintain, that the aforesaid territories has belonged and still belongs to the Danish Government. I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to lay before the eyes of the Government at home this correspondence, that steps may be taken to prevent any farther proceedings of this kind, which proceedings I regard as an encroachment upon the rights of possession of his Majesty the King of Denmark. As the question regards territories over which the Danish Government presently exercises authority; as the question, at least so far respects Akim, already before has been contested, and the position of the aforesaid territories nevertheless, *de facto*, has continued unchanged; as ultimately possession gives presumption of valid title, it will eventually be the English Government's concern to prove that the Danish Government unjustly exercises authority over the aforesaid territory.

The Danish Government shall therefore continue to maintain itself in the possession of the territories of Akim and Aquapim, and applies through you to the English Government for the deliverance of Oma Okong, as a Danish subject, who has committed a crime on the Danish territory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. E. Schmidt.*

To George Smith, Esq.
Commandant Fort James.

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Sir, Cape Coast Castle, 5 June 1849.

I HAVE had the honour to receive a document signed by you, and addressed to George Smith, esq., Commandant, Fort James, protesting against any claim to authority on the part of the British Government over the territories of Akim and Aquapim, and declaring that you consider such claim as an encroachment on the right of possession of His Majesty the King of Denmark, at the same time informing me that the Danish Government shall "continue in possession" of those territories, and applying for the deliverance of Oma Okong, as a Danish subject, who has committed a crime on Danish territory.

In reply, I have the honour most respectfully to inform you, that you labour under a mistake as to the fact of possession of these territories on the part of Denmark.

The present native monarch of Akim spent seven years of the early part of his life as a hostage in the hands of the British Government at Accra and in the fort of that settlement. He with his mother, the Queen Regent, and chiefs, together with the chiefs of Aquapim, acknowledged themselves under British protection and jurisdiction, and solemnly promised obedience to the British authorities. Since that time the British Government has continuously exercised its authority over these territories; and when on some occasion a Danish governor endeavoured to interfere in these affairs, a representation was made to the Danish Government at Copenhagen, and the views of the British Government acquiesced in, and orders issued accordingly to the Danish authority on the coast.

The last communication on this subject, a copy of which I now have before me, was made at Copenhagen in August 1843.

Under such circumstances, of course I must decline complying with your application to have Oma Okong delivered to you, and I trust you will see the propriety of not assisting the evil-doers in those territories by making a claim to authority when your government at home does not assert it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James C. Fitzpatrick,*
Acting Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency Governor Schmidt,
Danish Accra.

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Encl. 3, in No. 1.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Sir, 3, Clifford's Inn, London, 10 November 1849.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting to me an extract from a letter addressed to the Colonial Department, by the desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, containing certain queries as regards the collection of duties, with other details connected with the proposed arrangements; also the copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury relative to the appointment of commandants and their salaries.

I beg to state, for the information of Earl Grey, that the only additional appointments are the two at 70 *l.* a year, to take up a position between the Fort of Dixcove and Cape Coast; and from Anamaboe to Winnebah, the line of coast being too much for the forts to guard, perhaps at any time, and certainly if the duties are decided upon, which will, no doubt, bring in a revenue to the Crown of upwards of 15,000 *l.* per annum; and therefore I consider the appointment, as per scale now forwarded, absolutely necessary for the collection of the proposed duties. Hitherto the duties of the commandants have been of minor consideration, the appointments being filled by merchants who might have been satisfied to receive so small a salary as 25 *l.* per annum, merely to cover their outgoing expenses, but whose private occupations were such as to render them unable to attend to the duties which a colonial appointment at a proper salary would be expected, and the commandant bound, to attend specially to those duties. There has not been a commandment at Dixcove for nearly two years, as Mr. Francis Swanzy, at his pleasure, removed to Cape Coast about the time the salary of 25 *l.* a year was sanctioned by the Treasury for the commandant at Dixcove and Annamaboe, as also the gentleman at the latter place leaving for England about the same period; therefore the sum of 25 *l.* has never been drawn, and those stations merely placed in charge of a serjeant of police.

I therefore submitted for Earl Grey's consideration the sum of 300 *l.* a year for a collector, and 250 *l.* a year for a sub-collector, or civil commandants, which I believed as adequate to the present duties those gentlemen will have to perform, being also in the position of magistrates. I think without such encouragement in such a climate, the time and attention of gentlemen cannot be expected to be given.

I have, &c.

B. Hawes, Esq., M. P., Colonial Office, London.

(signed) *W. Winniett*, Lieutenant-Governor.

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A LIST of FORTS on the Gold Coast of *Africa*, with the Civil Commandants, and their proposed Salary.

| NAME OF FORTS. | PROPOSED SALARY FOR EACH COMMANDANT. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | |
| Cape Coast Castle - - - | 300 Collector - - | Head-quarters. |
| Dixcove - - - - - | 250 Sub-Collector. | |
| Anamaboe - - - - - | 250 - ditto. | |
| Winnebah - - - - - | 150 - ditto - - | - - A fort; where this is, not so much trade carried on. |
| British Accra - - - - | 250 - ditto. | |
| Position as stated above - - | 70 | |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - - | 70 | |
| £. | 1,340 | |

*W. Winniett*, Lieutenant-Governor.

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Encl. 4, in No. 1.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

My Lord, 3, Clifford's Inn, London, 27 August 1849.

IN conformity with your Lordship's desire, I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement and estimate of the increased colonial establishment, and the expense on the Gold Coast, which appears to me to be necessary in the event of Government purchasing the Danish forts. I am satisfied that the possession of these forts will not only enable the local government to raise an increased revenue, but materially assist in the collection, and prevent the evasion of those duties which may be imposed on imports; and I am sanguine in the expectation that, with so extended a line of coast under our authority, the amount of revenue to be raised will, in the course of two years, be sufficient to meet the expenses of maintaining the whole of the British settlements upon the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Winniett*, Lieutenant-governor.

The

The places at which the Danes have establishments on the Gold Coast of Africa, are Accra, Tacia, Quittah, Ningo, and Addah; if these were purchased by the British Government, and placed under the Lieutenant-governor of the British settlements on the Gold Coast, the establishment which I should consider necessary for them will be,

| At Christianburg Castle: | £. |
|---|---|
| Commandant, per annum | 500 |
| Writer or secretary, per annum | 100 |
| Assistant (always a native youth) | 50 |
| Ningo, Tacia, Quittah, and Addah: at each of the above-named settlements it will be requisite to have a superintendent for the collection of duties, the expense of which will be | 500 |
| £. | 1,150 |

The additional expenses consequent upon the maintenance of the Danish forts by the British Government, I estimate at 1,150 *l.* a year. This is however exclusive of the expense of the military force that will be required. These charges will apply to the settlements, rather than to any one particularly.

(signed) *W. Winniett,*
Lieutenant-governor.

3, Clifford's Inn, London,
27 August 1849.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B. to H. Merivale, Esq.
12 December 1849.

Copy of a LETTER from Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*, K. C. B., to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 12 December 1849.

With reference to your communication of the 1st instant, I have it in command to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under consideration the several documents therein submitted to them with his Lordship's suggestions and recommendations relating thereto.

As regards, in the first place, the cession proffered by the Danish Government of the Danish forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, with any title or claim that Government may have to jurisdiction over the adjacent territories, upon payment being made by Her Majesty's Government of a reasonable compensation for the value of the buildings, artillery, and stores contained in the forts on their territory, I am to request that you will acquaint Lord Grey that my Lords concur in opinion with his Lordship and Viscount Palmerston as to the beneficial results that may be expected from such an arrangement, as respects the suppression of the slave trade, as well as the probable extension of our trade with this part of Africa, in consequence of the improved civilization of the inhabitants of the coast and the adjacent countries, which may be anticipated from this measure.

I am also to state that there has not appeared to my Lords to be any ground for dissenting, either from the opinion signified by Lord Grey that the sum of 10,000 *l.* demanded by the Danish Government would not be more than a reasonable price for the property in buildings, artillery, and stores above mentioned; or from his Lordship's anticipation that, with the additional facilities which the possession of the Danish stations will afford for the collection, by the British officers, of import duties on spirits and other articles of that description, such a revenue may be realized as will not only preclude any necessity for increased charge on the funds of this country, in consequence of the occupation of those stations, but will also probably go far towards relieving those funds from the charge at present borne on account of these settlements.

But I am to request that you will further observe to Lord Grey, that although my Lords will be prepared to submit an application to Parliament at the earliest practicable period for a vote of 10,000 *l.*, in order to enable Her Majesty's Government to carry the proposed arrangement into effect, they do not feel that they would be warranted in assenting to an engagement for the payment of that sum until the sanction of Parliament for the vote has been obtained.

Referring, in the second place, to Lieutenant-governor Sir W. Winniett's letter of the 10th November,* and to the explanation therein contained of the propositions respecting the appointment of commandants and of officers of customs at several stations on the coasts, which were brought under the consideration of this Board by the letters from Lord Grey's department of the 5th and 17th September last, I am to request that you will observe to his Lordship, that it would appear that the officers designated as civil commandants will be charged both with the collection of the contemplated local revenue, and with the functions of the civil magistracy; and that in this view of the subject, my Lords are not prepared to object to the employment, as proposed, of these officers at Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Annamaboe, Winnebah, British Accra, and the two intermediate stations between Cape Coast and Dixcove, and between Annamaboe and Winnebah, or to the rates of salary Sir W. Winniett proposes to assign to them, provided that the payment of such salaries is to be contingent upon the realization of funds for the purpose from the local duties.

* Page 6.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

No. 3.
H. Merivale, Esq. to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
13 December 1849.

—No. 3.—

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq. to Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*, K. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 13 December 1849.

I HAVE received, and laid before Earl Grey, your letter of the 12th instant, stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are prepared to submit an application to Parliament, at the earliest practicable period, for a vote of ten thousand pounds, in order to enable Her Majesty's Government to carry into effect the proposed arrangement for the cession, by the Danish Government, of the Danish forts and settlements on the Gold Coast; but that their Lordships do not feel that they would be warranted in assenting to an engagement for the payment of that sum, until the sanction of Parliament for the vote has been obtained.

Lord Grey requests that you will state to the Lords of the Treasury that he considers it to be of much importance that this cession should be arranged with the least practicable delay, and his Lordship has reason to believe that the Danish Government would not object to making the cession at once on the agreement that, in the event of Parliament not making the grant for the stores, &c., the forts and territory should be restored.

Lord Grey, therefore, proposes to suggest to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that an arrangement should be made with the Danish Government for the immediate cession of their forts, &c. upon these terms.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

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DANISH POSSESSIONS (COAST OF AFRICA).

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Office to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the Purchase of the Danish Possessions on the Coast of *Africa*, and their Lordships' Minute thereupon.

(*Mr. Hawes.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *July* 1850.

567.
572

*Under* 1 *oz.*

# PAPERS

RESPECTING THE

# DANISH POSSESSIONS

ON THE

# COAST OF AFRICA.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
JULY 1850.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1850.

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Map of the Danish Gold Coast, on the Coast of Guinea.

# PAPERS

RESPECTING THE

# DANISH POSSESSIONS ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.



## No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. WINNIETT to Earl GREY.

Cape Coast Castle, 30th March 1850.
(Received 25th June 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in obedience to your Despatch No. 96, of the 31st December, 1849, referring to the taking over of the Danish forts and dependencies, agreeably to the existing convention* betwixt Her Majesty's Government and that of His Majesty the King of Denmark, I left Cape Coast on the 26th of February, with the Rev. Mr. Freeman as my Secretary, and Dr. Dolce, the acting Colonial Surgeon, as my medical attendant, for the purpose of carrying into effect your Lordship's orders.

To bring under your Lordship's notice my daily route through the Danish territories, I prepare my Despatch in the form of a journal, hoping that the information thus furnished will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

On my arrival at Akrah, I found, much to my regret, that Governor Carstensen, His Majesty the King of Denmark's Commissary Extraordinary, appointed to deliver over the settlements, was suffering from an attack of fever, and in consequence of that circumstance, it was not until the 6th instant that I could commence the discharge of the important duty which your Lordship's instructions had devolved upon me. From that date (March 6) my journal commences, and extends to the evening of the 21st instant, at which time I returned to Akrah; and to that journal, as recorded in the following pages, I now beg leave to call your Lordship's attention.

* For Convention with Denmark, *vide* "Papers respecting the cession to the British Crown of the Danish Possessions on the Coast of Africa." Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of their Address, 7 March 1850, page 3.

## A JOURNAL of a TOUR through an extensive part of the DANISH SETTLEMENTS now transferred to the BRITISH CROWN.

*British and Danish Akrah, Wednesday, 6th March*, 1850.—At 9 A.M. I proceeded to Danish Akrah, in procession, accompanied by Mr. Bannerman, the Rev. Mr. Freeman, the Rev. Mr. Wharton, another gentleman of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Dr. Dolce, Mr. Schamarez, the Commandant of Dutch Akrah, and Messrs. Samuel and James Bannerman, and Lieut. Stokes and a detachment of the First West India Regiment

As we entered Christiansborg Castle, a royal salute was fired by the Danish garrison, the Danish flag hauled down, and the English flag hoisted; and as soon as the English flag could be distinguished from Dutch and British Akrah, it was saluted from the Dutch fort, and from Fort James.

In Christiansborg Castle, Governor Carstensen, and the officers of the Danish garrison, and all the respectable residents in Danish Akrah, were collected to receive me, and after about half an hour had been spent in conversation, during which time the keys of the castle were delivered to me, the company broke up.

I was gratified to observe, during my interview with the old Danish residents, that while some were doubtless under the influence of a regret at the exchange of flags, which was a circumstance very natural and very creditable to them, there was no wrong feeling manifested, but, on the contrary, a disposition to accommodate themselves to circumstances over which they could have no control.

A little time after my arrival at the castle, the native chief of the town of Danish Akrah, and his headmen, came to pay their respects to me, and after the necessary explanations were given by Governor Carstensen and myself relative to

COAST OF AFRICA.

the transfer, they expressed their acquiescence in the change, and ceased to consider themselves as the subjects of the Crown of Denmark.

Christiansborg Castle is a fortification of considerable extent and strength. It has mounted on its battlements 40 guns, and the officers' quarters are good. The suite of apartments occupied in past days by the Governor contains everything conducive to convenience and comfort.

A few hundred yards from the castle, on the western side, towards British and Dutch Akrah, is situated a small Martello tower, with the burial-ground belonging to the castle adjoining it, surrounded by a substantial brick wall. The tower has two upper rooms, with store-rooms underneath. The rooms are small, but useful, and in good repair. It will mount 12 gus.

Immediately behind the castle and town, on rising ground about one mile from the beach, is the Government property of Fredericksborg, consisting of two stone houses, the larger of which contains six upper rooms, five store-rooms beneath, and outbuildings for kitchens, &c., &c., and the smaller house three upper rooms and three rooms below, with outbuildings for kitchens, &c., &c. The larger house has a front and back gallery (covered), and the smaller has a covered gallery extending all around it. There is also an immense tank in the town of Danish Akrah, belonging to the Government, as specified in the inventory.

Having thus taken over the castle and other public property, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, Mr. Bannerman, as Civil Commandant, and Lieut. Stokes, with his detachment, took special charge, and I returned to British Akrah.

*March* 7, *Thursday.*—At 6 A.M. I started on my tour of inspection, &c. through the minor Danish settlements on the coast, and through part of the interior dependencies connected with the forts, accompanied by Mr. Freeman, Dr. Dolce, and Mr. Schiioning, a Danish officer from Christiansborg Castle, appointed by Governor Carstensen to hand over the forts and government stores.

At Tasie or Tessing, a native town about 3½ miles from Danish Akrah, there is a small fort, partly in ruins; on this the English flag was hoisted. The stores were then handed over by Mr. Schiioning, and the chief and headmen assembled and made acquainted with the circumstances of the transfer and engaged to render allegiance to the British Crown.

The next place of importance at which we arrived was Temma, an extensive native village. Here the chief and headmen were also assembled and made acquainted with their new circumstances, in passing from dependency on the Crown of Denmark to that of England.

The next place visited during the day was Pona, another native village, where the chief and headmen were also assembled and furnished with the necessary information respecting the transfer.

At. 4 P.M. we reached Prampram and halted for the night.

Prampram, consisting of the upper and lower towns, about a quarter of a mile distant from each other, has a native population of about from 1,000 to 1,200 souls. This place has no connexion with the Danish settlements. It has always been in the jurisdiction of British Akrah. It does a considerable trade in palm oil.

*March* 8, *Friday.*—At Prampram we remained until noon, affording ourselves and the numerous hammock-men and carriers, which the great extent of our contemplated journey rendered imperatively necessary to us, a little time to prepare for perpetuated toil, and then we started for Ningo, where we arrived at 2 P.M, and took quarters for the night.

In the course of the afternoon the exchange of flags took place on the ruins of the old fort, and the chief and headmen were assembled and acquainted with their new circumstances under the British flag.

The situation of Ningo is extremely interesting on account of its proximity to the Siai, Krobbo and other mountains, which rear their lofty heads beyond the beautiful plain which skirts the sea for many miles along this part of the coast.

The town of Ningo contains some small factories connected with Danish Akrah, the trade of which factories consists chiefly in palm oil.

The population of Ningo may perhaps amount to about 1,000 souls.

*March* 9, *Saturday.*—At 3 A.M., in the darkness of night, we resumed our journey towards the mouth of the Volta, which is situated betwixt 40 and 50 miles distant from Ningo. Our way lay sometimes along an extensive plain, running between the beach and a wide extent of marshy ground which is under water during the rainy season, and which presents, during the dry season, a number of

small shallow lakes surrounded by a scanty vegetation, over which troops of magnificent deer may sometimes be seen bounding, and at other times the path stretches along the sandy beach for many a weary mile.

Throughout the day we saw no human dwellings, worthy to be called houses, but here and there, near the beach, small groups of huts reminding one of an equal number of bee-hives; yet, in the midst of these rude and diminutive dwellings, bounteous nature supplies the natives with an ample share of the necessaries of life; turkeys, ducks, fowls, bullocks, sheep, goats, &c., abound along this part of the coast.

At 4.30 P.M. we reached Fute, a village a few miles distant from the western side of the mouth of the Volta, and took up our abode for the night.

*March* 10, *Sunday*,—At 3 A.M. we again resumed our journey, and hastened on in search of some place sufficiently large and convenient for a suitable resting place for the day.

At 7 A.M. we reached the mouth of the Volta, and gazed with great delight on a scene which, to the eye, unaccustomed as it is in these regions, to anything large in the shape of a river, is a very interesting object. Its width at the mouth may be nearly half a mile; but at the ferry, which is a short distance from the mouth it widens into a noble expanse of water between two and three miles broad. The banks, and more especially that on the eastern side, are lined with thick and almost impervious masses of mangrove bushes with their stems covered with oysters to a height above the highest tide-mark. When crossing the ferry, and out in the middle of the stream we could see at least six miles up the river; but the view is obstructed to some extent by some small islands covered with brushwood.

At the ferry the water appears to be deep enough for a small vessel of about 100 tons burthen, but the mouth of the river has a dangerous bar, and the channel appears to be very crooked.

We occupied about an hour and a half in taking breakfast and crossing the ferry with all our people and luggage, and then we hastened on to Atoko, where we arrived about noon.

On our arrival at Atoko, we were very kindly received by Mr. Baeta, a Portuguese merchant, who has for the past ten years been a resident there. He has, doubtless, in past days, been engaged in the slave trade, but is desirous to carry on legal trade in palm oil, &c., under the British flag. I had much conversation with him on this subject, and the impression made on my mind was such, that I thought it prudent to give him a trial after cautioning him against the consequences to himself of any attempt at carrying on the slave trade.

Shortly after our arrival, the chief and headmen of the town saluted me by the firing of muskets.

At Atoko we spent the remainder of the day, and stopped for the night.

*March* 11, *Monday*.—Early in the morning I received the chiefs and headmen of the town, but I reserved my remarks in reference to the exchange of flags until I should meet them in company with the principal chief of the country at the neighbouring town of Augna, a few miles further on, on the way to Quittah.

During our stay at Atoko, I had much conversation with Mr. Baeta respecting the Augna country, which extends from the eastern side of the mouth of the Volta to Quittah, a distance of about 40 miles; and I was informed by him, that it is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and capable of producing nearly all the agricultural articles of commerce which abound in the West Indies. One interesting article, a specimen of which Mr. Baeta showed me, is prepared bees'-wax made up by the natives into small cakes, averaging about six ounces in weight each. Several tons of this valuable article are shipped annually to Brazil, it seems from this part of the coast.

Atoko has a considerable population, perhaps not less than 3000 souls, and there is another village near it, almost equal in extent. The dwellings, with a few exceptions, are all beehive huts like those already described; Mr. Baeta's house is, of course, one of these exceptions. It is built with swish (clay), and has a second floor. It is thatched with grass, and is surrounded by a swish wall enclosing two small yards, one before and one behind the house. The house is of convenient size, containing five upper rooms. I mention this because it stands in such strange contrast with the rude huts around it.

At 11 A.M. we started for Augna, the chief town of this district, where we arrived at 1 P.M. The town being very hot and confined, on account of the extreme narrowness of the streets, which are in fact, nothing but narrow paths

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running between beehive huts, we took up a resting-place close to the town, under the shade of a magnificent forest tree. There we took some refreshment, and I received the chief of Augna, who came accompanied by the headmen of his town, and from Atoko and other adjacent villages. They approached me with great respect and cordiality; and listened attentively to my remarks in reference to the transfer of the settlements with which they are connected, and seemed very well satisfied.

On this occasion, the whole population of the town seemed to be in busy movement around us and the magnificent tree which afforded us shelter from the powerful rays of the sun. It was a moment of intense excitement, but the interview passed off extremely well.

Mr. Baeta, who had shown us every possible kindness at Atoko, accompanied us to Augna, and was present during my interview with the people, affording me all the aid which his extensive acquaintance with the country and the people enabled him to furnish.

At 2.30 P.M. we proceeded onwards, and Mr. Baeta returned to Atoko.

We travelled for several miles in the cool of the afternoon and evening through a tract of country presenting many interesting features. The Augna country, extending in length, as already stated, from the eastern side of the mouth of the Volta to Quittah, a distance of about 40 miles, is quite flat, unbroken by a single hillock, and skirted on one side by the sea, and on the other by a shallow lagoon of several miles in width, which contains numerous small islands, on many of which are villages belonging to the tribe. The largest towns are on the plain, but the plantations of the people seems to be chiefly on the islands of the lagoon. The soil of the plain is light and sandy, but moist, and very productive of grass and all kinds of vegetables, and it also abounds with magnificent groves of cocoa-nut trees, under which the beehive-huts of many of the towns and villages are built. Fine droves of bullocks were grazing on our path, and in every town and village, turkeys, ducks, and all kinds of poultry seemed to exist in the greatest abundance; indeed it is from this tract of country that nearly all the live stock consumed by the European and respectable native residents of all the more important towns to windward, such as Akrah, Anamabu, Cape Coast, Elsinor, &c., are supplied. The palm-oil tree here, also, performs its usually important part in decorating the rich scenery, and sustaining the native population of Western Africa.

At 7.30 P.M. we reached Quittah Fort, which I found to be a far more comfortable resting-place than I had anticipated.

*March* 12, *Tuesday*.—At 6 A.M. the British flag was hoisted on Quittah Fort, and saluted by the Danish garrison, after which an inventory of Government stores, &c., &c., was taken, and the Danish garrison ceased to occupy the fort. I spent part of the morning in looking over and examining this little fortification, and was much pleased with the good order and repair in which I found it. It is a place of considerable strength, on which 20 guns may be conveniently mounted, and contains six officer's rooms on the battlements; and underneath five large storerooms, and six other rooms, affording space for the permanent residence of at least fifty troops. It stands on a narrow neck of land about midway betwixt the beach and the lagoon, and has entire command of the plain, which does not, at that point, exceed a quarter of a mile in width.

The once flourishing town of Quittah, near the fort, is now in ruins, the result of an outbreak on the part of the natives sometime back, which brought upon the town the fire of the garrison.

At 5 P.M. H.M.S. "Contest" anchored in Quittah Roads, and saluted the flag.

*March* 13, *Wednesday*.—Early in the morning Captain Spencer and some of his officers landed and took breakfast with us, and as the greater heat of the day advanced they returned to their vessel to avoid exposure on the beach to the noonday sun.

The natives of Quittah have, since the chastisement which they received from the Danish garrison, retired to a distance of about 2½ miles along the beach, to windward of the fort, and there built a village, but their headmen visited me in the afternoon, and asked permission to rebuild their town, which permission I granted, on their promising to behave themselves well, and show due respect to the British flag.

This little fortification (Quittah Fort), situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the slave marts in the upper part of the Bight of Benin, will, if strongly garrisoned, prove a most powerful check to the slave trade.

In the evening H.M.S. "Contest" weighed anchor and sailed.

*March* 14, *Thursday*.—At 4 A.M. we started from Quittah Fort to retrace our steps as far as Prampram.

At 8 A.M. we reached Augna, and stopped to take breakfast, and while we were thus taking our morning meal, the chief came to visit, and behaved as before, in the most respectful and cordial manner.

As I got into my hammock to resume my journey after breakfast, the chief testified his respect and good feeling by having a salute fired with muskets.

At noon we reached Atoko, greatly fatigued, as usual with a long journey under the intense rays of an African sun. At Atoko we again stopped for the night.

*March* 15, *Friday*.—At 4 A.M. we again resumed our journey; and at this early hour in the morning Mr. Baeta was up getting coffee provided for us; thus seizing the last opportunity which our journey afforded him of testifying his good will.

At 7.30 A.M. we reached the mouth of the Volta and took breakfast; after which we proceeded up the river in a small canoe to visit Adda Fort, situated about eight miles up the river from its mouth.

On arriving at Adda, I found the fort partly in ruins. It has never been a strong fortification; and its position does not appear to be of much importance in a military point of view. The battlements are quite in ruins; but there are, in a partial state of repair, three officers' rooms, and nine rooms for troops and stores.

I had no time to do anything at Adda save that of hoisting the flag. I then proceeded to the small village of Intemma, about three miles down the river from the fort where our hammockmen and carriers were waiting for us; and there we dined and I received a deputation from the town of Adda, to whom I explained the circumstances of the transfer, and received their promises of fealty and good conduct.

The river opposite the fort at Adda is about half-a-mile wide, and appears to be of considerable depth in its channel; but there are many shallows which would make it difficult to navigate.

Before taking leave of the Augna country, with which the river and Adda Fort are so closely connected, it may add to the interest of these records, to observe that it was conquered by the local government of Christiansborg in the years 1788-9, under the Danish Governor Kioge, at a very great expense; and that in connexion with that, Quittah Fort was erected. This war originated in the Augna people kidnapping and selling into slavery traders and other persons from the western side of the Volta.

At 2.30 P.M. we resumed our journey, and slept at Fute.

*March* 16, *Saturday*.—At 4 A.M. we proceeded on our way and reached Ningo about 1 P.M., where we stopped and took some refreshment, and then went on to Prampram, where we arrived about 5 P.M., and stopped for the night.

*March* 17, *Sunday*.—Resting at Prampram. In the afternoon, Mr. Freeman conducted Divine Service.

*March* 18, *Monday*.—At 4 A.M. we started for the interior, accompanied by Governor Carstensen, who joined us from Akrah the previous evening. We travelled over a beautiful plain of about twelve miles in width, studded with many handsome trees and shrubs, with the mountains of Siai, Krobbo, Grand Ningo, &c. &c. rising in the distance; and about 8 A.M. reached the top of the Siai mountain and stopped at the village of Siai to breakfast. The height of this mountain is many hundred feet above the level of the plain; and the ascent is exceedingly steep and rocky. I was often obliged to halt and rest during my progress to the summit.

After breakfast I met the chief and his headmen. Governor Carstensen introduced them to me, and we explained to them their new circumstances; which information they received with satisfaction. At 10 A.M. we resumed our journey along the crest of the mountain, delighted with the magnificent panorama which we beheld so far beneath our feet that we could not observe objects in the surrounding plain with distinctness.

Shortly after we left the village of Siai, we were overtaken by rain; and on reaching the next mountain village, which we did in about half-an-hour, we took shelter; shortly afterwards the rain, which had partially abated, came on again with strong gusts of wind, which increased to a perfect hurricane; and the temperature

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fell so rapidly, and so low, that we were glad to exchange our light travelling dresses for warmer clothing.

As the roads were rendered bad and heavy by so much rain we were obliged at once to take quarters for the night.

*March* 19, *Tuesday.*—Our mountain roads being rough and dangerous to travel on in the dark, we did not commence our journey until 6 A.M., when we descended the mountain, and proceeded across a magnificent interior plain, surrounded by noble mountains and hills rising all around us in the distance. This plain stretches in the direction in which we travelled about fifteen miles, extending to the foot of the Aquapim mountains.

About twelve miles from the Siai mountain we passed the foot of the Krobbo mountain which rises higher than the Siai mountain, exhibiting its villages perched on the summit amongst immense blocks of granite, and handsome trees and shrubs. From the plain, at a short distance from the foot of the mountain, the eye cannot distinguish the houses from among the blocks of granite, among which they mingle. So great is the altitude of this grand object of nature, the plains, though doubtless offering to the botanist many interesting objects of inquiry, do not appear to possess great fertility of soil for the support of those productions of the earth which are useful to man, either for home-consumption or for commerce; but the common practice among the natives of burning the grass annually, which process cannot but have a very injurious effect upon the shrubs indigenous to the soil, renders it very difficult to conceive what would be the aspect of the plains among these mountains if nature were left entirely to herself. There are evidently a greater scarcity of water and less luxuriance in the plains than on the mountains.

About three miles from the foot of the Krobbo mountain, is a low, well-watered tract of country lying betwixt the Krobbo and Aquapim mountains, and very thickly studded with palm trees. In the centre of this fertile spot, the chief of Krobbo has established a palm oil factory; and finding that the chief was at this factory, and wishing to avoid the toil of climbing the Krobbo hill, we turned off the path at the foot of the mountain, and, after halting to take breakfast and refresh the men, on the banks of a small rivulet under the shade of some magnificent African myrtle trees, we proceeded to the palm oil factory, and there found the Krobbo chieftain in the midst of his palm oil pits, with all the movements of busy life going on around him. He received me with great respect and cordiality, and seemed well satisfied with the explanation given by Governor Carstensen and myself, respecting the transfer of the settlements. After resting awhile, we proceeded on our way to the foot of the Aquapim mountains; and about 4 P.M. commenced the ascent. For a considerable time, for a distance of a few miles, the ascent was very gradual; but about 5 P.M. we began to feel the ascent an extremely difficult and painful task. I was on foot for nearly two hours, climbing over the rugged ascent of this immense hill, staggering from rock to rock, and dragging myself through the thick brushwood encroaching on the narrow path, until I sat down, breathless and near fainting from laborious effort. While in the midst of these difficulties, the darkness of night overtook me, and when I was almost ready to yield to the extreme languor which I found creeping over me, I was cheered by the gleaming of torches in the distance, sent to my aid by Mr. Freeman, who had, as the only means of aiding me, in a path where it was impossible for my men to carry me, pushed on to the first village on the crest of the mountain, and sent me a powerful light to enable me to see clearly the nature of my rugged path. Thus aided, I resumed my toil with new energy, and shortly afterwards arrived at Aduma; and in the darkness of the night, the chief and people of the town gave me a hearty welcome, by a salute with muskets.

The torches, by the aid of which I finished my day's journey, consisted of bunches of the stalks of the palm leaf, closely lashed together.

On my arrival at Aduma, I found comfortable travelling quarters provided; and after taking a little refreshment, I retired to rest; and was soon soundly sleeping after exertions which had indeed been far beyond my strength.

*March* 20, *Wednesday.*—At 6 A.M., greatly refreshed with a night's rest, though suffering from sore feet, the effects of the rough usage which they sustained on the previous evening, I resumed my journey, and after passing through several small villages, at 8 A.M. we reached Akropong, the chief town of the Aquapims, where the Bale missionaries have an extensive mission station, at which we were very kindly received.

The attention showed me by these missionary gentlemen was of the kindest and most respectful description; and I was greatly delighted with the pleasing aspect of this valuable missionary establishment. It contains three cottages for the residence of missionaries; and a fourth is in course of erection, and, indeed, nearly finished. Five cottages, occupied by West Indian families brought over in 1842. A school-room, a carpenter's shop, a blacksmith's shop, and other offices; and it has about ten acres of land adjoining these buildings under cultivation, chiefly with coffee and arrowroot.

The land belonging to the station amounts to about 40 acres.

The station is now occupied by—

1 Missionary.
1 Ditto (Secular).
1 Schoolmaster (West Indian).
4 West Indian labourers.

The masons, and other workmen and labourers employed by the mission, are natives of Akropong, or of towns on the coast.

The children in the school, chiefly natives of Akropong, number 70, and the members of the little church, 20.

Among the many interesting features of this pretty and valuable Mission station, a grove of noble orange-trees, and a few fine West Indian Mango trees, are very conspicuous.

The site for this station has been well selected; it is on the crest of the mountain, and looks down over the extensive plain betwixt the mountains and the sea, with the wide expanse of the ocean in the extreme distance.

The Bale Missionary Society have also another important Mission station at the town of Danish Akrah, which station is connected with the Akropong station. They have also another station at Abodi, on the Aquapim mountains.

The North German Missionary Society have also an establishment in the Crepee country, some way into the interior.

The Rev. Mr. Stanger, of the Bale Society and Mr. Granth of the North German Society, were among the resident gentlemen who assembled in Christiansborg Castle, on the 6th instant, to receive me. I have had great pleasure in assuring all those Missionary gentlemen of the protection of Her Majesty's Government.

The Bale Missions were commenced in this country about the year 1836, or perhaps a little earlier.

In Danish Akrah, they have recently erected at the expense of the Bale Society, a substantial convenient chapel.

The German Mission in Crepee, was commenced in 1847.

Having thus endeavoured to furnish a brief account of these interesting missions, I now return to the usual order of my journal.

After breakfast, the Chief of Akropong, accompanied by his headman, came to visit us. He brought a great number of men with him, and his first work was, after entering the yard of the mission premises, that of firing a salute with muskets. After this, I conversed with him in company with Governor Carstensen, on the subject of the transfer of the settlements; and he received the information in a very satisfactory manner, and came forward, he and his headmen, each in order from the lowest to the highest; taking a sword by its point and elevating the handle towards me, holding the sword almost at arms length, vowed, according to the fashion of the country, fealty to Her Majesty the Queen. This was the most interesting ceremony I had witnessed throughout the whole journey.

The town of Akropong has a population of about 1,000 souls, and is the chief town of the Aquapim tribe; having under its influence and control 16 villages, scattered for many miles along the crest of the ridge of hills, in an extremely fertile tract of country, quite equal in richness to anything I saw during my journey to Kumasi, in 1848. Indeed, the Aquapims are, in manners and customs—save in that of human sacrifices, which is not of course permitted—so much like the Ashantees, that a stranger would not detect any existing distinction betwixt the two tribes.

At 1.30 p. m., we said farewell to our kind friends the Missionaries; and at 5.30 p. m., after having passed through several villages reached Abodi, and took quarters at the Bale Mission station for the night.

At all the villages through which we passed, I was saluted with muskets; and

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on our arrival at Abodi, they kept up firing so long that I at last requested them to cease.

The sickness of the resident missionary at Abodi has recently rendered his return to Europe unavoidable, and in consequence of this the work at Abodi is, just now, suspended.

We occupied the mission-house, which is a convenient cottage, on the ground-floor, on the same plan as those of Akropong.

Shortly after our arrival, Governor Carstensen and I conversed with the chief and headman of the town, with the same satisfactory results as at all other places which I have visited.

*March* 21, *Thursday.*—At 6 A.M., we resumed our journey; travelled for about an hour along a very gradual descent towards the plain, and then encountered the steep declivity of the mountain. At 9.30 A.M., we reached the plantation of Fredericksgaor, at the foot of the mountain, and there took breakfast.

The chief public property connected with this plantation is a convenient dwelling-house, containing five rooms on the second floor, and also a covered gallery with other offices, as kitchen, &c. It is built with swish (clay) and stone, and thatched with grass. Its chief value would be as a sanatory station for invalid officers and is connected with Government.

There are in the plantation, a few coffee-trees just coming into bearing. Its chief ornament is a fine grove of orange trees.

The site is not well selected for a plantation, the soil being too dry and stony.

After resting awhile, we started for British Akrah, where we arrived in the evening.

Throughout the day I had felt very poorly from the effects of my incessant toils and fatigues; and on reaching British Akrah, I was immediately compelled to retire to my bed and apply the necessary remedies for relief from the debilitated state into which this severe service had brought me.

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Thus, my Lord, I have endeavoured to place before you a narrative of unadorned facts relative to the transfer of these settlements, and connected with my tour; but it still remains for me to make a few remarks on some parts of these dependencies through which I have not had an opportunity of travelling. The most distant and important of these is Akim, bordering on Ashantee, from 80 to 100 miles into the interior. A country of considerable extent, and great fertility of soil, occupied by one of the largest tribes of these regions. I can give no definite account of the extent of the Akim country; its position, your Lordship will find on the accompanying Map, furnished me by Governor Carstensen. Farther to the eastward, bordering on the Volta and its tributary streams, are the Aquambus and Crepees, and other small tribes, all of which, together with those before-mentioned, have possessed Danish flags, and recognized the authority of the Danish Crown.

I also take the liberty of forwarding to your Lordship, with these papers, the block plan and estimate for repairs, &c., at Christiansborg Castle, furnished by Mr. Tricket, the Clerk of the Works, the carrying of which into immediate effect, I would suggest to your Lordship. I also send an inventory of all public property connected with the transfer, signed by Governor Carstensen and myself; and I have also furnished Governor Carstensen with a signed and sealed copy for the use of his Government; and I reserve a third copy here of the same description, for local use.

In reference to the accompanying Map, I must observe, that many of the distances of towns, &c., in it are incorrect, as they are not professed to have been taken with mathematical precision; but it is still valuable as an outline.

The facts of my Journal will, doubtless, lead your Lordship to conclude that so extensive a journey in this country must be attended with considerable expense. In addition to actual travelling expenses, there has been, in connexion with the transfer and the exchange of flags, the customary item of presents, which, though they have been very small indeed in detail, amount altogether to a considerable sum; but as economy has been carefully observed, I doubt not their meeting with your Lordship's approbation.

By the next opportunity I will forward to your Lordship a statement of these expenses.

Note.

- ♁ Places of a Mighty Fetish protector of Run away Slaves.
- ⊿ Deserted places formerly inhabited
- —— Danish Colonies, some of them abandoned.

The River Tojeng rises in Sept.r very high & suddenly but only for some days.

The River Volta Rises in September and overflows all the adjacent Country

Quahoe now a Province of Ashantee

Uninhabited

Uninhabited

Waterfall Adda

Waterfall Adaboso

Waterfall Adaboso

Friedrichsstelle

Fredericksburg

Probesteen

Christiansborg

Augustaburg

Prinzenstein

Fl.Adda Kongsten

Adda Loge

Sir W. Winniett's Route is coloured Red.

Bank full of Fishes in Aug.t & Sept.r

Scale

1 2 3 4 5

Danish Miles 15 = One Degree

# DIE DÄNISCHE GOLDKÜSTE auf GUINEA.

(THE DANISH GOLD COAST ON THE COAST OF GUINEA.)

I append a list of the principal towns and villages which I visited during my tour, with their probable distances; and I have also traced on the Map, with red ink, the whole extent of my route.

In conclusion, my Lord, allow me to remark, that for the extension of an influence, civilising in its tendency, and consequently highly beneficial to the native tribes of these regions,—for creating here, on the spot, an extensive revenue for the accomplishment of still greater schemes for the more enlarged improvement of the natives,—and for the bringing out of the vast commercial resources of this rich and beautiful country,—and for effecting the destruction of the slave-trade,—the measure just accomplished in and by this transfer, by which, in addition to the former wide range of British jurisdiction, not less perhaps than a hundred thousand natives, of various tribes and languages, in these regions, are brought under the immediate influence and control of Her Majesty's Government, is one of the most important which could, in reference to this part of Africa, occupy the attention, and enjoy the support of the British nation.

I have, &c.,

To the Right Hon. Earl Grey.
&c. &c. &c.

W. WINNIETT,
Governor.

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A List of Towns, Villages, and Distances from Christiansborg Castle to Quittah; from Quittah back to Prampram; and from the mouth of the Volta to Adda Fort and back:—

| | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|
| From Christiansborg Castle to | Labadi | 2 |
| „ „ | Tasie or Tessing | 3½ |
| „ „ | Ningoa | 1½ |
| „ „ | Temma | 7 |
| „ „ | Pony | 7 |
| „ „ | Prampram | 7 |
| „ „ | Ningo | 7 |
| „ „ | Fute | 28 |
| „ „ | Tatemma | 10 |
| „ River Volta | Assessana | 4 |
| „ „ | Atoko | 10½ |
| „ „ | Augna | 7 |
| „ „ | Away | 7 |
| „ „ | Tibbi | 1 |
| „ „ | Quittah | 7 |
| „ Christiansborg Castle to Quittah | | 119½ |
| „ Quittah back to Prampram | | 77½ |
| „ River Volta to Adda Fort, and back to the Beach | | 12 |
| | | 209 |

Towns, Villages, and Distances from Prampram, through the interior, to Siai, Krobbo, Aquapim Mountains, to Danish Akrah, or Christiansborg Castle.

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| From Prampram to Siai | 14 |
| „ Krobbo Hill | 13 |
| „ „ Chief's Plantation and Palm Oil Factory | 3 |
| „ Aduma | 10 |
| „ Aikuga | 3 |
| „ Adduko | 2½ |
| „ Abilau | 2½ |
| „ Akropong | ½ |
| „ Manafe | 3 |
| „ Amandu | 3 |
| „ Abodukie | 3 |
| „ Mampong | 1½ |
| „ Tatu | 1 |
| „ Asienteuma | 2 |

COAST OF AFRICA.

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| From Tiaso . . . . . | 4 |
| „ Abodi . . . . . | 2 |
| „ Aiankuma . . . . . | 2 |
| „ Ajemante . . . . . | 6 |
| „ Frederiksgaor, or King's Plantation . . . | 7 |
| „ Christiansborg Castle . . . . . | 12 |
| | 95 |
| Amount of first List . . . . . | 209 |
| „ second List . . . . . | 95 |
| | 304 |
| Allowance (extra) for windings of road . . . | 10 |
| Total number of miles . . . | 314 |

N.B.—There are many small villages off the road a short distance, and some very small ones on the road, which are not considered of sufficient importance to include in the foregoing Lists.

W. WINNIETT, Governor.

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Enclosure in No. 1.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Royal Engineer Office, Cape Coast Castle,
April 1, 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a Report on the state of the buildings, &c., at Fort Christiansborg, Accra, dated Cape Coast Castle, 30th March, 1850, accompanied by a plan of the Fort, and an estimate of the probable amount for putting the same in repair, as stated in the Report, amounting in all to 335*l.* sterling, which will, I hope, meet your Excellency's approval.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency Sir W. Winniett, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL,
Clerk of Works, Royal Engineering Department.

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Royal Engineer Office, Cape Coast Castle
March 30, 1850.

REPORT on the STATE of the BUILDINGS at FORT CHRISTIANSBORG, ACCRA.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING, SOUTH RANGE.

*Ground Floor.*

The ground floor is calculated for stores.

*First Floor: Officers' Quarters, Police Court, and Office 9 feet high.*

| | Dimensions. Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Room No. 1 . . . | 19 | 0 × | 18 | 0 | wood floors. |
| „ No. 2 . . . | 19 | 0 × | 10 | 0 | „ |
| Pantry No. 3 . . . | 19 | 0 × | 18 | 3 | „ |
| Office No. 4 . . . | 19 | 0 × | 18 | 0 | „ |
| Closet . . . | 19 | 0 × | 7 | 0 | „ |
| Police Court . . . | 26 | 8 × | 28 | 6 | cement floor. |
| Room No. 5 . . . | 12 | 0 × | 12 | 0 | rough stone. |
| „ No. 6 . . . | 12 | 0 × | 10 | 0 | „ |
| „ No. 7 . . . | 10 | 6 × | 14 | 0 | „ |
| „ No. 8 . . . | 12 | 0 × | 10 | 0 | „ |
| Store . . . . | 12 | 0 × | 9 | 0 | „ |

*Upper Story: Commandant's Quarters, 15 feet high.*

| | Dimensions. Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Bed-room . . | 19 | 0 × | 18 | 3 | wood floors. |
| No. 2 Ditto . . . | 19 | 6 × | 19 | 6 | „ |
| Dressing-room . . | 19 | 0 × | 9 | 6 | „ |
| Library . . . | 18 | 0 × | 19 | 0 | „ |
| Drawing-room . . | 29 | 0 × | 26 | 6 | „ |
| Dining-hall . . . | 39 | 8 × | 21 | 8 | „ |

WEST RANGE.

*Ground Floor.*

The ground floor is calculated for stores.

*First Floor: Officers' Quarters*

| | Dimensions. Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Room No. 1 . . . | 30 | 0 × | 11 | 0 | wood floors. |
| ,, No. 2 . . . | 11 | 0 × | 11 | 0 | ,, |

*Upper Story.*

| | Dimensions. Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Room No. 1 . . . | 30 | 0 × | 11 | 0 | wood floors. |
| ,, No. 2 . . . | 11 | 0 × | 11 | 0 | ,, |

NORTH RANGE.

*Ground Floor.*

The entrance to the fort is through this range, the guard-room being on the left hand, and is 18 feet by 10 feet 2 inches, and about 12 feet in height; on the right hand of the entrance are six open cells, with a passage between them leading to yard.

*First Floor: Officers' Quarters, 13 feet high.*

The approach to these quarters is by the passage at the north side of the range, and consist of—

| | Dimensions. Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Room . . . | 14 | 0 × | 12 | 0 | wood floors. |
| No. 2 ,, . . . | 14 | 0 × | 12 | 6 | ,, |
| Closet off ditto . . | 13 | 0 × | 7 | 9 | ,, |
| Officers' cook house | | | | | |
| No. 3 Room . . . | 18 | 6 × | 12 | 6 | ,, |
| No. 4 ,, . . . | 18 | 4 × | 15 | 6 | ,, |

EAST RANGE.

*Ground Floor.*

The ground floor is calculated for stores.

*Upper Floor.*

Chapel, at present occupied by troops, 43 feet × 22 feet.

WEST YARD.

*Soldiers' Quarters.*

A portion of this range is calculated for troops.

| | Dimensions. Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Room No. 1 . . . | 24 | 8 × | 15 | 4 | earth floors. |
| ,, No. 2 . . . | 18 | 4 × | 15 | 4 | ,, |
| ,, No. 3 . . . | 24 | 0 × | 15 | 4 | ,, |
| ,, No. 4 . . . | 16 | 4 × | 15 | 4 | ,, |

CASEMATES.

*Soldiers' Quarters.*

Nos. 1 to 6, containing five casemates, averaging 10 feet × 8 feet, and 9 feet high, and one cook room, stone floor.

TERRE PLEINE OF BATTERY.

*Casemates in Curtains.*

These casemates are fitted as cooking houses for officers' quarters.

Having explained the nature of the several buildings, Clerk of Works would observe that the following services require immediate repair, viz., the roof of the dining hall (which is now shored up) of the commandant's quarters, and begs leave to recommend a new roof to be covered with asphalte of Seyssel, the stores for which can be procured at this place; and would respectfully recommend to his Excellency to sanction for immediate application a sum not exceeding 125*l.* sterling for executing this service, as being indispensably necessary. And also the soldiers' quarters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, which require new roofing and floors, both which Clerk of Works would recommend to be of asphalte, the floor to be laid on concrete, and the roof formed with Memel joists and ribs to receive concrete and asphalte, and to raise the present walls of the building to make the rooms 12 feet high in the clear, with proper apertures for ventilation, the expense of which will be about 210*l.* sterling; making a total sum of 335*l.* sterling.

COAST OF AFRICA.

Clerk of Works would respectfully add, that the other repairs required are of a simple nature, and may be deferred a reasonable time for preparing an estimate and transmitting to England for the usual authority with the annual estimates for the year 1851-52, which is submitted for your Excellency's approval.

His Excellency Sir W. Winniett, &c. &c.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL,
Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Department,
March 30, 1850.

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Encl. 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

AGREEABLY to the terms of a convention now existing betwixt Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and that of His Majesty the King of Denmark, for a transfer, by purchase, of the Danish Settlements and Dependencies on the Gold and Slave Coast, and in those parts of the interior of Western Africa contiguous thereto, the following is an inventory of all public buildings and grounds, ordnance, ordnance stores, &c., delivered over by his Excellency Governor Carstensen, Commissary Extraordinary for His Danish Majesty, to his Excellency Sir William Winniett, Her Britannic Majesty's Governor of the British Settlements, &c., on the Gold Coast.

*List No.* 1 (*Danish Akrah*).

Item.

1. Christiansborg Castle.
2. Martello Tower and Burial Ground.
3. Large tank in Danish Akrah.
4. Two houses at Fredericksborg.
5. Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New iron guns on iron carriages with rammers, &c., complete, 12 lbs. | 8 |
| New brass guns on oak carriages, with rammers, &c. complete 12 lbs. | 3 |
| Brass guns on new iron carriages, with rammers, &c., complete, 3 lbs. | 8 |
| Brass guns with rammers, &c., complete, 1 lb. | 4 |
| Brass howitzers on wooden carriages with rammers, &c., complete, 10 lbs. | 2 |
| Brass field howitzers with ammunition carriages, &c., 3 lbs. | 2 |
| Old iron guns, 17 of which are on wooden carriages | 33 |
| Iron carriage wheels. | 33 |
| Rocket-guns complete | 4 |
| Quadrants for rocket-guns. | 6 |
| Slow-match rope bundles | 2 |
| Keg containing friction and other matches for guns | 1 |
| Elevating scale for 12 lbs. brass guns | 1 |
| Elevating scale for 12 lb. iron guns | 9 |
| Large hand-spike (extra) | 3 |
| Gun-truck | 1 |
| Powder-horns. | 4 |
| Tin canisters for removing powder | 12 |
| Barrels with leather for removing powder | 6 |
| Gun ropes | 2 |
| Ammunition blankets | |
| Cartouche boxes for conveying powder from magazine | 14 |
| Iron crank | 1 |
| Hand-nut-screws (iron) | 6 |
| Friction-match lines | 10 |
| Shot-gages (set) | 1 |
| Shot, 12 lbs. | 140 |
| „ (Grape) | 25 |
| Shot 3lbs. | 500 |
| „ Ball cartridge (cannon) | 100 |
| „ Grenades charged | 53 |
| Shot 3lbs., grenades not charged | 250 |
| „ „ canister charged | 100 |
| „ Howitzer cartridges | 20 |
| „ Canister with powder for the field howitzers | 100 |
| Wood-fittings for grenades | 50 |
| Shot, 1 lb. (Cartridge) | 100 |
| „ „ „ | 350 |
| „ „ Canister, charged | 100 |
| „ 10 lbs. Howitzers, canisters. | 30 |
| „ „ Grenades (charged) | 120 |
| „ 3 lbs. Congreve rockets with sticks | 400 |
| Large bells | 3 |
| New window frames (country wood) | 8 |
| Scaffold ladders with planks pieces | 2 |
| Office tables with desk | 2 |

Long ladder.
Necessary implements for tanks.

*List No. 2.*

| Item. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Fort Prindsensteen Princeston (Quittah). | |
| 2. | Ordnance and Ordnance stores, &c.:— | |
| | Brass guns on iron carriages, with rammers, &c, complete, 3lbs. | 8 |
| | Iron guns (unserviceable) | 24 |
| | Rocket guns complete | 2 |
| | Rockets | 32 |
| | Hand-grenades | 104 |
| | Powder (English lbs.) | 280 |
| | Shot, 3lbs. | 80 |
| | „ Large size canister | 25 |
| | „ „ „ charged | 5 |
| | „ Smaller canister | 78 |
| | „ „ „ charged | 5 |
| | „ Grenades (charged | 4 |
| | Ball cartridges | 250 |
| | Slow matches | 7 |
| | Arm-chests | 3 |
| | Powder-horns | 3 |
| | Iron boxes (small | 5 |
| | Slow match rope (yards) | 28 |
| | Cartouch boxes for conveying powder from magazine | 5 |
| | Casks for abovementioned purpose | 3 |
| | Musket rack | 1 |
| | Large bell. | |
| | Flagstaff and rope. | |
| | Ladders | 3 |
| | Cocoa-nut beams | 6 |

*List No. 3.*

| Item. | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Fort Fredensborg (Peaceborg) now in ruins (Ningo). |
| 2. | Old guns, 20. |
| 3. | Flagstaff. |
| 4. | Garden ground belonging to fort. |

*List No. 4.*

| Item. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Fort Kondusteen (Kingstone), partly in ruins (Adda). | |
| 2. | Ordnance and Ordnance stores, &c.:— | |
| | Iron guns (unserviceable) | 24 |
| | Rocket gun (complete) shot | 200 |
| | „ rockets | 9 |
| | „ hand-grenades | 25 |
| | Flagstaff and rope. | |

*List No. 5.*

| Item. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Fort Augustaborg (Tassie). | |
| 2. | Ordnance and Ordnance stores, &c.:— | |
| | Old guns | 11 |
| | Rocket gun (complete). | |
| | Rockets | 4 |
| | Hand-grenades | 11 |
| | Cartouch-boxes | 2 |
| | Flagstaff and rope. | |
| | Forms (seats) | 4 |
| | Table. | |

*List No. 6.*

| Item. | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Frederiksgaor, the King's plantation at the foot of the Aquapim mountains. |
| 2. | Frederiksnople, an abandoned plantation near Akropong the chief town of Aquapim. |
| 3. | Frederikstadt, an abandoned plantation near Dudua. |

We hereby certify that the foregoing inventory is correct, in proof whereof, witness our signatures, this thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(Signed) EDWARD CARSTENSEN.
WILLIAM WINNIETT.

LONDON:
Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# CONVENTION

BETWEEN

# HER MAJESTY

AND

# THE KING OF DENMARK,

FOR THE

## CESSION OF THE DANISH POSSESSIONS ON THE COAST OF AFRICA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

*Signed at London, August* 17, 1850.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*
1851.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1298]

# CONVENTION between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark, for the Cession of the Danish Possessions on the Coast of Africa to Great Britain.

*Signed at London, August* 17, 1850.

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[*Ratifications exchanged at London, September* 11, 1850.]

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HIS Majesty the King of Denmark having offered to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, all the forts and possessions belonging to the Crown of Denmark, situated on that part of the coast of Africa which is called the Gold Coast or the Coast of Guinea; and Her Britannic Majesty having resolved to accept that offer; their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for carrying such cession into effect, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Count Frederick Detlev de Reventlow, his Privy Councillor of Conferences and Chamberlain, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog with the decoration of the Silver Cross, and Commander of the Order of St. Bento d'Aviz of Portugal, His Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

DA Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark har tilbudet at afstaae til Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det Forenede Kongerige Storbritanien og Irland alle Forter og Besiddelser som tilhöre den Danske Krone paa den Deel af den Afrikanske Kyst som er kaldet Guld Kysten eller Kysten af Guinea; og da Hendes Storbritaniske Majestæt har besluttet at tage imod Tilbudet saa have Deres Majestæter, for at afslutte en Convention, ved hvilken en saadan Afstaaelse fuldbyrdes, udnævnt til Deres Befuldmægtigede, nemlig:—

Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det Forenede Kongerige Storbritanien og Irland, den meget hæderlige Hendrik Johan, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, Pair af Irland, Medlem af Hendes Majestæts meest hæderlige geheime Raad, Medlem af Parlamentet, Storkors af den meest hæderlige Orden af Bath, og Hendes Majestæts förste Statssecretair for de udenlandske Sager;

Og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, Frederik Detlev Greve af Reventlow, Hans Geheimeconferentsraad og Kammerherre, Storkors af Dannebrog og Dannebrogsmand, og Commandeur af den Portugisiske St. Bento d'Avis, overordentlig Gesandt og befuldmægtiget Minister ved det Storbritaniske Hof;

Hvilke, efter at have meddeelt hinanden deres Fuldmagter, og fundet dem i god og tilbörlig Form, have vedtaget följende Artikler:—

## ARTICLE I.

In consideration of the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, to be paid by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, His Danish Majesty cedes to Her Britannic Majesty, to be possessed by Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors, in full property and sovereignty, all the forts belonging to the Crown of Denmark, which are situated on that part of the coast of Africa called the Gold Coast or the Coast of Guinea, and which comprise Fort Christiansborg, Fort Augustaborg, Fort Fredensborg, Fort Kongensteen, and Fort Prindsensteen, with their appurtenances and all the guns and stores contained therein; together with all other possessions, property, and territorial rights whatever belonging to His Danish Majesty on the said coast.

## ARTIKEL I.

Som en Følge af den Sum af Ti Tusinde Pund Sterling, som ved Udvexlingen af Ratificationerne af nærværende Convention, skal erlægges af Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det Forenede Kongerige Storbritanien og Irland, til Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, afstaaer Hans Danske Majestæt til Hendes Storbritaniske Majestæt, Hendes Arvinger og Efterölgere, til fuld Eiendom og Souverainitet alle Forter, som tilhöre den Danske Krone paa den Deel af den Afrikanske Kyst som er kaldet Guld Kysten eller Kysten af Guinea, nemlig: Fort Christiansborg, Fort Augustenborg, Fort Fredensborg, Fort Kongensteen, og Fort Prindsensteen, med deres Tilhörende samt Kanoner og Ammunition; tilligemed alle andre Besiddelser, Eiendomme, og territorial Rettigheder af hvilken-somhelst Beskaffenhed, som tilhöre Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark paa ovennævnte Kyst.

## ARTICLE II.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) REVENTLOW.

## ARTIKEL II.

Nærværende Convention, skal ratificeres, og Ratificationerne udvexles i London snarest muligt.

Til Bekræftelse herpaa have de to ovennævnte Befuldmægtigede underskrevet denne Convention, og paatr y samme deres Vaaben-Segl.

Givet i London, den syttende August, efter Guds Byrd Aar Eet Tusinde Otte Hundrede og Halvtredsindstyve.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) REVENTLOW.

CONVENTION between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark, for the Cession of the Danish Possessions on the Coast of Africa to Great Britain.

*Signed at London, August* 17, 1850.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.* 1851.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.